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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

AND

THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1929



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AND

THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD



1935



PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief  
of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. H. KING,

*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

December 31, 1929.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

MINISTER—The Hon. J. H. King, M.D.

DEPUTY MINISTER—Lt.-Colonel J. A. Amyot, M.B., Tor., C.M.G.

### PENSIONS

*Head Office* .....Daly Building, Ottawa.

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SECRETARY—E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER—Captain G. W. F. Hodgins, M.C.

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DIRECTOR ORTHOPÆDIC APPLIANCES AND VETCRAFT—Major J. L. Melville, M.C.

DEPARTMENTAL PURCHASING AGENT—Major A. U. Meikle, M.C.

ARCHITECT—W. H. George.

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER—D. D. Wilson, D.D.S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EMPLOYMENT—D. F. Rowe.

CHIEF OFFICIAL SOLDIERS' ADVISER—Captain K. G. Macdonald.

#### *District Offices—*

"A" District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Merger Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, 3rd Floor, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Duffield Building, Jackson Street, Hamilton, Ont.

"F" District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, 7 Metropolitan Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Commercial Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

"H" District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

"J" District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

"K" District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office*—Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1, England.



## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

*Office* .....Daly Building, Ottawa

CHAIRMAN—J. T. C. Thompson, K.C., D.S.O.

COMMISSIONERS—J. F. McQuay, M.D., J. F. Ellis, M.D.

CHIEF MEDICAL ADVISER AND ACTING COMMISSIONER—R. J. Kee, M.D.

SECRETARY—J. A. W. Paton.

## FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

*Office* .....Elgin Building, Ottawa

CHAIRMAN—Colonel C. W. Belton, M.B., C.M.

COMMISSIONERS—C. B. Reilly, K.C., Lt.-Colonel J. Roy, M.C., Bruce L. Wickware, M.D., Captain C. W. E. Meath.

SECRETARY—Lt.-Colonel C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

## NATIONAL HEALTH

*Office* .....Elgin Building, Ottawa

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SECRETARY—Major F. H. Brown, M.C.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—J. Anderson.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE—J. D. Pagé, M.D.

CHIEF DOMINION ANALYST—H. M. Lancaster, B.Sc.

CHIEF, LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—Norman MacL. Harris, M.D.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—Helen MacMurchy, M.D., LL.D.

CHIEF, NARCOTIC DIVISION—Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E.

CHIEF, PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE BRANCH—L. P. Teevens.

HOSPITAL ARCHITECT CONSULTANT—B. Evan-Parry, M.R.A.I.C.

CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER—Captain G. H. Ferguson, M.C.

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**INTRODUCTORY LETTER**  
**TO REPORT OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH**

---

The Hon. J. H. KING, M.D., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report of work of the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, and the Federal Appeal Board, for the fiscal year 1928-29.

The report is divided into four sections:—

- (1) Department of Pensions and National Health, Pensions Division;
- (2) The Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada;
- (3) Federal Appeal Board;
- (4) Department of Pensions and National Health, Health Division.

**DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH**

**PENSIONS DIVISION**

The department has no jurisdiction over the question of eligibility for pension, nor the assessment of the amount of disability present in any eligible case; all such matters come under the jurisdiction of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. The department's activities cover the treatment of ex-soldiers who are now suffering from certain diseases or injuries ruled upon by the Board of Pension Commissioners as being related to service, and the administration work in connection with Pensions, Insurance, and other beneficial legislation as authorized by Parliament.

The number of new admissions to hospital for the year ending March 31, 1929, was greater than in any year since 1922.

The total number who received in-patient treatment during the year was 12,147, as against 11,030 in 1927-28. Treatments under the Out-patient Department have also increased from 102,580 to 104,091.

Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1929, 1,623 were in departmental hospitals, while 1,350 were in civilian institutions, making a total of 2,973.

Veterans' care cases have shown a steady increase, from 69 on March 31, 1928, to 115 on March 31, 1929, and to 176 at the present date.

The work done in the Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Branch continues to expand, and shows an increase in the number of limbs manufactured, and also a considerable increase in the minor orthopaedic appliances.

The department has continued to co-operate with the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service of Canada and the Montreal Rehabilitation Committee. The number of reported placements was greater than in the previous fiscal year.

The number of pensioners who were granted relief increased from 4,182 in 1927-28 to 4,647 in 1928-29.

At the end of the fiscal year 296 men were employed in the Vetract Shops, which are situated in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. The intensive selling program of the department has resulted in greater demands for vetract products. It should be noted, however, that the variety as well as the market for those products, is comparatively restricted.

Vocational training has been granted where it has been considered beneficial; the results of probational training have been somewhat disappointing, but it is hoped that this measure will increasingly assist in placing industrial problem cases in permanent employment.

The reopening of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance in June, 1928, resulted in the receipt of 4,757 new applications up to the end of the fiscal year. These have since been increased to a total number to date 7,996. Of these 803 were refused, as the applicants did not have a reasonable expectancy of life. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1929, was 27,473, as against 25,010 on March 31, 1928. This has since been increased to 29,675 as of November 1, 1929, in a total sum of \$66,009,301.

There has been a reduction in the number of claims for reimbursement, submitted by Workmen's Compensation Boards, in respect of accidents to employees who are pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards. The number of individual cases in which the department accepted liability was 137, involving an expenditure of \$19,672.04, as against 247 cases involving an expenditure of \$69,968.56 for the previous year. There is no way in which the number of claims, or their amount, can be governed, and already since March 31, 1929, the sum expended has been double that of the last fiscal year.

The general policy followed by the department is to abstain from any further building of new active treatment hospitals, but to take advantage of existing civilian facilities, thereby avoiding the duplication of medical activities. Extensions or additions to existing departmental hospitals are being made with a view to the accommodation of convalescent and veterans' care cases.

In the summer of 1928, the department was advised that civilian hospital accommodation in the city of Winnipeg would not cover the increasing number of soldier patients, and, therefore, steps were taken to provide additional room in the departmental hospital at Deer Lodge. The old wooden building was totally inadequate, and therefore a special modern brick and stone edifice was constructed, and has recently been occupied.

The general work of the Administrative, Secretarial and Medical Services of the department has been greatly increased. This general increase of work is due chiefly to the legislation and recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of 1928, and to

- (1) actual increase in the number of disability pensioners from 44,069, December 31, 1924, to 56,397 December 31, 1929;
- (2) increasing number of ex-soldiers asking for consideration in respect to the relationship of their present disabilities to service, and therefore requiring periods of observation in hospital and careful examinations by the specialists of the department; and
- (3) advancing age of present pensioners.

Under existing legislation the peak of this work has not yet been reached.

As was the case last year, the total expenditure of the department shows a substantial increase, the exact amount of which is \$2,203,969.70 of which \$1,990,269.17 was in respect to new pensions.

The following is an epitomized statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with:—

Direct payments to men and dependents . . . . .	\$45,121,655 00	
Payments for services to men and dependents . . . . .	3,906,048 41	
Capital expenditure . . . . .	74,308 55	
Stores purchased . . . . .	495,460 42	
Payments to outside organizations . . . . .	53,341 58	
Recoverable expenditures . . . . .	492,156 54	
		\$50,142,970 50
Insurance premiums revenue . . . . .	\$1,462,469 19	
Casual revenue . . . . .	200,534 21	1,663,003 40
		\$51,805,973 90
Administration expense . . . . .		1,538,152 72
		\$53,344,126 62
Expense of the Federal Appeal Board and the Board of Pension Commissioners . . . . .		283,934 90
		\$53,628,061 52

## DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE

General, Treatment, Pensions and Returned Soldiers' Insurance	\$ 1,538,152 72
Percentage—Departmental administration . . . . .	2.868%

## ADJUDICATION OF PENSIONS

Board of Pension Commissioners . . . . .	\$109,319 69	
Federal Appeal Board . . . . .	174,615 21	283,934 90
Percentage—Adjudication of pensions . . . . .		.529%
Total administration and adjudication expense . . . . .	\$ 1,822,087 62	
Percentage—All expense . . . . .		3.397%

## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS AND FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

Summarized and complete details of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board are included in the sections of the report covering the activities of these boards.

## NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

The Food and Drugs Division, through its laboratories at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, has carried out an extensive investigation of food and drug preparations now on the market. Improvement is shown by manufacturers in their statements on labels of packages of food and drugs, and the protection of the purchasing consumer against false, exaggerated and misleading statements is being maintained. The same remark applies to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division in connection with medicinal preparations.

The work of the Narcotic Division has been carried on with a success which has been most marked, and it is felt that very material improvement has been effected in the control of both licit and illicit traffic in narcotics.

The Chief Sanitary Engineer of the department, through his division, reports material progress in the protection of the travelling public and the crews of vessels plying on the inland waters of Canada, against contaminated water supplies. It has now been possible to extend this service to the examination and control of water supplies carried on the various railroads.

The carrying out in Great Britain and on the continent of the medical examination of prospective emigrants to Canada, which was commenced in the latter part of 1927, is proving successful, as is evidenced from the figures contained in the report of the Division of Quarantine and Immigration Medical Inspection. Every effort is being made to have these examinations done with as little inconvenience as possible to intending emigrants.

During the past year the activities of the Laboratory of Hygiene have been extended to include the standardization of biological products coming under Parts II and III of the Food and Drugs Act.

The work performed by the Child Welfare Division has been of a progressive nature. The demands for copies of the report of the Inquiry on Maternal Mortality in Canada, which was carried out by that division, has necessitated a reprint.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. AMYOT,

*Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, December 31, 1929.



## PENSIONS DIVISION

### MEDICAL TREATMENT

The following tables indicate the number of patients treated and their distribution during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, with comparative statements covering previous years:—

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1929

District	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total strength
		In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	
A.	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	82		260		24		366		366
B.	Camp Hill Hospital.....	110				6		116		116
D.	Christie Street Hospital.....	283	2	2		39		324	2	326
F.	Westminster Hospital.....	56		419		3		478		478
G.	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	59		2		2		63		63
I.	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	58				2		60		60
J.	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	141	5	3		19		163	5	168
K.	LANCASTER Hospital.....	48		1		4		53		53
	Total.....	837	7	687		99		1,623	7	1,630

### TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the Department, 593 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows: departmental institutions, 400; other institutions in Canada, 191, and in England, 2.

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

	On strength 31-3-28	Admissions	Discharged	Deaths	On strength 31-3-29
Australian.....	5	12	11		6
Newfoundland.....	5	7	7	1	4
New Zealand.....	1	3	3		1
South African.....	3	1	1	1	2
United States.....	11	20	21	2	8
Total.....	25	43	43	4	21

The following figures give the approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the department to March 31, 1929:—

July 1, 1915 to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission, approximately.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919, by D.S.C.R.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
Total.....	186,110

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
Total.....	1,903,639

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH

	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental institutions.....	837	7	687	.....	99	.....	1,623	7
Institutions in Canada.....	493	2	365	.....	297	.....	1,155	2
Institutions in Great Britain.....	33	3	44	1	9	.....	86	4
Institutions in U.S.A.....	42	1	24	.....	43	.....	109	1
Out-patient class; attending office clinics.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11
	1,405	23	1,120	1	448	1	2,973	25

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1928	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	616	5	64	700	4	84	18	3,136
May.....	549	11	74	694	5	90	32	2,940
June.....	581	9	90	597	11	118	21	2,873
July.....	547	9	55	661	13	67	24	2,719
August.....	613	4	77	747	9	79	24	2,554
September.....	538	4	78	515	9	62	21	2,567
October.....	755	7	65	606	13	59	28	2,638
November.....	678	4	64	494	10	54	26	2,850
December.....	626	12	61	466	4	54	22	3,003
1929								
January.....	951	20	106	773	6	56	41	3,204
February.....	751	14	76	735	2	59	39	3,210
March.....	673	16	87	862	7	86	33	2,998
Totals.....	7,878	115	897	7,850	93	877	329	

The above figures include ex-Imperials—Admissions..... 424  
Discharges..... 481  
Patient strength as at March 31, 1928..... 3,257  
Patient strength as at March 31, 1929..... 2,998

## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929:—

All Institutions—Year	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998

## VETERANS CARE CASES

On March 31, 1929, there were 115 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority, distributed as follows:—

District	Institution	On strength 1-4-28	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-29
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	15	19	2	1	8	3	24
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.			1			1	
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	4	6			5		5
C	Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, Ont.			1	1			
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	16	24	5	7	11	1	26
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.		1					1
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.			4	4			
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	7	7	4	4	3		11
	Convalescent Home, Winnipeg Beach, Man.			1	1			
I	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.			2				2
	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	8	8			2		14
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	18	19	1	2	8	3	25
	Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.			1		1		
	West Coast General Hospital, Pt. Alberni, B.C.			1	1			
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	1	10		1	3		7
	County Hospital, E. Saint John, N.B.			1	1		1	
	Totals.....	69	95	24	23	41	9	115



## DENTAL SERVICES

The personnel of the Dental Division consists of the chief dental officer, dental surgeons, on full and part time salaries, dental mechanics, clerical staff, and dental representatives.

Dental clinics are located chiefly in departmental institutions.

Dental representatives supply necessary dental relief in localities not supplied by salaried operators, and are paid for such services according to the departmental schedule of dental fees.

Prior to the year 1928-29 dental treatment in the various districts was administered by the respective dental officers. During this year the administration of all dental services, except those actually supplied in departmental clinics, has been taken over by head office, thereby permitting the dental officers to devote their entire time to the patients directly under their care. The centralization of dental services supplied by dental representatives has resulted in a uniform type of treatment being supplied and has effected certain economies.

The review of original documents and files of men whose dental disabilities are brought before the Board of Pension Commissioners for ruling is now carried out by the chief dental officer at head office.

## CLINICAL TREATMENTS AND PATIENTS COMPLETED 1928-29

	Treatments	Patients
Departmental Clinics.....	32,517	1,334
Dental Representatives.....	3,038	318
United States Veterans' Bureau.....	673	65
Total.....	36,228	1,717

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES

This branch is responsible for the manufacture or supply of any prosthesis which a disabled ex-member of the forces has to wear on account of an injury or disease consequent upon his military service. These prostheses are issued, repaired or renewed at the expense of the department and services are rendered and close personal contact maintained through twelve orthopædic depot throughout the Dominion. Reciprocal arrangements exist for the care of our Canadians in the countries of the Allied Forces and for their beneficiaries in Canada.

The most modern type of Duralumin artificial leg is assembled and fitted from component parts supplied from England, but the department is developing the manufacture of these parts at the main Orthopædic Depot, Toronto, and in the near future the complete appliance will be produced in Canada. The standard willow leg is also issued where the occasion demands and artificial arm and hand appliances.

Other activities of this branch are the manufacture of orthopædic boots to fit the surgical requirements of each particular individual, artificial eyes and facial masks, body belts and braces, splints, etc., and the supply of glasses, wheel chairs, etc.

Appliances are also supplied to beneficiaries of the Workmen's Compensation Boards and those of other Government departments when ordered.

**NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES  
DIVISION TO MARCH 31, 1929**

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1928				Delivered during April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929				
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Total
Legs (all types).....	9,043	166	579	273	415	21	25	30	10,552
Arms (all types).....	2,731	193	69	17	84	10	2	5	3,111
Orthopaedic boots.....	54,232	141	1,088	467	5,763½	26	143½	67	61,933
Peg legs.....	1,537	94	11	2	25	14	1	.....	1,684
Optical supplies.....	27,284	291	370	353	1,580	67	59	30	30,034
Minor orthopaedic appliances.....	161,697½	1,351	5,498½	2,115	23,296	203½	756	301	195,218½
Repairs to legs.....	55,061	228	1,757	494	5,929	20	366	77	63,932
Repairs to arms.....	4,619	89	69	23	339	4	3	1	5,147
Repairs to boots.....	61,839	22	691	379	7,255	3	96	70	70,355
Repairs to all other ap- pliances.....	14,127	24	370	47	1,201	3	24	9	15,805
Totals.....	392,170½	2,599	10,502½	4,170	45,887½	371½	1,480½	590	457,771½

### EMPLOYMENT

The arrangement with the Department of Labour, whereby the Employment Service of Canada undertook to carry on the work formerly done by the department in finding employment for disabled ex-service men has been continued.

#### APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

##### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	6,282
Placements—Temporary.....	2,773
Cancellations.....	4,356
Unemployed.....	1,445
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,856</b>

##### MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent.....	319
Placements—Semi-permanent (1933).....	568
Placements—Temporary.....	1,365
Cancellations.....	209
Unemployed.....	681
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,142</b>

##### EXPENDITURE

Salaries—\$11,205.50.    Office Expenses—\$550.88.    Total—\$11,756.38.

##### SUMMARY

Comparative Statement of Applications and Placements of ex-service men during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928—March 31, 1929.

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending placements
March 31, 1928.....	16,896	9,706	4,766	2,424
March 31, 1929.....	17,998	11,307	4,565	2,126

## SUMMARY—Concluded

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment increased 1,103.  
 The number of men for whom employment was found increased 1,601. This is partially accounted for by increased number of applicants.  
 The number of men who were shown as unemployed decreased 298.

Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1929.....	45,848
Total number of pensioners, outside Canada, March 31, 1929.....	8,772
Total number of pensioners.....	54,620
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year.....	3,985
Of this number 2,126 were registered as unemployed.	

## RELIEF

Relief was granted during the winter of 1928-29 to 4,647 men.  
 This relief was given 36,602 times, or an average of 7.88 times per man.  
 The actual expenditure amounted to \$367,231.48.

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The department operates Vetreft Workshops at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the Canadian Red Cross Society one at Victoria under an agreement. In these, former members of the forces who have been classified as problem cases are given sheltered employment.

The object of the shops is to carefully study the physical and mental condition of the man and to graduate him through different stages of work to that where his self-confidence and work ability are restored and he is able to accept employment in the outside labour market. Unfortunately, great difficulty is experienced in placing men outside, with the result that there is not the movement through the shops that there should be.

During the year under review special efforts were directed to make the benefits of sheltered employment more active, and 169 new cases were admitted and 133 discharged, and on March 31 296 men were on the strength. A more aggressive sales policy is being brought about, as an increase in sales will result in the employment of more men. The problem of operating these shops with such sub-standard labour is a very difficult one, as many men have little remaining work value.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On March 31, 1929, there were 24 men undergoing vocational training, distributed as follows:—

District	On strength 1-4-28	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-29
A.....	1	7	7	1
B.....		5	3	2
C.....	6	7	11	2
D.....	13	27	26	14
F.....	1	1	2	
G.....	4	6	7	3
H.....	1	3	3	1
I.....		1	1	
J.....	1	2	2	1
Totals.....	27	59	62	24



## INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM CASES

On March 31, 1929, there were 14 men employed under this authority, distributed as follows:—

District	Employed at	On strength 1-4-28	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-29
C	Ottawa, Ont.....		16	9	7
D	Hamilton, Ont. and Toronto, Ont.....		11	8	3
H	Regina, Sask.....		1		1
K	Saint John, N.B.....		4	1	3
			32	18	14

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE DIVISION

The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act was amended by Chapter 45 of the Statutes of 1928, to provide that applications for insurance may again be received until August 31, 1929.\*

This amendment also provided that where the applicant for insurance had not a reasonable expectation of life the application was to be refused.

Under this amendment a total number of 4,757 applications were received, of which 557 were refused.

## STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1928, TO MARCH 31, 1929

## POLICIES

Policies issued June, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	4,035	for \$ 9,869,000 00
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1928.....	2,329	" 5,356,000 00
" " " 1928-29.....	975	" 2,335,904 00
Total surrendered for cash.....	3,304	" \$ 7,691,904 00
Reduced paid-up insurance to March 31, 1928.....	88	" \$ 55,409 50
" " " 1928-29.....	17	" 19,820 00
Total.....	105	" \$ 75,229 50
Reduced paid-up insurance terminated.....	7	" \$ 6,404 00
Reduced paid-up insurance in force.....	98	" \$ 68,825 50
On extended term insurance to March 31, 1928.....	1,992	" \$ 4,455,500 00
" " " 1928-29.....	796	" 1,833,800 00
Total.....	2,788	" \$ 6,289,300 00
Extended term insurance terminated.....	940	" 2,250,500 00
(including those shown as surrendered for cash)		
Total policies on extended term insurance.....	1,848	" \$ 4,038,800 00
Disability claims admitted to March 31, 1928.....	25	" \$ 53,969 69
" " " 1928-29.....	12	" 29,770 95
Total.....	37	" \$ 83,740 64
Terminated or reduced.....	8	" 21,085 13
Disability claims in force.....	29	" \$ 62,655 51

\*Since extended to August 31, 1930.

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## DEATH CLAIMS

Policy value of death claims to March 31, 1928.....	1,740	for	\$ 4,921,150 00
“ “ “ “ 1928-29.....	227	“	530,095 46
Total policy value.....	1,967	“	\$ 5,451,245 46
Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1928.....	1,293	“	\$ 3,758,283 33
“ “ “ “ 1928-29.....	171	“	1,310,544 98
Total settled.....	1,464	“	\$ 5,068,828 31
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. to March 31, 1928	404	“	\$ 227,402 85
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. 1928-29.....	47	“	36,014 30
Total.....	451	“	\$ 263,417 15
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1929.....	52	“	119,000 00

## LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1928.....	24,414	“	\$57,631,500 00
“ 1928-1929.....	2,821	“	6,407,800 00
Total.....	28,235	“	\$64,039,300 00
Reinstatements to March 31, 1928.....	18,422	“	\$41,927,500 00
“ 1928-29.....	2,396	“	5,441,000 00
Total.....	20,818	“	\$47,368,500 00
Net lapses.....	7,417	“	16,670,800 00

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of fund March 31, 1928.....	\$5,964,246 99	
Income 1928-29.....	1,462,469 19	
Interest 1928-29.....	247,228 00	
Expenditures 1928-29.....		\$ 807,033 05
Balance.....		6,866,911 13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,673,944 18	\$ 7,673,944 18
Policies in force March 31, 1929.....	27,473	\$61,008,931 01

## ACCOUNTS BRANCH

The various items of income and expenditure set out in statement No. 1, are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's reports.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as in preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1928-29*

On the left side is shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of trust funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side is shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which render service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of trust funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1929, by Fiscal Years.*

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-establishment Account for the Period, July, 1915, to March 31, 1929, by Fiscal Years.*

4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1929.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross Workshops, etc.

Stores—Value of food, equipment, etc., held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1929.*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1929.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1929.*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1930.*

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1928-29

Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$40,980,880 95	Direct payments to Men and Dependents:—	
“ Re-establishment.....	8,284,362 56	Pensions.....	\$41,144,395 09
Revenue.....	1,751,691 82	Re-establishment.....	3,977,259 91
Casual Revenue.....	200,534 21		\$45,121,655 00
Deposits to Trust Funds, 1928-29.....	\$ 2,115,930 81	Payments for Services to Men and Dependents.....	3,906,048 41
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1928.....	6,644,406 87	Capital Expenditures.....	74,308 55
		Stores Purchased.....	495,460 42
	8,760,337 68	Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the department.....	53,341 58
		Recoverable Expenditures.....	492,156 54
		Cost of Administration.....	\$50,142,970 50
			1,538,152 72
		Casual Revenue.....	\$51,681,123 22
			200,534 21
		Federal Appeal Board.....	\$51,881,657 43
			174,615 21
		Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1929.....	\$52,056,272 64
			7,570,897 60
		Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$ 10,106 59
		“ “ Re establishment.....	300,530 39
			310,636 98
			\$59,937,807 22



## No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1929

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

## DISBURSEMENTS

## DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

APPROPRIATIONS		DISBURSEMENTS	
<i>Pensions—</i>		<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
Vote 79 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and General	\$ 35,000 00	Pensions	\$36,064 937 66
80 Civil Flying	5,000 00	Retrospective Adjustments	2,349 913 81
81 European War Pensions	\$39,000,000 00	First Payments—B.P.C. Awards	1,037,929 96
Overdraft European War Pensions	1,047,757 21	Federal Appeal Board Awards	332,697 06
Statute—Militia Pensions Act, 1901	40,047,757 21	Gratuities	121,040 34
	873,123 74	Final Payments by Agreement	18,957 20
		New Zealand Pensions	12,566 25
		Supplementary—Imperial	227,660 84
		Supplementary—French, Italian, etc.	28,240 95
		Burial Grants	28,368 32
		Permanent Force Disabilities	19,065 55
			\$40,241,377 94
<i>Re-Establishment—</i>		Militia Pensions Act, 1901	873,123 74
Statute Salary—Minister of Depart-		North West Rebellion 1885 and General	29,653 41
ment		Civil Flying	240 00
Vote 28 Civil Government	\$ 2,200,000 00		\$41,144,395 09
282 Care of Patients	250,000 00	Compensation—Treatment and Training	\$ 2,240,888 19
524 Care of Patients		Vocational Loans	985 96
283 Salaries	2,450,000 00	Interest on Trust Funds	10,557 59
284 Compensation	2,725,000 00	Unemployment Relief	370,198 14
523 Compensation	700,000 00	Sheltered Employment—Wages to Operatives in	
285 Vocational Loans	1,920,000 00	Department Workshops	159,695 46
286 Interest on Funds	2,000 00	War Service Gratuity	3,437 41
287 Unemployment Relief	\$ 250,000 00	Funds under Administration	378,969 62
Overdraft Unemployment Relief	123,987 86	Industrial Problem Cases	3,038 31
288 Operating	\$ 250,000 00	Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers	2,056 18
522 Operating	40,000 00		
289 Employers' Liability Compensation	290,000 00	<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
290 Sheltered Employment	100,000 00	Death Benefits	182,423 58
291 Federal Appeal Board	\$ 130,000 00	Annuities	351,409 63
Statute Salaries—Members, Federal		Disability Benefits	5,904 98
Appeal Board	34,741 94	Cash Surrender Values	234,680 93
		Return of Premiums	13,582 74
521 Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.	164,741 94	Renewal Premiums Refunded	18,841 19
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities	10,000 00		
	2,712 76		807,033 05
			3,977 259 91
			8,264,362 56



## ANNUAL REPORT, 1928-29

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## RE-ESTABLISHMENT

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 74,308 55
STORES PURCHASED—	
General Treatment and O. & S.A. Stores.....	\$ 313,186 23
Veteraift Stores.....	182,274 19
	<hr/>
	495,460 42

## PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....	20,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,622 97
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.I.....	10,000 00
Red Cross Society for Sheltered Employment—	
Vancouver.....	\$ 8,079 19
Victoria.....	9,639 42
	<hr/>
	17,718 61

53,341 58

## RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....	330,927 01
Accounts Receivable.....	161,229 53
	<hr/>
	492,156 54

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

Administration Salaries.....	1,370,210 41
------------------------------	--------------

## General—

Telegrams, Telephones, Postage, etc.....	\$ 28,541 22
Transportation and Travelling.....	41,168 77
Transportation and Travelling—In- vestigators.....	15,090 43
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	43,326 60
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Bonding.....	601 60
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	1,635 12
Janitors' Supplies.....	4,047 19
Maintenance and Repair to Buildings, Equipment and Furniture.....	10,419 56
Automobile Expense.....	5,073 87
Freight and Express.....	3,186 50
Special Publicity.....	2,041 85
Miscellaneous Expense.....	12,809 60
	<hr/>
	167,942 31

1,538,152 72

Carried forward.....\$59,937,807 22

\$51,081,123 22

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
MARCH 31, 1929—*Concluded*

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Con.*

Brought forward.....\$59,937,807 22

DISBURSEMENTS—*Con.*

CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment.....	\$ 143,625 87
Pensions.....	56,908 34
	<hr/> 200,534 21

\$51,881,657 43

FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

Salaries—Members of Board.....	34,741 94
Salaries—Staff.....	61,503 58
Salaries—Soldiers' Advisers.....	33,041 04
General Expenses of Board.....	31,487 70
General Expenses of Soldiers' Advisers.....	13,840 95
	<hr/> 174,615 21

\$52,056,272 64

FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1928.....	\$ 174,464 09
Revenue.....	3,551 21
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	\$ 178,015 30
	<hr/> 3,437 41
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	174,577 89

<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1928.....	\$ 5,964,246 99
Revenue.....	1,709,697 19
	<hr/>
Payments to Beneficiaries.....	\$ 7,673,944 18
	<hr/> 807,033 05
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	6,866,911 13

*Funds under Administration—Pensions,*

<i>Army Pay, etc.—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1928.....	\$ 505,695 79
Revenue.....	402,632 41
	<hr/>
Payments to Beneficiaries.....	\$ 908,378 20
	<hr/> 378,969 62
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	529,408 58

7,570,897 60



## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

## Pensions—

Vote 79 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and  
General.....\$ 5,346 59  
80 Civil Flying..... 4,760 00

10,106 59

## Re-Establishment—

Vote 28 Civil Government.....\$ 500 00  
282 Care of Patients..... 8,731 51  
283 Salaries..... 32,214 73  
284 Pay and Allowances..... 105,673 68  
285 Vocational Loans..... 1,264 04  
286 Interest on Funds..... 10,442 41  
288 Operating..... 18,947 54  
289 Employers' Liability Com-  
pensation..... 80,327 96  
290 Sheltered Employment..... 16,209 03  
291 Federal Appeal Board..... 6,219 44

300,530 39

310,636 98

Grand Total Appropriations, Revenue and Funds.....\$59,937,807 22

Grand Total Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....\$59,937,807 22

## No. 2.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1929

Details	Total	April, 1916 to March, 1923	Fiscal Year 1923-24		Fiscal Year 1924-25		Fiscal Year 1925-26		Fiscal Year 1926-27		Fiscal Year 1927-28		Fiscal Year 1928-29	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	368,897,599 78	151,751,590 78	32,344,941 32		33,706,885 88		35,970,776 35		36,614,989 52		38,460,658 72		40,047,757 21	
North West Rebellion.....	381,703 42	177,106 69	39,612 11		35,348 69		34,023 84		35,264 16		30,089 52		29,653 41	
Penian Raid.....	8,193 54	6,431 38	633 00		466 25		662 91							
Militia Long Service.....	6,410,989 90	2,000,533 02	640,336 83		696,274 60		697,919 83		743,626 44		759,175 43		873,123 74	
Civil Flying.....	3,109 22		2,005 17		144 05		240 00		240 00		240 00		240 00	
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479 80												
Total Cost of Pensions.....	381,639,075 66	159,873,141 67	33,027,528 43		34,439,119 47		36,703,627 94		37,394,120 12		39,250,763 67		40,950,774 36	
Less Casual Revenue.....	753,868 31	313,440 38	81,853 86		78,273 76		148,918 79		47,794 77		26,678 41		56,908 34	
Net Cost of Pensions.....	380,885,207 35	159,559,701 29	32,945,674 57		34,360,845 71		36,554,709 15		37,346,325 35		39,224,085 26		40,893,866 02	

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners are included with Re-establishment expenditures.



No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY PROVINCES  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H.O.	Ottawa.....	14,277 19	1,142 30	12,743 54	172 40	218 95
"A"	Quebec.....	70,882 04		50,158 55	19,812 98	910 51
"B"	Nova Scotia and Prince Ed- ward Island.....	34,535 31		8,904 32	24,749 60	881 39
"C"	Eastern Ontario.....	1,519 39	115 00	1,404 39		
"D"	Central Ontario.....	172,549 77		75,871 91	92,698 76	3,979 10
"E"	Western Ontario.....	19,648 09		19,259 00		389 09
"G"	Manitoba.....	30,110 43	600 00	7,086 29	21,923 08	501 06
"H"	Saskatchewan.....	6,575 94	655 00	5,757 73		163 21
"I"	Alberta.....	11,968 45		11,476 21		492 24
"J"	British Columbia.....	19,477 11	406 00	13,241 19	5,801 82	28 10
"K"	New Brunswick.....	6,666 80	7 00	4,236 88		2,422 92
"M"	London, England.....	26 21		26 21		
	Totals.....	388,236 73	2,925 30	210,166 22	165,158 64	9,986 57

No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY PROVINCES  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Quebec.....	\$ 1,041 80
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	2,163 55
Eastern Ontario.....	2,511 73
Central Ontario.....	7,604 15
Western Ontario.....	1,287 92
Manitoba.....	1,638 90
Saskatchewan.....	1,776 09
Alberta.....	3,820 47
British Columbia.....	3,990 61
New Brunswick.....	2,079 93
Total.....	<u>\$27,915 15</u>

No. 6.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Great Britain.....	\$ 10,067 54
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,035 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and other Allied Governments.....	24,401 96
Canadian Government Departments.....	16,588 98
Vetcraft Workshops.....	20,910 79
Other Miscellaneous Accounts.....	14,128 88
Total.....	<u>\$ 174,133 55</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURE, FISCAL YEAR 1923-29

Service	Total expenditure
Administrative Personnel.....	\$ 10,356 80
Investigations, Administrative and Pensions.....	4,373 31
Transportation, B.P.C. Staff.....	456 32
Men called in for treatment or orthopaedic repairs.....	27,478 15
Men called in for clinical treatment.....	4,923 03
Transportation of deceased patients and escorts thereto.....	338 10
Travelling Medical Boards.....	1,462 13
Pensioners examination.....	37,992 67
Transportation recovered from compensation.....	180 00
Last Post Fund.....	102 27
Veteraft Staff travelling.....	783 38
Blind ex-Members of the Forces (Part recoverable, see Revenue Vote No. 290)	1,442 54
Men taking vocational training.....	70 09
Transportation issued in lieu of relief.....	211 82
O. and S.A. Staff travelling.....	208 85
Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	5,597 81
Federal Appeal Board, Soldiers' Advisers travelling.....	644 77
Federal Appeal Board, ex-Imperial Appellants.....	160 57
	<hr/>
	\$ 96,782 61
Freight and express.....	16,728 61
	<hr/>
Total Net Expenditure.....	\$ 113,511 22
Accounts Receivable.....	6,881 27
	<hr/>
Total Gross Expenditure.....	<u>\$ 119,892 49</u>

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		%
Canadian National Railways.....	\$65,994 72	64.0
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	28,718 33	27.8
Sundry Railways.....	8,450 83	8.2
	<hr/>	
Total.....	100.0	\$ 103,163 88
		<hr/>
Freight and Express—		
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 6,711 99	40.1
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	2,583 22	15.4
Canadian National Express.....	5,187 57	31.0
Canadian Pacific Express.....	1,219 49	7.3
Sundry Railways.....	1,026 34	6.2
	<hr/>	
Total.....	100.0	\$ 16,728 61
		<hr/>
Total amount paid to Railways.....		<u>\$ 119,892 49</u>



## No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1922-23 TO 1929-30

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
<b>RE-ESTABLISHMENT—</b>								
Civil Government.....	40,820 00	39,200 00	28,820 00	21,500 00	21,560 00	21,560 00	14,920 00	9,300 00
Capital.....	75,000 00	30,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	2,450,000 00	2,600,000 00
Care of Patients.....	4,000,000 00	3,500,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,350,000 00	2,350,000 00	2,200,000 00	2,450,000 00	2,600,000 00
Vocational Expense.....	85,000 00	50,000 00	20,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	2,725,000 00	2,950,000 00
Salaries.....	5,425,000 00	4,425,000 00	3,553,000 00	3,100,000 00	2,850,000 00	2,725,000 00	2,725,000 00	2,950,000 00
Compensation (Pay and Allowances).....	3,900,000 00	3,200,000 00	2,100,000 00	1,810,000 00	1,490,000 00	1,350,000 00	1,920,000 00	1,900,000 00
Operating.....	700,000 00	600,000 00	450,000 00	400,000 00	300,000 00	250,000 00	250,000 00	250,000 00
Unemployment Relief.....	1,050,000 00	500,000 00	200,000 00	350,000 00	375,000 00	450,000 00	250,000 00	250,000 00
Vocational Loans.....	75,000 00	35,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Interest on Funds.....	18,500 00	22,000 00	22,000 00	20,000 00	25,000 00	22,500 00	21,000 00	5,000 00
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	175,000 00	75,000 00	30,000 00	75,000 00	75,000 00	75,000 00	100,000 00	75,000 00
Sheltered Employment.....	470,000 00	375,000 00	390,000 00	250,000 00	225,000 00	175,000 00	175,000 00	175,000 00
Medical Appeal Board.....		50,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00
Federal Appeal Board.....		357,996 00						
Repatriation.....		25,000 00		5,000 00	3,000 00			
Special Publicity.....		20,000 00						
Grant to Canadian Legion B.E.S.I.....								
Grant to Least Post Fund.....								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,014,320 00</b>	<b>13,304,196 00</b>	<b>9,578,820 00</b>	<b>8,556,500 00</b>	<b>7,862,560 00</b>	<b>7,402,060 00</b>	<b>8,087,920 00</b>	<b>8,428,300 00</b>
<b>PENSIONS—</b>								
European War.....	33,256,800 00	33,050,000 00	32,990,000 00	35,000,000 00	36,500,000 00	38,600,000 00	39,000,000 00	42,000,000 00
Fenian Raid.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	750 00	750 00				
North West Rebellion.....	42,700 00	40,000 00	45,000 00	40,000 00	36,000 00	40,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00
Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	500,000 00	600,000 00	650,000 00	700,000 00	700,000 00	800,000 00	850,000 00	850,000 00
Civil Flying.....		10,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,800,500 00</b>	<b>33,701,000 00</b>	<b>33,690,750 00</b>	<b>35,745,750 00</b>	<b>37,241,000 00</b>	<b>39,445,000 00</b>	<b>39,890,000 00</b>	<b>42,890,000 00</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>49,814,820 00</b>	<b>47,005,196 00</b>	<b>43,269,570 00</b>	<b>44,302,250 00</b>	<b>45,103,560 00</b>	<b>46,847,060 00</b>	<b>47,977,920 00</b>	<b>51,316,300 00</b>

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Number of claims and amounts paid to Workmen's Boards and to Employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
Quebec.....	3	\$ 163 79
Nova Scotia.....	1	141 49
Ontario.....	73	12,519 47
Manitoba.....	37	3,260 31
Saskatchewan.....	1	95 00
Alberta.....	20	3,174 39
British Columbia.....	2	317 59
Total.....	137	\$ 19,672 04

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1928  
AND MARCH 31, 1929

	March 31, 1928	March 31, 1929
Head Office, Ottawa.....	422	423
"B" District—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island.....	147	89
"K" District—New Brunswick.....	X <sup>a</sup>	43
"A" District—Quebec.....	247	246
"C" District—Eastern Ontario.....	50	45
"D" District—Central Ontario.....	459	421
"F" District—Western Ontario.....	259	248
"G" District—Manitoba.....	96	82
"H" District—Saskatchewan.....	43	33
"I" District—Alberta.....	76	75
"J" District—British Columbia.....	160	157
"M" District—Overseas Office, London, England.....	10	10
Total.....	1,969	1,872

"a"—New Brunswick figures included in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for year 1928.

NOTE.—Figures shown in March 1929 are exclusive of Staff numbering 100 transferred to control of the Board of Pension Commissioners during the year.

WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1928, AND MARCH 31, 1929

	1928	1929	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,219	1,146 <sup>1</sup>	61.2
Service in England.....	167	161 <sup>2</sup>	8.7
Service in Canada.....	80	80 <sup>3</sup>	4.3
Rejected or exempted.....	13	13	0.6
Over and under age.....	23	32	1.7
Civilians (Male).....	10	11	0.6
Civilians (Female).....	457	429 <sup>4</sup>	22.9
Total.....	1,969	1,872	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes 110 Nursing Sisters. <sup>2</sup>Includes 31 Nursing Sisters. <sup>3</sup>Includes 5 Nursing Sisters. <sup>4</sup>Includes 21 Nursing Sisters.

## STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,036	79.9
Service in England.....	130	10.0
Service in Canada.....	75	5.7
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	13	1.0
Boys and men under and over, Military Age.....	32	2.5
Civilian (Male).....	11	0.9
Total.....	1,297	100.0

Male Staff with War Service.....	1,241
Male Staff with No War Service.....	56

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT

E. H. SCAMMELL, Trustee

The following statement of loans, advances and repayments made during the period April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929, indicates the activity of the Fund.

Cash on hand, 31-3-28.....	\$ 5,730 32	
Sundry loans outstanding.....	49,349 56	
Total advances made, 5,880.....	160,748 12	
Refunds received.....		\$ 153,463 87
Donations made.....		4,470 06
Bad debts written off.....		2,417 89
Administration expense.....		222 12
Sundry loans outstanding.....		42,566 45
Cash on hand, 31-3-29.....		12,687 61
	<u>\$ 215,828 00</u>	<u>\$ 215,828 00</u>

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Subscriptions.....		\$ 93,710 20
Interest on same.....		65,582 48
Securities held at cost—		
Face value \$72,500.....	\$ 64,453 54	
Loans outstanding—		
Head Office.....	\$ 32,133 61	
Districts.....	10,432 84	
		42,566 45
Donations—		
Current period.....	4,470 06	
Previously made.....	21,128 84	
		25,598 90
Bad debts written off—		
Current period.....	2,417 89	
Previous years.....	10,371 01	
		12,788 90
Administration expenses—		
Current period.....	222 12	
Previously expended.....	975 16	
		1,197 28
Cash on hand—		
Districts.....	7,919 95	
Head Office.....	4,767 66	
		12,687 61
	<u>\$ 159,292 68</u>	<u>\$ 159,292 68</u>

## APPENDIX I

### ADMINISTRATION OF CANTEEN FUND

#### ONTARIO

##### Trustees:

Major-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., Chairman.  
 Lieut.-Col. Bertram Hooper, D.S.O., M.C.  
 Capt. W. S. Haney, M.P.P.  
 Capt. Jules John Ferry.  
 Private Percy T. Bould.  
 Major Alexander C. Lewis, Secretary.  
 No report received.

#### QUEBEC

##### Trustees:

Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Lt.-Col. C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M.  
 Lt.-Col. John F. Buckley, Secretary.

No changes have taken place in the mode of administration of this fund during the period under review.

Excepting those who are in receipt of a pension or assistance from the Government, relief has been granted, after investigation, to ex-members of the C.E.F. who saw service in England or France in the late war, or members of the Royal Canadian Navy who served overseas, and to the dependents of the above.

This help has been extended in cases of sickness, accidents or circumstances beyond the recipient's control, but not in cases of straight unemployment.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Amount received.....	\$ 267,606 55	Investments.....	\$ 294,325 50
“ “.....	14,491 51	Grants.....	7,191 50
Interest.....	\$29,809 99	Administration.....	1,273 48
Less premium on bonds....	9,320 99		
	20,489 00		
Overdraft.....	203 42		
	<u>\$ 302,790 48</u>		<u>\$ 302,790 48</u>

#### NOVA SCOTIA

##### Trustees:

Capt. the Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D., Chairman.  
 Major Edgar J. Vickery, Secretary.  
 Mr. John Vincent MacNeil.

No report received.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

##### Trustees:

Major Jude P. Bourgeois, Chairman.  
 Major J. Gilbert Hart.  
 Lieut.-Col. M. C. Buchanan, M.C.

The New Brunswick Board of Trustees has continued the administration of the fund under the policy previously adopted, by expending the revenue and a portion of the capital in alleviating distress among ex-service men and their dependents.



The board is of the opinion that the disbursement of the Canteen Fund should be distributed over a period of thirty years, when the greatest number of the beneficiaries will be in need. It is felt that those who contributed to the fund should derive the benefit therefrom.

Relief has been granted to widows and orphans of ex-service men and in special cases of distress when caused by illness, emergency, or death. Unemployment alone has not been considered sufficient cause for assistance. No relief has been granted to applicants in receipt of pensions.

All applications have been thoroughly investigated with the co-operation of the Canadian Legion, the Red Cross, the Associated Charities and many individuals throughout the province, before any action was taken.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments as at 1-4-28.....	\$ 82,658 37	Investments.....	\$ 87,208 37
Amount received.....	5,077 39	Relief and grants less repayments.....	4,960 45
Balance on hand as 1-4-28.....	2,011 66	Loans.....	150 00
Interest.....	3,644 55	Administration.....	1,069 79
		Balance on hand.....	3 36
	<u>\$ 93,391 97</u>		<u>\$ 93,391 97</u>

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

##### Trustees:

Hon. Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, Chairman.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Robertson, D.S.O.

The policy followed by the trustees to date has been in accordance with the majority of views of ex-service men as expressed at a conference held on June 7, 1927, the salient points of which are as follows:—

Practically all expenditures are for relief when assistance is required on account of illness, death or emergency. No grants are made for straight unemployment relief. In cases of death, assistance has been given in a number of cases, in payment or part payment of funeral expenses, especially in the cases of the death of dependents of needy ex-service men.

Up to the present time, assistance has been given to 1,256 ex-service men or their dependents. The majority of applications are submitted through some veteran organization, and the trustees wish to extend their appreciation for the help rendered by these organizations in bringing to their attention cases in need of assistance, and in forwarding reports concerning same.

The provincial Government has discontinued the office of the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission as from March 31, 1929, but in order that the administration of the Canteen Fund might continue as nearly as possible as before, a grant of \$5,000 has been authorized by the Government towards the cost of administration of the Canteen Fund for the next year. As a part of this change the office of the secretary has been moved from the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, to Vancouver.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments as at 1-4-28.....	\$ 233,185 95	Investments.....	\$ 213,225 95
Cash in bank.....	4,789 01	Relief and grants.....	37,172 54
Interest.....	10,609 24	Administration.....	70 00
Loans repaid.....	299 68		
Overdraft.....	1,584 61		
	<u>\$ 250,468 49</u>		<u>\$ 250,468 49</u>

## MANITOBA

## Trustees:

Brig.Gen. R. W. Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Brig.-Gen. H. M. Dyer, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Lt.-Col. Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., M.A.

The following policy has been adopted by the trustees of the Manitoba Canteen Fund, governing the objects for which the fund will be utilized:—

1. For assistance (in special cases) in the education of children of ex-service men.

2. For assistance of urgent cases among ex-service men, their widows, orphans and dependents, resulting from sickness, operations, etc. (The trustees will not undertake to adjust any medical or hospital account entered into without their consent.) No maintenance relief is granted for conditions resulting from illness or unemployment, as this need is deemed to be the responsibility of the local municipal authorities. The federal Act governing the administration of the fund provides that it shall be used only for the assistance of ex-service men who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as the fund was derived from the profits of the canteens operated on their behalf.

Assistance in individual cases should be considered by the beneficiary as an accommodation loan to be returned to the fund at such time as he may be able to do so.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments as at 31-3-28.....	\$ 235,566 04	Investments 31-3-28.....	\$ 224,445 76
Balance on hand.....	353 40	Loans outstanding.....	161 93
Loans outstanding.....	470 28	Relief.....	23,713 35
Interest received.....	9,511 31	Education.....	4,758 95
Profit on sale of securities.....	442 23	Administration.....	5,468 82
Received from and owing to Canadian Cavalry Brigade Canteen Fund....	399 28	Furniture, nominal value.....	1 00
Canada Fund.....	13,284 51	Balance on hand.....	1,477 24
	<u>\$ 260,027 05</u>		<u>\$ 260,027 05</u>

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## Trustees:

Major E. H. Strong, M.C., Chairman.  
 Major Don. F. Tierney.  
 Capt. Wm. A. McLaren.

The Prince Edward Island Board of Trustees report that assistance in specially meritorious cases was given to ex-members of the forces, or their dependents, during the past year, for relief in cases of distress. No amount has been spent for scholarships, as all available receipts were required for the above assistance.

The amount shown in the statement, which forms the fund assets, namely \$16,500, is on deposit with the provincial Government, and arrangements have been made with the Provincial Treasurer to withdraw what may be required from time to time and a new deposit receipt is issued to the board after every withdrawal.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Fund as at April 1, 1928.....	\$ 16,500 00	Investments.....	\$ 16,500 00
Amount received.....	921 46	Relief.....	1,415 00
Interest.....	506 20	Administration.....	39 00
Bank balance.....	563 56	Cash on hand.....	537 22
	<u>\$ 18,491 22</u>		<u>\$ 18,491 22</u>

## ALBERTA

## Trustees:

Lieut.-Col. W. G. MacFarlane, V.D., Chairman.

Dr. G. H. Wade.

Mr. G. W. Waistell.

Under the authority of a formal resolution of the board the two members residing in Edmonton constitute a quorum and deal with applications from ex-service men and regularly meet twice weekly for that purpose.

During the past year, the board has continued its former policy of confining relief to those cases where sickness or distress exists in the home of the applicant. Very few applications for assistance in providing educational facilities to the children of ex-soldiers have been received and these, in common with other applications, are all most carefully reviewed to the board.

The board again respectfully submits that arrangements be made for a conference of the various provincial Boards of Trustees so that the problems arising throughout the Dominion might be discussed and, if possible, a uniform decision as to the use of these funds might be reached.

During the past year Mr. G. W. Waistell was requested by the provincial Government to survey the situation within the province as to the need, or otherwise, of special assistance to the children of ex-service men in order that they might obtain adequate education. The services of Mr. Waistell were very freely given, and his expenses, which had been advanced by the board, were refunded to the board by the provincial Government.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments as at April 1, 1928.....	\$ 171,701 82	Investments at cost.....	\$ 176,914 46
Balance on hand as at April 1, 1928..	1,491 88	Relief disbursements, less repayments,	
Received under Canteen Fund Act,		main fund.....	10,409 35
1928.....	9,665 99	Relief disbursements, Fund No. 2....	257 00
Interest on main fund.....	7,728 61	Administration.....	1,532 55
Interest on Fund No. 2.....	270 00	Balance on hand.....	2,627 77
Profit on sale of investments.....	882 83		
	<u>\$ 191,741 13</u>		<u>\$ 191,741 13</u>

## SASKATCHEWAN

## Trustees:

Capt. A. H. White, Chairman.

Dr. Charles G. Cox.

Lt.-Col. James McAra.

During the year ending March 31, 1929, the trustees of the Saskatchewan Canteen Fund followed a somewhat similar procedure to that adopted in previous years. Each application for financial assistance, either in the nature of loan or grant, was thoroughly investigated, in most cases through the assistance of officers of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.

During the above period ten meetings were held and the board received 204 applications, of which 115 were approved, involving an outlay of \$10,805.09, of which \$1,696.70 was repaid.

The past year has been the first one in which inroads have been made upon the capital investment, this being due to the great increase in the number of applications.

The trustees wish to extend their appreciation to the Canadian Red Cross Society, Saskatchewan Division, for the kind use of free office space and also for the assistance given to the trustees at various times by this society.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments as at April 1, 1928.....	\$ 162,749 32	Investments.....	\$ 161,016 38
Balance on hand April 1, 1928.....	537 80	Investments Canada Fund (including accrued interest, \$73.10).....	7,681 43
Loans outstanding April 1, 1928.....	1,453 06	Relief, less repayments.....	8,918 44
Interest.....	8,049 88	“ Canada Fund.....	60 00
Profit on sale of securities.....	267 06	Loans, less repayments.....	1,644 01
Canada Fund.....	8,930 32	Administration—General.....	847 94
		Administration—Canada Fund.....	1 00
		Suspense account.....	26 00
		Balance on hand.....	604 35
		“ “ Canada Fund.....	1,187 89
	<u>\$ 181,987 44</u>		<u>\$ 181,987 44</u>

### YUKON TERRITORY

#### Trustees:

Mr. G. I. MacLean, Chairman.  
Mr. Hamilton Daglish.  
Mr. John F. MacLennan.

Ex-service men or their dependents who are not eligible for assistance from other sources are helped from this fund. Each case is being dealt with on its own merits.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Fund as at April 1, 1928.....	\$ 5,105 00	Investments at cost.....	\$ 3,573 50
Balance on hand April 1, 1928.....	951 36	Loans, less repayments.....	2,785 30
Loans.....	545 80	Administration.....	0 50
Amount received from Department of Finance.....	335 42	Balance on hand.....	886 59
Interest.....	305 06		
Profit on sale of bonds.....	3 25		
	<u>\$ 7,245 89</u>		<u>\$ 7,245 89</u>

### UNITED KINGDOM

The Canteen Fund in Great Britain is administered by the United Services Fund, in accordance with the regulations under which the British Canteen Funds operate. A considerable number of deserving cases were looked after and assisted through this fund, in matters pertaining principally to children's education, hospital maintenance and care of convalescing children of ex-service men.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Fund as at April 1, 1928.....	9,347	14	10	Relief.....	837	3	2
Interest.....	216	8	5	Balance on hand.....	8,727	0	1
	<u>9,564</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>8,727</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

### AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross operates the Canteen Fund in the United States, and again reports an increase in the number of loans and grants made during the past year.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases reported in the Eastern Section, but an increase has again been noted in the Midwestern and Pacific areas during the past twelve months.

Only those men who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France or England, or the Royal Canadian Navy overseas are eligible to be helped from this fund.



The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Fund as at April 1, 1928.....	\$ 47,512 28	Relief.....	\$ 5,992 52
Interest.....	1,981 15	Balance in fund.....	43,500 91
	<u>\$ 49,493 43</u>		<u>\$ 49,493 43</u>

#### IMPERIAL CANTEEN FUND

Trustees:

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., Calgary.

Lt.-Colonel A. A. Magee, D.S.O., Montreal.

Lt.-Colonel B. O. Hooper, M.C., D.S.O., Toronto.

The Imperial Canteen Fund through its trustees has continued to render assistance to ex-members of the Imperial forces in Canada.

During the year Brig.-General J. A. Gunn has retired from the trusteeship and his place has been taken by Lt.-Colonel B. O. Hooper.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments as at April 1, 1928.....	\$ 12,115 95		
Balance on hand as at April 1, 1928.....	6,962 31		
Loans outstanding as at April 1, 1928.....	2,822 00		
Interest.....	505 90		
Investments as at March 31, 1929.....		\$ 10,096 63	
Loans, less repayments.....		5,462 30	
Grants.....		1,629 00	
Administration.....		203 20	
Balance on hand.....		5,015 03	
	<u>\$ 22,406 16</u>	<u>\$ 22,406 16</u>	

## APPENDIX No. II

ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 645, DATED THE 15TH APRIL, 1929

*Amended authority under which the Department of Pensions and National Health may pay compensation in respect of industrial accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent or upwards.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated April 8, 1929, from the Minister of Pensions and National Health, submitting that by Order in Council P.C. 558, dated March 29, 1927, and previous Orders in Council, the Department of Pensions and National Health has been authorized to reimburse Workmen's Compensation Boards or employers of pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards, when such pensioners have met with industrial accidents, the amount of compensation payable in respect of such accidents. This provision has resulted in the employment of many pensioners who would otherwise have been refused employment on account of their war disabilities. The authority granted to the department expired on March 31, 1929, and it is considered that it should be renewed for a further period of two years, subject to certain modifications.

The minister, therefore, recommends that as from April 1, 1929, the Government of Canada assume the liability imposed by provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts or by common law in respect of industrial accidents, upon employers of disabled former members of the forces to whom a pension of 25 per cent or over is payable by or through the Government of Canada or the British Ministry of Pensions in respect of disabilities received in or attributable to the Great War, subject to the following regulations:—

1. (a) "Pensioner" shall mean a former member of the forces resident in Canada, who is in receipt of a pension of not less than 25 per cent, payable by or through the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, or the Canadian office of the British Ministry of Pensions, in respect of disabilities incurred during or attributable to service in the Great War.

(b) "Department" shall mean the Department of Pensions and National Health.

(c) "Compensation" shall mean and include all amounts to which a pensioner is, or, in the case of his death, his dependents are, entitled under or by virtue of any Workmen's Compensation Act in force in any province of Canada, or common law.

(d) "Full cost of compensation" shall include compensation, burial expenses, the cost of furnishing medical aid, and all other amounts payable under or by virtue of a Workmen's Compensation Act in force in any province of Canada by reason of a pensioner's meeting with an accident or by his contracting an industrial disease, compensable under any of said acts, and shall include the capitalized sum or present value of the amount required, as determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board having jurisdiction with respect thereto, to provide for future payments of compensation to the pensioner or his dependents.

(e) "Accident" shall include an industrial disease compensable under a Workmen's Compensation Act in force in the province where such disease is contracted.

2. The department shall pay to the Workmen's Compensation Board, or as it may direct, the full cost of compensation with respect to all accidents to pensioners in the province; such payment or payments to be made upon receiving a certificate from the board of the full cost of compensation, which certificate may be accepted by the department without other proof.

3. Where the employer of a pensioner entitled to compensation is individually liable for the payment thereof under a Workmen's Compensation Act, or under what is known in the Ontario Act as schedule 2, and such employer does not carry insurance with an insurance company covering such liability, the department shall refund to him the full cost of compensation upon his submitting to the department a certificate of the Workmen's Compensation Board, showing the amount thereof.

4. In the event of a claim for damages being made against an employer, who does not carry insurance with an insurance company covering liability in respect of accidents to his employees, by a pensioner who is injured, or by the dependents of a pensioner who dies, by reason of an accident to such pensioner while employed in an industry not within the jurisdiction of a Workmen's Compensation Board, and in the event of liability therefor and the amount of the damages sustained by the pensioner thereby being admitted by the employer with the consent and approval of the department, or if damages be awarded against such employer by any court or authority other than a Workmen's Compensation Board, the department shall submit all the evidence available and a statement of the facts as found by the court or other authority, if the damages shall have been adjudged by any such court or authority, to the Workmen's Compensation Board for the province in which the accident occurred, or if the accident did not occur in a province in which there is a Workmen's Compensation Board, the same shall be submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board of any adjoining province, or if the accident happens outside of a province, the same shall, in the discretion of the department, be submitted to any Workmen's Compensation Board, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount or amounts such board would allow if the accident were one for which compensation would be payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province for which such board was appointed if the industry were within the jurisdiction of the board, and the department shall pay the amount as agreed upon as aforesaid or awarded by the court or other authority, as the case may be, against the employer if the same be less than the amount as determined by such board, and if it be greater the department shall pay the amount as determined by such board.

5. Where the accident happens outside of a province the employer shall not be entitled to any benefits under these provisions unless the pensioner's employment with such employer commenced in the province and his employment was continuous to the time of the accident and the accident happens within six months from the last time the pensioner was in the province.

6. The department shall not refund to an insurance company any compensation payable by it in respect of an accident sustained by a pensioner whose employer has paid to such insurance company a premium whereby such employer has been insured against liability by such company but the department shall, upon request of the employer and upon his submitting a certificate from the insurance company, refund to him the amount of premium paid by him in respect of such pensioner to the company for the year in which the accident occurred.

7. No payment shall be made by the department in respect of an accident unless notice of such accident is received by the department within six months of its occurrence.

8. In the event of a pensioner who has met with an accident, in respect of which the department is liable under these provisions, requiring treatment for a war service disability while he is in receipt of temporary compensation for such accident, any payment to which he may be entitled by the department while undergoing treatment for his war service disability shall be reduced by the amount of such temporary compensation, provided that when a permanent award has been made, either by the payment of a lump sum or otherwise, because of a permanent disability resulting from such accident, there shall be no reduction from the amount payable by the department during subsequent periods of treatment.

9. This Order in Council shall remain in force until March 31, 1931.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*





## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

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The Hon. JAMES H. KING, M.D., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19 George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.

Since the submission of the Board's last report, the Pension Act has been amended by chapter 38 of 18-19 George V, effective September 1, 1928. A résumé of the amendments with explanatory notes will be found on pages 44 to 52 of the report.

The total number of persons in receipt of benefits under the Pension Act at the close of the period under review was 195,242. This represents an increase of 13,074 over the total for the preceding fiscal year.

The number of disability and dependent pensions in force as at March 31, 1929, was as follows:—

Disability.....	54,620
Dependent.....	20,002
Total.....	<u>74,622</u>

The total pension liability for the period under review was \$37,185,308, as against \$35,583,853 for the preceding fiscal year, representing an increase of over one and one-half million dollars.

On March 31, 1929, a total of 2,080 pensioners or former pensioners were receiving treatment under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and 26,881 medical examinations for pension purposes were carried out.

Detailed information of the Board's activities and expenditure in connection therewith will be found in the statistics appended as compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Your obedient servant,

J. PATON,  
*Secretary.*

OTTAWA, December 20, 1929.

## LEGISLATION

## WITH EXPLANATORY REMARKS

Amendments to the Pension Act, chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as enacted by chapter 38 of 18-19 George V, passed during the 1928 session of Parliament are as follows:—

NOTE.—(*The marginal numbers refer to the relative sections of chapter 38, 18-19 George V, 1928.*)

1 "1. The Pension Act, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by striking out the words "Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment," wherever they occur therein, and substituting the words "Pensions and National Health."

2 Paragraphs (m) and (o) of section two of chapter 157, R.S., were repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(m) 'Pension' means pension on account of the death or disability of a member of the forces and includes addition to pension, temporary pension, additional payment, final payment or any other payment awarded by the Commission to or in respect of any member of the forces."

The amendment is merely administrative, the only change being the substitution of the word "awarded" for "made."

"(o) 'Theatre of actual war' means:—

"(i) in the case of the military or air forces, the zone of the allied armies on the continents of Europe, of Asia or of Africa or any other place at which the member of the forces has sustained injury or contracted disease directly by a hostile act of the enemy;

"(ii) in the case of the naval forces, the high seas or wherever contact has been made with hostile forces of the enemy, or any other place at which the member of the forces has sustained injury or contracted disease directly by a hostile act of the enemy."

This section was re-enacted in order to clearly establish that disability the result of injury or disease contracted as a direct result of hostile enemy act is deemed to be contracted in a "theatre of actual war."

3 Section two of chapter 157, R.S., was further amended by inserting therein the following paragraphs:

"(bb) 'Board' means the Federal Appeal Board."

"(dd) 'Department' means the Department of Pensions and National Health, and includes in respect of matters antecedent to this Act, the Military Hospitals Commission and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment."

4 Subsection eight of section three of chapter 157, R.S., which is in part as follows:—

"8. On the approval of the Commission to the award of any pension or to the refusal of any pension, a form shall be placed on the file of the member of the forces by or in respect of whom application for pension has been made which shall bear the personal signature of at least one of the Commissioners and shall contain the following information:—

(b) The grounds on which pension is awarded or refused."

was further amended by repealing paragraph (b) thereof and substituting therefor the following:—

"(b) The grounds on which pension is awarded or refused specifying:—

"(i) The medical classification of the injury or disease causing the disability or death in respect of which the application has been made;

"(ii) The medical classification of such injuries or diseases as have been dealt with by the Commission in connection with the application;

"(iii) Whether the injury or disease resulting in disability or death was or was not attributable to or incurred during military service or whether it pre-existed enlistment and was or was not aggravated during military service."

This amendment incorporated in the statute what had been the practice of the Commission for some years.

5 Sections four to eight inclusive of Chapter 157, R.S., were repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"4. (1) The Commission shall be attached to the Department and the expenses required to be incurred for the discharge of its duties, including the salaries of its officers, clerks, and other employees shall on approval by the Commission be paid out of the moneys provided by Parliament.

"(2) The Commission shall from time to time make such reports to the Minister as he may direct, and such of the said reports as the Minister may determine shall be included in the annual report of the Department.

"(3) The Commission shall have all the powers and duties of a deputy head of a department for the purpose of the Civil Service Act.

"5. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder, the Commission shall be charged with the duty of considering and adjudicating upon all questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of any pension under this Act and effect shall be given by the Department to the adjudication of the Commission.

"6. The Governor in Council may impose upon the Commission like duties in respect of any grants in the nature of pensions, allowances or gratuities authorized to be made under any statute, other than this Act and effect shall be given to any adjudication by the Commission under any such Act either by the Department or such other department of Government as the Governor in Council may direct."

This amendment is entirely administrative.

6 Section ten of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"10. With the approval of the Minister, the Commission shall have power to make regulations not inconsistent with this Act in respect of the procedure to be followed in matters coming before it for adjudication."

Self-explanatory.

7 Section thirteen of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"13. A pension shall not be awarded in respect of the death of a member of the forces, unless an application therefor has been made (a) within three years after the date of the death in respect of which pension is claimed; or (b) within three years after the date upon which the applicant has fallen into a dependent condition."

As a result of this amendment there is now no statutory time limit in which to apply for disability pension.

8 Section sixteen of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"16. When a pensioner appears to be incapable of expending or is not expending the pension in a proper manner or is not maintaining the members of his family to whom he owes the duty of maintenance, the Commission may direct that the pension be administered for the benefit of the pensioner and/or the members of his family by the Department or by some person selected by the Commission."

This amendment is administrative and confirms the practice of the Commission.

9 Subsection one of section seventeen of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"17. When a pensioner has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of six months or more the payment of his pension shall be discontinued and no pension shall be paid to him for or in respect of the period of his imprisonment; provided however that the Com-



mission shall have discretion to direct the payment of the pension or part of it to any person who was being or was entitled to be supported by the pensioner at the time of his arrest, or if in the opinion of the Commission it would be of exceptional benefit or advantage to the pensioner, the Commission may in its discretion direct the payment of the pension or a part thereof to or for the pensioner himself"

The only change is the substitution in two places of the words "direct the payment of" for the word "pay" and is administrative in nature.

- 10 Subsections four, five and six of section twenty of chapter 157, R.S., were repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(4) Any pension or balance of pension due to a deceased pensioner at the time of his death, whether unpaid or held in trust by the Department, shall not form part of the estate of such deceased pensioner.

"(5) The Commission may, in its discretion direct the payment of such pension or balance of pension either to the pensioner's widow and/or his child or children or to any person who has maintained him or been maintained by him or may direct that it be paid in whole or in part towards the expenses of the pensioner's last sickness and burial.

"(6) If no order for the payment of such pension or balance of pension is made by the Commission such pension or balance of pension shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

This amendment enlarges the class of persons to whom payment of an unpaid balance of pension may be made to include any person who has maintained the pensioner.

- 11 Section twenty-one of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"21. (1) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Act, any case respecting a member of the forces or any of his dependents which is claimed to be specially meritorious and in which pension has been refused by the Commission, or if an appeal lies to the Board, both by the Commission and by the Board, may be made the subject of an investigation and adjudication by way of compassionate pension or allowance as hereinafter provided.

"(2) Every claim under this section shall be referred to a special tribunal consisting of two members of the Commission and two members of the Board.

"(3) Such tribunal shall have the power to recommend an award by the Commission of a compassionate pension or allowance not exceeding in amount that which the Commission might in a like case have awarded if the death or disabling condition had been incurred during military service.

"(4) The payment of such compassionate pension or allowance as may be recommended under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

"(5) In the event of such tribunal being equally divided upon any application a judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada shall join the tribunal as chairman and a decision of a majority thereof shall be final."

This amendment creates a special tribunal with power to hear, and to make recommendations to the Governor in Council upon, applications deemed to be specially meritorious and for which the statute otherwise makes no provision.

- 12 Subsection one of section twenty-one of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"22. No pension shall be paid to or in respect of a child who, if a boy, is over the age of sixteen years or, if a girl, is over the age of seventeen years, except when such child and those responsible for its maintenance are without adequate resources, and

"(a) such child is unable owing to physical or mental infirmity to provide for its own maintenance, in which case the pension may be paid while such child is incapacitated by physical or mental infirmity from earning a livelihood: Provided that no pension shall be awarded unless such infirmity occurred before the child attained the age of twenty-one years; and that if such child is an orphan the Commission shall have discretion to increase such child's pension up to an amount not exceeding orphan's rates; or



"(b) such child is following and is making satisfactory progress in a course of instruction approved by the Commission, in which case the pension may be paid until such child has attained the age of twenty-one years."

The only changes made by this amendment are the addition of the words in italics.

13 Subsection five of section twenty-two of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(5) The Commission may direct that the pension for a child may be paid to its mother or father or to its guardian or to any person approved by the Commission or may direct that such pension be administered by the Department."

This amendment gives statutory effect to the present practice, whereby pension awarded for the benefit of a child may, when authorized by the Commission, be administered by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

14 Subsection seven of section twenty-two of chapter 157, R.S., reading as follows:—

"7. The children of a pensioner who was pensioned in any of classes one to five mentioned in Schedule A and who has died, shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not: Provided that the death occurs within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of the commencement of pension."

was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(7) The children of a pensioner who has died and who at the time of his death was in receipt of a pension in any of classes one to five mentioned in Schedule A of this Act, or who, except for the provisions of subsection one of section twenty-nine of this Act, would have been in receipt of a pension in one of the said classes, shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not."

By this amendment the proviso whereby the benefits of the section were limited to deaths occurring within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of commencement of pension, was removed. Provision was also made whereby such benefits remained in force should the pensioner die while undergoing treatment under the Department of Pensions and National Health.

5 Subsection nine of section twenty-two of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(9) On the death of the wife of a pensioner pensioned on account of disability, the additional pension for a married member of the forces may, in the discretion of the Commission, be continued to him for so long as there is a *minor child* or there are minor children of pensionable age, provided there exists a daughter or other person competent to assume and who does assume the household duties and care of the *child* or children."

By this amendment the words in italics above were inserted and require no explanation.

Section twenty-two of chapter 157, R.S., was further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(10) On the death of a widow of a member of the forces who has been in receipt of a pension, the pension for the widow may, in the discretion of the Commission, be continued for so long as there is a minor child or there are minor children of pensionable age, to a daughter competent to assume and who does assume the household duties and care of the other child or children, provided that in such case the pension payable for children shall continue but the rate payable for orphan children shall not apply."

This is a new subsection and gives discretion to the Commission, on the death of a widow, to continue the pension to a daughter who is taking care of other minor children.

- 17 Subsection four of section twenty-six of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(4) A member of the forces in receipt of pension for any other disability for the relief of which any appliance must be worn or treatment applied which causes wear and tear of clothing may, in the discretion of the Commission, be granted an allowance in respect of such wear and tear not exceeding fifty-four dollars per annum."

This amendment gives discretion to the Commission to authorize an allowance not exceeding fifty-four dollars per annum in cases in which there is wear and tear of clothing by reason of appliance worn or treatment applied.

- 18 Paragraph (b) of section twenty-seven of chapter 157, R.S., reading as follows:—

"(b) in the case in which a pension is awarded to an applicant the appearance of whose disability was subsequent to his retirement or discharge from the forces, in which case a pension may be paid from a date six months prior to the day upon which application for pension has been received or from the date of the appearance of the disability whichever is the later date;"

was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(b) in the case in which a pension is awarded to an applicant the appearance of whose disability was subsequent to his retirement or discharge from the forces, in which case a pension may be paid from a date six months prior to the day upon which application for pension has been received or from the date of the appearance of the disability whichever is the later date, or from the day upon which application was made to the Department for treatment in respect of the injury or disease resulting in the disability for which pension is awarded; provided that if treatment was commenced under the jurisdiction of the Department in respect of such injury or disease resulting in disability, a pension may be paid from the day following that upon which the treatment of the applicant by the Department was completed."

The section as re-enacted makes provision, in the case of a member of the forces discharged without disability, whereby an application for treatment may be regarded as an application for pension.

- 19 Subsection one of section twenty-eight of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"28. (1) If an applicant or pensioner should in the opinion of the Commission undergo medical or surgical treatment, and the applicant or pensioner in the opinion of the Commission unreasonably refuses to undergo such treatment, the pension to which the extent of his disability would otherwise have entitled him may be reduced, in the discretion of the Commission, by not more than one-half, *provided that this subsection shall not apply to a refusal to undergo a major surgical operation.*"

The words in italics constitute the only change, and are self-explanatory.

- 20 Section 29 of chapter 157, R.S., reading as follows:—

"29. When a pensioner commences treatment under the jurisdiction of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and his pension, including the pension, if any, for his dependents, is greater than the pay and allowances issued by that Department, there shall be deducted from such pension towards the cost of maintenance in hospital an amount equal to the difference between such pension and such pay and allowances."

was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"29. (1) During such time as, under the departmental regulations in that behalf, a pensioner is in receipt of pay and allowances from the Department while under treatment, payment of his pension shall be suspended and the pay and allowances shall stand in lieu thereof; pending a fresh award, payment of the pension shall recommence forthwith after the termination of such suspension.

"(2) During such time as, under the departmental regulations in that behalf, a pensioner is an in-patient under treatment in respect of a disability other than his pensionable disability, his pension, if in excess of the amount he would have been entitled to receive by way of pay and allowances, if the disability for which he is under treatment had been pensionable, shall be reduced to such amount; pending a fresh award the payment of pension in full shall recommence forthwith upon the pensioner's ceasing to be an in-patient as aforesaid."

Under subsection (1) as enacted, provision is made for the suspension of pension while a pensioner is receiving treatment with pay and allowances under the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Under subsection (2) provision is made for the reduction of pension to the equivalent of pay and allowances when a pensioner is accepted for treatment, without pay and allowances.

21 Subsection three of section thirty of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(3) When a pensioner previous to his enlistment or during his service was maintaining or was substantially assisting in maintaining one or both of his parents or a person in the place of a parent an amount not exceeding the amount set forth in Schedule A of this Act as the additional pension for one child may, in the discretion of the Commission, be paid direct to each of such parents or person in the place of a parent or to him so long as he continues such maintenance; provided that the benefits of this subsection shall be limited to a parent or parents or a person in the place of a parent who is, are or would be, if the pensioner did not contribute, in a dependent condition, and that if the Commission is of opinion that the pensioner is unable by reason of circumstances beyond his control to continue his contribution towards the maintenance of his parent or parents or a person in the place of a parent the Commission may continue the said benefits."

By this amendment a "person in the place of a parent" is, for the purposes of additional pension as the dependent of a disability pensioner, placed in the category of a parent.

2 Section thirty of chapter 157, R.S., was further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(4) When a parent or person in the place of a parent who was not wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the pensioner previous to his enlistment or during his service by reason of the fact that such parent or person was not then in a dependent condition, subsequently falls into a dependent condition, is incapacitated by mental or physical infirmity from earning a livelihood and is wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the pensioner, an amount not exceeding the amount set forth in Schedule A of this Act as the additional pension for one child may, in the discretion of the Commission, be paid direct to each of such parents or person in the place of a parent or to the pensioner for so long as he continues such maintenance."

This subsection is new and gives discretionary authority to the Commission to award additional pension to a disability pensioner on account of a parent or person in the place of a parent, who, though not dependent upon him prior to or during service, subsequently falls into a dependent condition and is substantially maintained by him.

3 Section thirty-one of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"31. When a pensioner pensioned on account of a disability has died and his estate is not sufficient to pay the expenses of his last sickness and burial, the Commission may direct the payment of such expenses, or a portion thereof, but the payment in any such case shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars; provided that the payment in respect of burial shall not exceed one hundred dollars."

This amendment increases by fifty dollars the amount which may be authorized by the Commission in respect of funeral and last sickness expenses of a deceased disability pensioner.

1 Subsection one of section thirty-two of chapter 157, R.S., reading as follows:—

"32. No pension shall be paid to the widow of a member of the forces unless she was married to him before the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in his death, and in the case of the widow of a pensioner unless she was living with him or was maintained by him or was in the opinion of the Commission, entitled to be maintained by him at the time of his death and for a reasonable time previously thereto."



was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"32. (1) No pension shall be paid to the widow of a pensioner unless she was living with him or was maintained by him or was, in the opinion of the Commission, entitled to be maintained by him at the time of his death and for a reasonable time previously thereto.

"(i) No pension shall be paid to the widow of a member of the forces unless she was married to him before the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in his death,—

"(a) unless the injury in respect of which he was pensioned or entitled to pension would not shorten his expectancy of life; or

"(b) unless he was not chronically ill of a pensionable disease and not in receipt of pension in respect thereof.

"(ii) This subsection shall not be held to authorize any payment of a pension for any period anterior to the date of the coming into force of this Act."

The principle that pension was not to be paid to a widow who married subsequent to the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in her husband's death was, by this amendment, radically changed, and provision made whereby a widow is pensioned if, at the time of marriage, her husband was not chronically ill of a pensionable disease and not in receipt of pension in respect thereof or, in the case of a wound, that his expectancy of life had not thereby been shortened.

**25** Subsection two of section thirty-two of chapter 157, R.S., reading as follows:—

"2. Subject to paragraph one of this section, the widow of a pensioner who, previous to his death, was pensioned for disability in any of the classes one to five mentioned in Schedule A shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not: Provided that the death occurs within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of commencement of pension."

was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(2) Subject to subsection one of this section, the widow of a pensioner who has died and who at the date of his death was in receipt of a pension in any of classes one to five mentioned in Schedule A of this Act, or who, except for the provisions of subsection one of section twenty-nine of this Act, would have been in receipt of a pension in one of the said classes, shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not, provided that the death occurs within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of commencement of pension."

This amendment preserves a widow's rights in so far as they are dependent upon her husband being a pensioner in classes one to five at the time of his death, should death occur while he is receiving treatment under the department, pension being suspended over that period in accordance with other provisions of the statute.

**26** Subsection three of section thirty-two of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(3) A woman who, although not married to the member of the forces, was living with him in Canada at the time he became a member of the forces and for a reasonable time previously thereto, and who, at such time, was publicly represented by him as his wife may, in the case of his death and in the discretion of the Commission, be awarded a pension equivalent to the pension she would have received had she been his legal widow, and the Commission may also award a pension if, in its opinion, an injustice would be done by not recognizing a woman as the wife of a member of the forces although there is no evidence that she had been publicly represented by him as his wife. Provided that such woman shall not be refused a pension for which she would have been eligible under the provisions hereof if she had remained unmarried, by reason only of her having married the member of the forces with whom she had been living as aforesaid."

The only change is in the addition of the proviso which preserves the rights under this section of a woman who subsequently marries the man with whom she had been formerly living.



Paragraph (a) of section thirty-seven of chapter 157, R.S., was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(a) in the case in which a pension is awarded to a parent or person in place of a parent who was not wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the member of the forces at the time of his death, in which case the pension shall be paid from a day to be fixed in each case by the Commission."

The words in italics constitute the change in this subsection and correct what was recognized as an error in drafting the original statute.

Section fifty of chapter 157, R.S., was further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"(10) The Board shall be attached to the Department and the expenses required to be incurred for the discharge of its duties, including the salaries of its officers, clerks, and other employees shall, on approval by the Board, be paid out of the moneys provided by Parliament.

"(11) The Board shall furnish the Minister with an annual report and such report shall be embodied in the annual report of the Department."

This amendment has reference only to the Federal Appeal Board and is self-explanatory.

Subsection one of section fifty-one, chapter 157, R.S., reading as follows:—

"51. Upon the evidence and record upon which the Commission gave its decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Commission on the ground that the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service."

was amended by adding thereto the following:—

"If the medical classification of the injury or disease resulting in disability or death in respect of which an application has been refused by the Commission is considered by the Board to be in error, the Board shall, before issuing judgment, communicate in writing to the Commission its reasons for considering such medical classification to be in error, whereupon the dispute as to the medical classification shall be referred by the Commission to a board consisting of three medical experts, one to be named by the Commission, another to be named by the Board, and the third to be agreed upon by the two as named, and in the event of their failure to agree, to be named by the Minister, which board of experts shall be requested to determine the medical classification to be acted upon by the Commission in rendering its decision. If, upon the medical classification so determined, pension is refused by the Commission, the Board shall give the appeal such further consideration as it may deem necessary, and issue its judgment on the medical classification determined as hereinbefore provided."

Self-explanatory.

Subsections four to eight of section fifty-one of chapter 157, R.S., were repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(4) Any person desiring to appeal from a decision of the Commission may do so by notice thereof in writing delivered to the Department or to the Board on or before the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1928, or within two years from the date of the decision complained of.

"(5) The decision of the Board on such appeal shall be final and shall be binding upon the applicant and upon the Commission, provided that if before the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1928, or within one year from the date of the decision of the Board upholding a refusal of pension by the Commission the applicant submits newly discovered evidence which, in the opinion of the Commission, raises a reasonable doubt of the correctness of the decision, the Commission shall reconsider the case and if pension is again refused the applicant shall have the right of a second appeal to the Board whose decision on such second appeal shall be final and shall be binding upon the applicant and upon the Commission.

"(6) Every applicant and the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada or its representative shall have the right to attend in person, at any and all sittings for the purpose of hearing an appeal held by the Board or by a member thereof, under such conditions as to the payment of an applicant's expenses thereby incurred as may be fixed by regulation

of the Governor in Council, and the applicant may if he so desires, but at his own expense, be assisted thereat, by counsel or representative other than the official Soldier Adviser appointed by the Department.

"(7) Every judgment rendered by the Board shall be signed by the Chairman or presiding member of the Board and the Secretary and shall contain the following information:—

"(i) the name or names of the member or members of the Board who heard the appeal;

"(ii) the medical classification of the injury or disease causing the disability or death in respect of which the appeal was made;

"(iii) the medical classification of the injury or disease causing the disability or death in respect of which the appeal is allowed or disallowed as the case may be;

"(iv) If the appeal is allowed, whether the injury or disease resulting in disability or death was attributable to or incurred during military service or whether it pre-existed enlistment and was or was not aggravated during military service.

"(8) Any dispute as to the jurisdiction of the Board to entertain and determine appeals from refusal of pension by the Commission shall be referred by the Department to the Exchequer Court for determination."

These amendments revise the procedure on appeal and provide for the granting of a second appeal in cases in which new evidence is discovered subsequent to the hearing of the first appeal. Provision is also made for reference to the Exchequer Court of any dispute which may arise as to the jurisdiction of the Federal Appeal Board to hear an appeal.

### 31 The following addition was made to "Schedule A," chapter 157, R.S.:—

"Class 21—Disabilities below 5 per cent. All ranks. A final payment not exceeding \$100."

This section merely replaces a footnote to "Schedule A," which, through a clerical error, was omitted in a previous revision of the statute.

### 32 The following section was added to chapter 157, R.S., as section fifty-four thereof:—

"54. The Department shall from time to time prepare an office consolidation of this Act for distribution but no such office consolidation shall operate so as to vary or affect the operation of the provisions of the Act as passed and amended by Parliament."

Self-explanatory.

## STATISTICS

*(As compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health)*

### SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1928.....	50,635
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.....	2,557
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929....	2,322
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>55,514</b>
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929..	894
<b>Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1929.....</b>	<b>54,620</b>
DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1928.....	19,975
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.....	722
Dependent pensions reinstated during fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.....	61
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,758</b>
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929..	756
<b>Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1929.....</b>	<b>20,002</b>

SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1929—*Concluded*

## DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS

Total pensions in force March 31, 1928.....	70,610
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.....	3,279
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.....	2,383
Total.....	76,272
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.....	1,650
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1929.....	74,622

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1929

	Number	Annual Liability
		\$ cts.
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities.....	2,557	520,331 00
Dependents.....	722	349,552 00
Total.....	3,279	869,883 00
Pensions reinstated—		
Disabilities.....	2,322	491,853 00
Dependents.....	61	19,548 00
Total.....	2,383	511,401 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities.....	894	541,855 00
Dependents.....	756	283,419 00
Total.....	1,650	825,274 00
Final payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof.....	331	25,475 00
Additional gratuities awarded.....	47	2,625 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension.....	42	2,800 00
*Total.....	420	30,900 00
Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or diseases.....	12,710	
(a) Number of applicants <i>re</i> above.....	7,778	
(2) Dependents.....	1,095	
Additional or other allowances refused—		
Dependent and disability pensioners.....	215	
Federal Appeal Board—		
Awards in force resulting from judgments of F.A.B. (included above).....	316	139,299 00
*Gratuities awarded resulting from judgments of F.A.B. (included above).....	4	250 00

\*Does not form part of annual liability.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION  
ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1929

Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.
Dependents—		
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602 00
1919.....	16,753	9,593,055 50
1920.....	17,823	10,841,169 50
1921.....	19,209	12,954,140 54
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237 00
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621 00
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843 00
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825 00
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530 00
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276 00
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351 00
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1929—*Concluded*

Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.
Disabilities—		
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00
Totals—		
1918.....	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	74,622	37,185,308 00

## STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Resident in	Disabilities				Dependents				Total			
	No.	Per-centage	Annual liability	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	Annual liability	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	Annual liability	Per-centage
			\$				\$				\$	
Quebec.....	3,784	6.9	1,843,673	7.1	1,558	7.8	920,428	8.3	5,342	7.2	2,764,101	7.4
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island..	3,105	5.7	1,500,101	5.7	1,263	6.3	652,508	5.9	4,368	5.8	2,152,609	5.8
Eastern Ontario	3,251	6.0	1,500,571	5.7	986	4.9	589,269	5.3	4,237	5.7	2,089,840	5.6
Central Ontario	11,104	20.3	5,534,283	21.2	4,138	20.7	2,553,677	23.0	15,242	20.4	8,087,960	21.8
Western Ontario	3,317	6.0	1,737,187	6.7	941	4.7	557,434	5.0	4,258	5.7	2,294,621	6.2
Manitoba.....	5,402	9.9	2,368,402	9.1	1,262	6.3	737,718	6.6	6,664	8.9	3,106,120	8.4
Saskatchewan..	3,318	6.1	1,495,052	5.7	568	2.8	310,454	2.8	3,886	5.2	1,805,506	4.8
Alberta.....	4,290	7.9	1,989,223	7.6	815	4.1	480,304	4.3	5,105	6.8	2,469,527	6.6
British Columbia.....	6,716	12.3	3,160,131	12.1	1,716	8.6	1,113,716	10.0	8,432	11.3	4,273,847	11.5
New Brunswick	1,561	2.9	781,886	3.0	677	3.4	352,356	3.2	2,238	3.0	1,134,242	3.0
Great Britain...	3,114	5.7	1,708,041	6.6	4,150	20.7	1,858,618	16.8	7,264	9.8	3,566,659	9.6
United States..	5,239	9.6	2,273,143	8.7	1,623	8.1	843,332	7.6	6,862	9.2	3,116,475	8.4
*Other countries	419	0.7	203,457	0.8	305	1.6	120,344	1.2	724	1.0	323,801	0.9
Total.....	54,620	100.	26,095,150	100	20,002	100	11,090,158	100	74,622	100	37,185,308	100

\*NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	26	Denmark.....	10	India.....	5	Pacific Islands.....	15
Australia.....	116	East Indies.....	1	Italy.....	34	Roumania.....	2
Austria.....	1	Egypt.....	2	Japan.....	28	Russia.....	14
Belgium.....	37	Finland.....	1	Mexico.....	14	Serbia.....	4
Bermuda.....	16	France.....	55	Montenegro.....	7	South America.....	13
British West Indies.....	43	Germany.....	3	Newfoundland.....	94	Spain.....	1
Central America.....	1	Greece.....	11	New Zealand.....	64	Straits Settlements.....	1
China.....	4	Holland.....	6	Switzerland.....	4	Sweden.....	14
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	Norway.....	10	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	59	Turkey.....	1
		Iceland.....	2	Poland.....	3	Total.....	724



## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	3,784	1,310	2.3
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	3,105	1,071	1.9
Eastern Ontario.....	3,251	989	1.8
Central Ontario.....	11,104	3,988	7.3
Western Ontario.....	3,317	1,268	2.3
Manitoba.....	5,402	1,840	3.3
Saskatchewan.....	3,318	1,237	2.2
Alberta.....	4,290	1,536	2.8
British Columbia.....	6,716	2,474	4.5
New Brunswick.....	1,561	561	1.0
Great Britain.....	3,114	1,583	2.8
United States.....	5,239	2,173	3.9
Other countries.....	419	167	0.3
Total.....	54,620	20,197	36.9

## STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

—	Number	Percentage	Liability
France.....	47,120	86.1	22,510,665
England.....	4,932	9.3	2,287,803
Canada.....	2,263	4.1	1,149,342
Other theatres of war.....	305	0.5	147,340
Total.....	54,620	100	26,095,150

## STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED, NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Theatre of War	Number	Percentage	Liability
France.....	17,519	87.5	9,551,203
England.....	1,194	5.9	750,101
Canada.....	991	4.10	639,642
Other theatres of war.....	298	1.6	149,212
Total.....	20,002	100	11,090,158

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1929, CLASSIFIED UNDER SCHEDULE "A" OF THE PENSION ACT, ALSO INDICATING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Class	Country of Origin				Degree of disability	Number of pensions	Annual liability
	France	England	Canada	Other theatres of war			
1.....	3,281	459	281	41	100	4,062	\$ 5,383,101
2.....	41	1	1	.....	95	43	57,274
3.....	248	85	40	1	90	374	455,850
4.....	179	7	4	.....	85	190	220,830
5.....	1,120	103	56	9	80	1,288	1,381,098
6.....	1,243	84	41	4	75	1,372	1,392,704
7.....	1,238	69	35	3	70	1,345	1,292,077
8.....	497	21	11	.....	65	529	464,378
9.....	1,753	162	60	18	60	1,993	1,603,554
10.....	264	19	14	2	55	299	219,580
11.....	3,188	326	161	12	50	3,687	2,485,834
12.....	654	36	18	2	45	710	429,987
13.....	3,422	308	143	13	40	3,886	2,089,031
14.....	1,390	118	48	8	35	1,564	734,865
15.....	3,694	371	145	20	30	4,230	1,709,013
16.....	3,935	431	183	20	25	4,569	1,532,724
17.....	6,664	696	277	37	20	7,674	2,050,025
18.....	6,925	711	315	53	15	8,004	1,602,345
19.....	4,952	601	274	44	10	5,871	792,206
20.....	2,432	324	156	18	5	2,930	198,674
	47,120	4,932	2,263	305	.....	54,620	26,095,150

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1929, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE

	Temporary		Permanent		Total	Annual Liability		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		Temporary	Permanent	Total
						\$	\$	\$
General diseases.....	593	86.2	95	13.8	688	298,011	36,062	334,073
Nervous system.....	3,161	65.7	1,649	34.3	4,810	1,483,019	711,482	2,194,501
Special senses.....	2,987	54.5	2,489	45.5	5,476	1,119,959	1,292,900	2,412,859
Circulatory system....	6,134	93.8	408	6.2	6,542	2,943,313	172,748	3,116,061
Respiratory system....	10,396	95.6	481	4.4	10,877	6,455,146	183,788	6,628,934
Digestive system.....	1,717	81.2	398	18.8	2,115	640,055	96,014	736,069
Urinary and genital....	1,350	91.2	130	8.8	1,480	609,343	52,359	681,702
Amputation and dis-articulation.....	421	9.7	3,915	90.3	4,336	360,367	3,315,326	3,675,693
Ankylosis.....	216	13.1	1,441	86.9	1,657	122,531	681,994	804,525
Fractures.....	6,078	52.8	5,431	47.2	11,509	2,313,356	1,760,952	4,074,308
Other conditions.....	1,370	26.7	3,760	73.3	5,130	423,635	1,012,790	1,436,425
Total.....	34,423	63.0	20,197	36.1	54,620	16,778,735	9,316,415	26,095,150

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE, AS AT MARCH 31, 1929, UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, ALSO BY MEDICAL GROUPS AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Number			Annual Liability		
	Temp-orary	Perman-ent	Total	Temp-orary	Perman-ent	Total
<i>General Diseases—</i>				\$	\$	\$
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	12	4	16	7,581	2,490	10,071
Diabetes.....	84	2	86	60,753	1,507	62,260
Dysentery.....	12	1	13	4,202	93	4,295
Enteric.....	4	1	5	1,425	240	1,665
Exophthalmic goitre.....	96	2	98	44,948	447	45,395
Gas effects.....	45	3	48	20,906	612	21,518
Rheumatic fever.....	16	3	19	9,690	1,806	11,496
Miscellaneous general diseases.....	324	79	403	148,506	28,867	177,373
Group total.....	593	95	688	298,011	36,062	334,073
Percentage.....	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.3
<i>Nervous System—</i>						
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....	4	4	8	1,530	2,058	3,588
Dementia praecox.....	166	4	170	116,191	3,117	119,308
Epilepsy.....	219	20	239	156,313	16,566	172,879
General paralysis of insane.....	25	6	31	10,167	1,962	12,129
Insanity unclassified.....	84	8	92	67,350	5,556	72,915
Nerve injuries.....	442	1,403	1,845	216,149	584,432	800,581
Neurasthenia.....	1,647	84	1,731	638,906	27,030	665,936
Neuritis.....	256	46	302	82,426	14,838	97,264
Otherwise unclassified.....	318	74	392	193,978	55,923	249,901
Group total.....	3,161	1,649	4,810	1,483,019	711,482	2,194,501
Percentage.....	9.2	8.2	8.8	8.8	7.6	8.4
<i>Special Senses—</i>						
Blindness or loss of one or both eyes..	137	1,075	1,212	109,098	734,487	843,585
Defective vision.....	503	632	1,135	244,535	303,775	548,310
Deafness, total.....	13	35	48	6,363	18,475	24,838
Defective hearing.....	2,334	747	3,081	759,963	236,163	996,126
Group total.....	2,987	2,489	5,476	1,119,959	1,292,900	2,412,859
Percentage.....	8.7	12.3	10.1	6.7	13.9	9.3
<i>Circulatory System—</i>						
Disordered action of the heart.....	2,086	65	2,151	861,032	21,252	882,284
Myocardial disease.....	472	34	506	269,270	27,003	296,273
Valvular disease of the heart.....	2,394	104	2,498	1,416,554	66,369	1,482,923
Varix.....	721	140	861	170,545	24,002	194,547
Otherwise unclassified.....	461	65	526	225,912	34,122	260,034
Group total.....	6,134	408	6,542	2,943,313	172,748	3,116,061
Percentage.....	17.9	2.0	12.1	17.6	1.8	11.9
<i>Respiratory System—</i>						
Asthma.....	578	22	600	363,655	17,061	380,716
Bronchitis.....	3,904	108	4,012	1,657,402	40,819	1,698,221
Empyema.....	185	48	233	89,380	14,235	103,615
Injuries otherwise unclassified.....	295	126	421	122,584	35,507	158,091
Pleurisy.....	233	29	262	90,247	9,655	99,902
Tubercle of the lung.....	4,894	105	4,999	3,986,009	43,346	4,034,355
Disease otherwise unclassified.....	307	43	350	135,869	18,165	154,034
Group total.....	10,396	481	10,877	6,445,146	183,788	6,628,934
Percentage.....	30.2	2.4	19.9	38.5	2.0	25.4

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE, AS AT MARCH 31, 1929, UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, ALSO BY MEDICAL GROUPS AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE—*Concluded*

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Number			Annual Liability		
	Temp- orary	Perman- ent	Total	Temp- orary	Perman- ent	Total
				\$	\$	\$
<i>Digestive System—</i>						
Adhesions of the peritoneum.....	142	20	162	52,382	5,466	57,848
Hernia.....	442	295	737	141,052	58,800	199,852
Haemorrhoids.....	77	7	84	17,841	819	18,660
Otherwise unclassified.....	1,056	76	1,132	428,780	30,929	459,709
Group total.....	1,717	398	2,115	640,055	96,014	736,069
Percentage.....	5.0	2.0	3.8	3.8	1.0	2.8
<i>Urinary and Genital—</i>						
Nephritis.....	1,037	35	1,072	474,252	12,921	487,173
Otherwise unclassified.....	242	57	299	120,282	22,371	142,653
Genital system.....	71	38	109	34,809	17,067	51,876
Group total.....	1,350	130	1,480	629,343	52,359	681,702
Percentage.....	3.9	0.6	2.8	3.7	0.5	2.6
<i>Amputation and Disarticulation—</i>						
Shoulder.....	3	55	58	3,211	60,686	63,897
Upper arm.....	34	512	546	42,240	552,376	594,616
Elbow and forearm.....	21	236	257	22,910	241,105	264,015
Hand or portion or hand.....	95	787	882	40,483	280,485	320,568
Hip or thigh.....	132	1,398	1,530	153,707	1,453,635	1,607,342
Knee, leg or ankle.....	81	744	825	75,907	658,891	734,798
Foot or portion of foot.....	55	183	238	22,309	68,148	90,457
Group total.....	421	3,915	4,336	360,367	3,315,326	3,675,693
Percentage.....	1.2	19.4	7.9	2.1	35.7	14.1
<i>Ankylosis—</i>						
Shoulder.....	28	170	198	15,016	75,321	90,337
Elbow.....	28	279	307	20,346	153,432	173,778
Wrist.....	12	133	145	5,244	65,547	70,791
Knee.....	53	351	404	30,214	139,978	170,192
Hip.....	25	110	135	22,028	92,206	114,234
Ankle.....	21	167	188	9,663	64,349	74,012
Otherwise unclassified.....	34	162	196	10,473	48,366	58,839
False and flail joints.....	15	69	84	9,547	42,795	52,342
Group total.....	216	1,441	1,657	122,531	681,994	804,525
Percentage.....	0.6	7.1	3.0	0.7	7.3	3.1
<i>Fracture—</i>						
Skull and jaw.....	557	436	993	318,956	186,655	505,611
Bones of thorax.....	37	59	96	15,784	20,217	36,001
Arm.....	195	1,139	1,334	84,704	441,456	526,160
Leg.....	285	1,009	1,294	118,331	322,332	440,663
Fractures otherwise unclassified.....	123	414	537	45,632	129,690	175,322
Flat feet.....	478	302	780	112,782	53,098	165,880
Myalgia.....	941	79	1,020	281,005	19,877	300,882
Osseous-connective tissue system otherwise unclassified.....	3,462	1,993	5,455	1,336,162	587,627	1,923,789
Group total.....	6,078	5,431	11,509	2,313,356	1,760,952	4,074,308
Percentage.....	17.6	26.9	21.0	13.8	18.9	15.6
<i>Other Conditions—</i>						
Disease of the skin.....	123	22	145	38,159	6,263	44,422
Adherent scar.....	329	1,300	1,629	105,484	325,144	430,628
Disfigurement.....	47	83	130	21,839	38,214	60,053
Wounds otherwise unclassified.....	871	2,365	3,236	258,153	643,169	901,322
Group total.....	1,370	3,760	5,130	623,635	1,012,790	1,436,425
Percentage.....	4.0	18.6	9.4	2.5	10.9	5.5



## DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1929.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	46,125	84.44	22,004,781	84.33
Sergeant.....	4,940	9.05	2,318,966	8.89
R.S.M.....	223	0.40	96,310	0.37
W.O.....	98	0.18	44,229	0.17
Lieutenant.....	1,540	2.82	726,477	2.79
Captain.....	861	1.58	437,716	1.68
Major.....	380	0.69	216,835	0.83
Lt.-Colonel.....	136	0.26	102,141	0.39
Colonel.....	11	0.02	8,479	0.03
Brig.-General and upwards.....	7	0.01	9,984	0.03
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	296	0.54	127,524	0.48
Captain.....	3	0.01	1,708	0.01
Total.....	54,620	100	26,095,150	100

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	54,620	
Disability pensioners' wives.....	40,160	
Disability pensioners' children.....	69,267	
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,304	
Disability pensioners' (Widowers, Section 22-9 Pension Act)....	155	
		165,506
Dependent pensioners.....	20,002	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	7,613	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,683	
		29,298

## SUPPLEMENTARY AWARDS

<i>Disability—</i>		
Pension Act (sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	32	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (sections 45 and 47 Pension Act).....	284	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (section 48 Pension Act) ..	3	
		319
<i>Dependent—</i>		
Pension Act (sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	8	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (sections 46 and 47 Pension Act).....	71	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (section 46 Pension Act).....	1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (section 46 Pension Act).....	36	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (section 46 Pension Act).....	3	
		119
Grand Total.....		195,242

## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

Pension Act, 1901.....	996
Order in Council P.C. 2187.....	1
Pension Act (1885 and General).....	71
R.N.W.P.....	3
Total.....	1,071

## \*ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT AND OTHER WARS

Victoria Cross (5 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	17
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	271
Total.....	288

\*These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Annual liability
		\$
Widow.....	7,837	6,726,233
Mother.....	5,951	2,409,677
Father.....	876	254,957
Orphan children.....	456	215,452
Grandparents.....	32	13,418
Brothers and sisters.....	50	14,374
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	11	3,228
Other relatives.....	7	4,596
Children.....	3,236	896,810
Parents.....	1,546	551,413
Total.....	20,002	11,090,158

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Wives.....	40,160
Children.....	69,267
Mothers.....	1,025
Fathers.....	131
Parents.....	144
Others.....	4
Widowers (section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	155
Total.....	165,506

In addition to the foregoing allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under section 26 of Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness.....	305
Wear and tear of clothing (section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	3,923

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Number in family	Families	Total number of children
1.....	2,439	2,439
2.....	1,065	2,130
3.....	274	822
4.....	83	332
5.....	22	110
6.....	16	96
7.....	3	21
8.....	4	32
Total.....	3,906	5,982

Number of widows with pensionable children.....	3,906
Number of widows without pensionable children.....	3,931

Total..... 7,837

Percentage of widows with pensionable children.....	49·8
Percentage of widows without pensionable children.....	50·2

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	5,982
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	4,631
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	673
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	14
Total.....	11,305

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR CANCELLED AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

DISABILITIES			
	Number	Total	
Death.....	637		
Disappearance of disability.....	77		
Under Section 5—Pension Act (unclaimed).....	70		
Imprisonment (section 17 Pension Act).....	16		
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	11		
Insanity.....	23		
Final payment by agreement.....	54		
Miscellaneous.....	6		
		894	
DEPENDENTS			
Under Section 33 Pension Act.....	13		
Under Section 5—Pension Act (unclaimed).....	3		
Widows re-married.....	62		
Mothers re-married.....	13		
Orphan child married.....	2		
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	214		
Pensioner died.....	370		
On brother or sister attaining age limit.....	4		
On orphan child attaining age limit.....	67		
Miscellaneous.....	8		
		756	
		1,650	

In addition to this total 70 widows' pensions were discontinued on remarriage and 4 widows' for misconduct in cases when pensions for children were continued.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929, OF PENSIONERS AND THOSE ON WHOSE BEHALF ALLOWANCES WERE BEING PAID

DISABILITIES			
	Number	Total	
Pensioners died—			
Death related to service.....	347		
Death not related to service.....	282		
Death, relationship to service (not decided).....	8		
Wives of pensioners died.....	221		
Children of pensioners died.....	296		
Other relatives receiving allowances died—			
mothers.....	37		
fathers.....	12		
		1,203	
DEPENDENTS			
Widows.....	49		
Mothers.....	307		
Fathers.....	211		
Children.....	24		
Orphan children.....	1		
Brothers and sisters.....	1		
Other relatives.....	2		
		595	
Grand total.....		1,798	

Additional and other allowances discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, by reason of the children reaching the expiry age limit for children, viz., 16 for boys and 17 for girls—

Children of disability pensioners.....	2,248
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	1,821
Brothers and sisters and other relatives.....	7
Total.....	4,076

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED BY FINAL PAYMENT BY AGREEMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

	Number	Reduction in amount of yearly liability
By agreement.....	54	\$ 4,845 00
Classification of allowances and number affected by such final payment.		
By agreement		Total
Wives.....		15
Children.....		26
Total.....		41

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED, CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

	Number of pensions	Number of allowances
Pensions.....	894	538
Wives.....		4
Widowers allowance.....		817
Children.....		2
Fathers.....		18
Mothers.....		2
Parents (jointly).....		13
Helplessness.....		23
Wear and tear of clothing.....		
Total.....	894	1,417

NUMBER OF PENSIONS AFFECTED AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY, FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS TO DISABILITY TABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

No.	Increased liability
2.....	\$ 270 00

ALLOWANCES FOR WEAR AND TEAR OF CLOTHING AS PROVIDED BY 1925 AMENDMENT (SECTION 26) TO PENSION ACT, AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY

No.	Increased liability
154.....	\$ 7,719 00

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,512	
Final payments.....	176	
Gratuities—first awards.....	34	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	42	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	19	
Discontinued—classified insane.....	297	
		2,080

Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929..... 26,881



CHANGES, REINSTATEMENTS AND DISCONTINUATIONS FOLLOWING REVIEW  
UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1929

Relationship to soldier	Number of re-instatements	Number dis-continued	Number of changes	Totals
Mothers.....	9	4	150	163
Fathers.....	2	4	33	39
Parents.....	6	4	60	70
Others.....	1	1		2
Totals.....	18	13	243	274

## DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	8
Parents (jointly).....	4
Sister or brother.....	1
Number of reinstatements of remarried widows' pensions (under section 40-2 of the Pension Act, 1924 amendment)—	
(a) Previously no pension in force.....	2
(b) Pension in force to dependents other than widows.....	2
Number of widows' pensions discontinued for misconduct, Section 39, Pension Act—	
(a) When pension is continued on behalf of children or other dependents.....	4
Number of widows' pensions reinstated after being discontinued for misconduct, Section 39, Pension Act—	
(a) Where pension is in force to dependent children or other dependents.....	4
(b) Where pension has been previously discontinued.....	2
Number of children of dependent pensioners or dependent children awarded increase or decrease in pension rate.....	77
Number of dependent pensioners with allowances for children added.....	8
Number of dependent children or children of dependent pensioners continued after attaining age limit.....	251
Number of dependent pensions—basis of award changed.....	11
Number of children of dependent pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry..	6
Number of dependent pensioners' children reinstated previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	2
Number of deceased widows pensions continued to daughter (section 22-10 Pension Act, 1928 amendments).....	2
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows—1928 amendments, section 32-1a.....	23
32-1b.....	67
Number of awards made by Governor General in Council on recommendation of Special Tribunal under Section 21, Pension Act (Meritorious Clause).....	5

## DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased.....	4,450
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	563
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	11,849
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	2,021
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical review.....	267
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	6,403
Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death..	125
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry..	69
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	202
Fathers.....	57
Parents jointly.....	25
Helplessness.....	31
(Section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	65
(Section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	164
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowance.....	11
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	9
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	1
Number of disability pensioners additional allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	20
Mothers.....	28
Fathers.....	3
Parents (jointly).....	1
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit.....	83
Number of disability pensions reduced 50 per cent for unreasonable refusal of treatment (section 28, Pension Act).....	1
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	10
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension (section 28-1 Pension Act, 1928 amendments)	12
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	937
Number of disability pensioner's allowances reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

DISABILITY—*Concluded*

Wives.....	775
Children.....	1,284

## DEPENDENTS

## BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTION 22-8 PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

Number of children..... 218      Amount of bonus.....\$ 10,589 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by section 38—Pension Act (1924 amendment).

Relationship of number affected	Amount
Widows.....	221
Children.....	346
Total.....	567 \$ 17,790 00

## MARRIAGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

Disability pensioners (allowance for wife granted).....	2,270
Widows remarried—pensions for children continued.....	70
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children.....	62
Mothers remarried.....	14
Children.....	22
Total.....	2,438

## THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD, CANADA

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OTTAWA, December 31, 1929.

Hon. J. H. KING, M.D., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 50 (11) Chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work of the Federal Appeal Board for the period, August 17, 1923, to March 31, 1929.

As reports previously made by the board have not been printed for general distribution, it has been felt desirable to cover in this report the whole period of the work of the Board since its appointment in August, 1923.

During this period 16,065 appeals were entered including second appeals and applications under section 21 of the Pension Act (the so-called Meritorious Clause). In addition, 1,094 Imperial appeals were received.

Of the total number of appeals received in the period under review, 11,985 have been dealt with. Of these, 3,863 were ruled upon by the Board in Ottawa from the record as being outside its statutory jurisdiction, while 6,647 have been formally heard of which 1,410 were allowed, 4,571 disallowed and 666 comprise outstanding judgments, appeals adjusted after hearing without issue of judgment and adjourned cases. The percentage of allowed appeals was 23.5. In addition 1,139 claims were re-opened and adjusted by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada after an appeal had been taken to the Federal Appeal Board, and 336 applications were dealt with under the Meritorious Clause.

There remain to be heard 2,610 appeals which are ready for hearing subject, in a majority of cases, to necessary preparatory work by the official soldiers' advisers. In addition, there are 889 appeals in which official soldiers' advisers are definitely not ready to proceed, as they consider it necessary, in the interests of the appellants to obtain further supporting evidence. There are also 581 cases where further information is required before they can be classified.

Turning from the period covered by the enclosed report it may be added that since the end of the fiscal year the volume of appeals being entered as well as being heard has continued to increase. On December 31, 1929, there were 3,245 appeals awaiting hearing, while during the year the Board heard 2,552 appeals, 642 more than were heard during the preceding twelve months.

Information in detail as to the board's activities will be found in the report and the statistical statements attached to it.

Your obedient servant,

C. B. TOPP,  
*Secretary.*

## LEGISLATION

Legislation enacted at the 1923 session of Parliament provided for the establishment of the Federal Appeal Board. The Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on August 17, 1923, on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Justice. The appointments have since been extended from time to time in accordance with the needs of the work.

The function of the board and the more important parts of the legislation under which it was established are set out in the following sections of the Pension Act, chapter 157, R.S.C. 1927, as amended by chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1928:—

## SECTION 50 (1)

There shall be a board known as "The Federal Appeal Board," consisting of not less than three or more than seven members appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

## SECTION 51

Upon the evidence and record upon which the Commission gave its decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Commission on the ground that the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service.

## SECTION 51 (4)

Any person desiring to appeal from a decision of the Commission may do so by notice thereof in writing delivered to the department or to the board on or before the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1928, or within two years from the date of the decision complained of.

## SECTION 51 (5)

The decision of the board on such appeal shall be final and shall be binding upon the applicant and upon the commission, provided that if before the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1928, or within one year from the date of the decision of the board upholding a refusal of pension by the commission the applicant submits newly discovered evidence which, in the opinion of the commission, raises a reasonable doubt of the correctness of the decision, the commission shall reconsider the case and if pension is again refused the applicant shall have the right of a second appeal to the board whose decision on such second appeal shall be final and shall be binding upon the applicant and upon the commission.

## SECTION 51 (6)

Every applicant and the Commission or its representative shall have the right to attend in person, at any and all sittings for the purpose of hearing an appeal held by the board or by a member thereof, under such conditions as to the payment of an applicant's expenses thereby incurred as may be fixed by regulation of the Governor in Council, and the applicant may if he so desires, but at his own expense, be assisted thereat, by counsel or representative other than the official soldier adviser appointed by the department.

## ORGANIZATION OF BOARD

Immediately following its appointment the board opened offices in the Elgin building, Ottawa, and the work of hearing appeals was proceeded with as soon as the necessary organization work could be completed. The first appeal was argued before the board in Ottawa on October 9, 1923. Since that time sessions have been held in centres throughout the country from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Victoria, B.C. In general the board has endeavoured to function as an authority through which grievances, whether well founded or not, can be voiced and finally settled in a public yet orderly manner. No attempt has been made to restrict those whose grievances may not be well founded



from placing their claims before the board. It is considered that this policy not only engenders respect for the law but avoids the possibility of criticism through an appearance of discrimination.

There has been a disposition on the part of individual appellants to accept the finality of the board's decision without complaint.

A strict policy of disposing of appeals in the presence of the appellant in his own locality whenever possible has been followed and consequently the commissioners have necessarily been on the road almost continuously. For example, in the past twelve months the board has travelled 31,999 miles in the course of its duties, or a total of 127,998 miles if the aggregate of travel by each member is considered. Sessions are held in some 54 centres. In addition to the formal sittings the board has visited hospitals, sanatoria, etc., to give appellants unable to attend the sessions by reason of illness an opportunity to state their claims. It has also held numerous informal sessions in Ottawa for dealing with appeals in which the appellant wished a decision without appearing in person or by representative and for dealing with applications under the meritorious clause.

#### APPEALS PENDING

As no independent appeal tribunal had been constituted in Canada prior to the appointment of the Federal Appeal Board the board took office with a considerable accumulation of work ahead of it notwithstanding the fact that its jurisdiction was limited by the statute to appeals upon the question of entitlement. This accumulation of appeals was gradually reduced, but recent amendments to the legislation, notably removal of the time limit for application for pension, resulted in a large increase in the number of appeals entered. For example, on March 31, 1928, there were 1,317 appeals awaiting hearing whereas on March 31, 1929, there were 2,579 appeals awaiting hearing not including 889 in which the official soldiers' adviser was not ready to proceed.

More than half the appeals ready and awaiting hearing are those of ex-members of the forces and their dependents resident in the province of Ontario. These with appeals pending in the provinces of Quebec and Manitoba comprise the bulk of the work awaiting attention.

Of the appeals pending in Quebec and Manitoba 816 are cases in which the official soldiers' adviser is not ready to proceed. The board is advised that in all probability a large number of these will be adjusted without a hearing, so that the principal problem facing the board in this connection is that presented by work in Ontario.

The board is confident that it can cope with this situation, which is felt to be a temporary one due very largely to amendments to the Act which have been mentioned. Arrangements have been made for disposal of the more urgent applications first.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE ONE MEMBER

Under present procedure appeals are heard by a quorum of the board (three members). Provision was made in the Act, and the original intention was that the members should sit individually in different centres, thus disposing of accumulated appeals with as little delay as possible, though provision was also made for an appeal to a quorum from the decision of one member.

It developed within a very short time, however, that the policy of bringing appeals before one member of the board instead of resulting in prompt settlement, as was hoped, in fact resulted in further delay, the board's experience being that in about 85 per cent of the cases heard by one commissioner an appeal to a quorum was entered, if not by the soldier then by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. This gave rise not only to delay and expense but also to difficulty in arranging quorum sessions by reason of the provision that the member hearing the appeal individually may not sit on the quorum disposing of the further appeal.

After giving the system of individual hearings a thorough trial extending over a period of several months the board recommended that it would be in the interests of all concerned to have all appeals dealt with by a quorum, individual hearings being eliminated. The Governor in Council approved this change and necessary provision was made to enable the board to send out two quorums of three members each.

#### SECOND APPEALS

Under the original legislation it was provided that the judgment of the Federal Appeal Board would be final after one appeal. It subsequently developed in a number of instances that, after disallowance of the appeal new evidence of an important character became available.

To meet this situation provision was made for reopening such cases by the B.P.C. with right of a second appeal to the F.A.B. chapter 157 (section 51-5 R.S.C. 1927). Up to March 31, 1929, 359 second appeals had been entered under this provision, of these 154 have been heard of which 38 have been allowed and 109 disallowed, while seven are pending judgment.

#### MERITORIOUS CLAUSE

During the session of 1923 a clause was inserted in the Pension Act with the object of empowering the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Federal Appeal Board acting jointly to recommend to the Governor in Council the award of compassionate pension or allowance in certain cases regarded as being specially meritorious. The intention was that the clause should cover certain special cases which could perhaps not be foreseen, or for which it would not be expedient to legislate as a class, but which from compassionate motives or otherwise it would be considered not inconsistent with the public interest and especially just, so far as the private interest is concerned, to make an award.

This clause as originally enacted was found to be inoperative and has been amended from time to time. It now comprises section 21 of the Pensions Act and provides that applications shall be considered by a special tribunal consisting of two members of the Board of Pension Commissioners and two members of the Federal Appeal Board, with the further proviso that if the tribunal is equally divided upon any application a judge of the Exchequer Court shall join it, the decision of the majority being final.

A total of 367 applications have been submitted under this clause. In a majority of the applications the claims have been based upon purely economic difficulties having no connection with service and these have been regarded as being outside the intention of this section.

#### JURISDICTION QUESTIONED

Since the Federal Appeal Board began its work, it has handed down several judgments in favour of appellants to which effect has not been given by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada on the ground that the Appeal Board was without jurisdiction in the cases concerned. In some of these cases the commission has reconsidered its decision as the result of an expression of opinion by the Department of Justice and has carried out the judgments. The six remaining cases are being made the subject of a reference to the Exchequer Court of Canada.

#### IMPERIAL APPEALS

In addition to its work in dealing with appeals of former members of the C.E.F., the Federal Appeal Board has been authorized to examine Imperial appellants on behalf of the Imperial Pensions Appeal Tribunal, thus not only rendering material assistance to the Imperial authorities but also reducing the cost of its work on Canadian appeals.

The British War Pensions Act provides that certain classes of disability pensions may be made the subject of a final award, the amount of such award being based upon the degree and probable duration of the disability in each case. This award is made by the Ministry of Pensions, provision being made for an appeal against the final award to the Pensions Appeal Tribunal which operates as an entirely independent authority under the Lord Chancellor. The appellant is required to present himself for medical examination, his transportation and travelling expenses being a charge against the public. The appeal can therefore be dealt with only in the presence of the appellant.

As hundreds of Imperial pensioners whose cases were made the subject of final awards and who appealed against these awards are residents in Canada, the problem of disposing of their appeals presented many difficulties. To meet this situation an arrangement was made with the Federal Appeal Board. The function of the board in Imperial cases consists in carrying out a medical examination, receiving the men's evidence and forwarding a recommendation to the Pensions Appeal Tribunal in England. The decision on the appeal is given by the Pensions Appeal Tribunal and is communicated to the appellant from England by the Tribunal. Up to March 31, 1929, the board had examined and forwarded recommendations in 933 Imperial cases.

This work does not interfere with disposal of Canadian appeals by reason of the fact that the few Imperial cases pending can easily be taken up in addition to the usual day's list of Canadian appeals, the principal part of the Imperial work being the medical examination.

#### OFFICIAL SOLDIERS' ADVISERS

In setting up the machinery for appeals provision was made for the appointment of official soldiers' advisers whose duties would be "generally to advise and assist ex-members of the forces in matters pertaining to re-establishment, treatment and pension and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed." Thirteen official soldiers' advisers were appointed. One of the principal duties of the official soldiers' adviser is to act as the appellant's counsel when the case is presented before the Appeal Board and their work has been most helpful.

#### EXPENDITURE

The amount voted by Parliament annually for the work of the board is \$130,000. Details of the board's expenditure appear in the report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, as the vote covering the board's work stands in the name of that department and accounts are kept by it. Of this sum \$45,698.93 is not controllable by the Federal Appeal Board as it represents the salaries and expenses of official soldiers' advisers who are not members of the staff of the board and are not under its jurisdiction.



Following are statistical statements covering the work of the Board:—

PROGRESS REPORT, TO MARCH 31, 1929

	Hali- fax	Saint John	Char- lotte- town	Quebec	Mont- real	Ottawa	Toronto	London	Winni- peg	Regina	Calgary	Van- couver	Victoria	Totals
Appeals awaiting further information.....	32	20	2	50	137	106	94	48	794	33	45	36	73	1,470
Outside jurisdiction.....	156	124	10	77	933	456	433	164	809	109	185	235	152	3,863
Reopened by B.P.C. since appeal entered and allowed.....	71	30	7	16	156	165	264	94	150	37	71	51	27	1,139
Appeals awaiting hearing.....	111	80	6	.....	290	210	301	112	115	224	259	189	58	2,455
Set for hearing.....	18	1	4	6	74	37	184	121	4	1	2	2	.....	124
Heard, judgment outstanding.....	8	10	.....	2	8	11	19	2	6	2	5	1	3	77
Heard, adjourned.....	496	227	82	104	467	953	1,325	415	482	390	487	490	228	6,116
Appeals heard, completed.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	11	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	22
Meritorious, in preparation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Meritorious, ready for consideration.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	45	57	24	23	15	36	16	12	272
Meritorious, heard (by each board).....	14	3	5	5	17	7	22	4	3	1	7	4	2	64
Meritorious, heard (by special tribunal).....	5	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	912	501	119	261	2,104	2,045	3,205	984	2,473	782	1,099	1,024	556	16,065

IMPERIALS

	Hali- fax	Saint John	Char- lotte- town	Quebec	Mont- real	Ottawa	Toronto	London	Winni- peg	Regina	Calgary	Van- couver	Victoria	Totals
Appeals heard.....	22	5	1	7	78	39	391	106	85	57	79	136	48	1,054
Appeals set for hearing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Appeals awaiting hearing.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	.....	3	12	13	.....	38
Totals.....	22	6	1	7	79	39	396	109	87	60	91	149	48	1,094

NOTE.—The above Imperial Record does not include withdrawn appeals or miscellaneous enquiries, or appeals, where the appellant's address is unknown.



## GENERAL STATISTICS, AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Total Appeals received.....		16,065
<i>Distribution—</i>		
Awaiting further information—		
New cases.....	144	
Cases under correspondence.....	197	
Appellants' addresses unknown.....	240	
		581
Cases outside jurisdiction of Board—		
Assessment claims.....	1,762	
Dependants' claims.....	166	
Marriage after app. of disability.....	34	
Improper conduct.....	288	
Statute barred.....	17	
*Miscellaneous.....	1,596	
		3,863
Re-opened by B.P.C. before hearing.....	1,139	
		1,139
Awaiting hearing—		
O.S.A.'s not ready to proceed.....	889	
Ready for hearing.....	2,455	
Set for hearing.....	124	
		3,468
Awaiting judgments—		
Ordinary cases.....	454	
Adjourned cases.....	77	
		531
Settled by a quorum—		
Allowed.....	1,227	
Disallowed.....	4,211	
Ruled no jurisdiction.....	17	
Withdrawn before judgment.....	3	
Re-opened by B.P.C. before judgment.....	83	
		5,541
Settled by one Commissioner—		
Allowed.....	43	
Disallowed.....	69	
Ruled no jurisdiction.....	15	
Re-opened by B.P.C. before judgment.....	17	
		144
Settled by a quorum on re-appeal—		
Allowed—1 Comm. confirmed.....	67	
Allowed—1 Comm. reversed.....	73	
Disallowed—1 Comm. confirmed.....	270	
Disallowed—1 Comm. reversed.....	19	
Judgment of quorum outstanding.....	2	
		431
Meritorious claims—		
Awaiting hearing.....	31	
Settled (23 awards).....	336	
		367
		16,065

\*"Miscellaneous" cases outside jurisdiction of Board include 1,419 appeals where there had been no decision of the B.P.C. A proportion of these will subsequently become appealable claims.



## NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

### FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

The main task of the division is the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, now chapter 76, Revised Statutes of 1927. The original legislation of 1920, planned essentially for the protection of the purchasing consumer, was amended in 1927 in such a way that its usefulness has been greatly increased. It is not to be regarded as entirely punitive legislation as it is only quasi-criminal in character, but it serves as a guide for the industries preparing food and drugs for the market. Where adulteration or misbranding is wilful and persistent, the penalties of the Act must be applied. The preventive effect of such legislation is by no means easily estimated, because without this restraining force the adulteration of foods and drugs would soon become very widespread. The enormous increase in the number of manufactured foods and expansion of market in packaged foods have necessitated broadening the inspection of labels to prevent misbranding in all its phases.

Special importance is attached to the inspection of import shipments under the authority of section 10. In this way a great deal of good is done in keeping from the Canadian market adulterated and misbranded products coming from other countries. It has been found much more satisfactory to refuse entry than to attempt to apply the Act after the goods have been distributed.

To carry out this work, combined inspection and laboratory services are maintained. Twenty-six inspectors are located at the larger centres in Canada with provision for giving attention to surrounding territory. The main laboratories are in Ottawa, with branches located at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

In addition to these, the division provides analytical services for the Narcotic Division and also collaborates with other departments of the Government in conducting such analyses as may be required in the best interests of the entire service. The following table summarizes the laboratory work carried on at the various centres:—

SAMPLES EXAMINED IN THE FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Nature of samples	Laboratories					
	Ottawa	Montreal	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Halifax	Toronto
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs.....	1,301	1,233	2,731	1,793	1,355	1,563
Department of Agriculture.....	288	513	459	240	14	60
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Narcotics).....	85	50	150	129	1	25
Other departments of Government.....	507	.....	165	52	48	5
Miscellaneous.....	17	70	11	13	.....	1
Total.....	2,198	1,866	3,516	2,227	1,418	1,654

Grand total..... 12,879

The majority of samples submitted by the Department of Agriculture consisted of butter and cheese collected in the administration of the Dairy Industries Act; from the Department of National Revenue there were samples of

beer, distilled liquors, wine, narcotic drugs, vinegar and medicines; and from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police samples of narcotics, liquor and Sterno Canned Heat.

#### FOODS

*Baking Powder, and Baking Powder Materials.*—Of one hundred samples examined fourteen were found to be adulterated or misbranded. It is not to be concluded from this statement, that 14 per cent of all the baking powders sold in Canada is adulterated, as these samples were taken from suspected stocks. This is a product which is subject to deterioration in storage and it is not infrequently found that the package of baking powder undoubtedly adulterated because of failure to evolve an effective amount of gas, has been with the dealer for two years or more. Such deteriorated stocks are disposed of by destruction. Numerous shipments of baking powder materials have been examined for content of arsenic in order to obtain assurance that the finished product may be within the limits provided in the regulations. Numerous mislabellings have been corrected, the complaints arising from failure to give the proper name of the manufacturer, statement of net contents on package, or employment of a descriptive name not consistent with the composition of the materials used in manufacture. For example, a so-called "tartrate" powder should not contain acid phosphates or aluminium sulphate. Exaggerated claims for special added ingredients such as pepsin, constitute misbranding, for digestive enzymes impart no merit to these products.

Thirty samples of cream of tartar were examined in the year. Import shipments were found to meet the requirements with respect to arsenic content. It was found, however, that one market sample contained sulphate and since the actual content of potassium bitartrate was only 94 per cent, it could not correctly be labelled "Pure."

*Beans.*—The one hundred and ninety-four samples examined in the course of the year represented import shipments. Special attention has been paid to this item in order to prevent the entry of Burma or Rangoon beans, capable of developing hydrocyanic acid in quantities dangerous to health. Unless such beans are very carefully prepared by washing, soaking and repeated boilings with discard of cooking waters, they are a menace to health. Experiences in Canada established years ago the fact that hydrocyanic beans could cause serious illness. As it is impossible to instruct all cooks, the only safe procedure is to keep such beans off the market. Two shipments comprising several thousand bags were held on this account.

*Beverages.*—A general survey of the entire market in soft drinks revealed the necessity for further examination of the trade in these products. Three hundred and forty-five samples were collected and of these one hundred and four were found to be adulterated or misbranded. Misbranding consisted mainly in failure to place upon the label information to which the purchaser was entitled, and adjustments were secured in all cases. From the standpoint of adulteration, the main feature was in connection with saccharin, the use of which in beverages for general use is prohibited by the regulations. Apart from the inspection of numerous labels from the standpoint of enforcement of the regulations and maintenance of the protection of the purchasing consumer against false, exaggerated and misleading statements, the outstanding work on beverages during the year was in connection with the elimination of saccharin from numerous soft drinks. Not only is saccharin much cheaper than sugar, but it is not a desirable constituent of these products from the standpoint of health. Saccharin should be regarded as a drug and its legitimate use is limited to that by diabetics. Saccharin has absolutely no food value. Some manufacturers persisted in the use of saccharin, for which it was necessary to institute four prosecutions, all of which were brought to a successful issue.



A rather unusual case arose from the sale of a beverage in a paraffin novelty container, sold as a combined drink and gum. Complaints were received, in effect, that children had been made ill by eating the paraffin wax, possibly thinking that it was candy. Import shipments were refused entry and one manufacturer voluntarily discontinued operations when the facts were brought to his attention. Another persisted and it was necessary to take legal action to secure compliance. The court registered a conviction, imposing a penalty consisting of fines and costs. The remaining stock was destroyed.

*Dairy Products.*—In the course of the year one thousand three hundred and seven samples of *butter* were examined for the purposes of the Dairy Industries Act. Special attention was paid to water content, foreign fats and preservatives. There is decidedly a tendency in the trade to incorporate during the process of manufacture more water than the sixteen per cent permitted in the regulations. Adulteration from the admixture of cocoanut oil has not yet completely disappeared, although this form of adulteration appears to be waning. Import shipments from New Zealand, Australia and the Fiji Islands were examined for boric acid but none was found in any consignment.

The results obtained in the analysis of forty-three samples of *cheese* indicate that there is no difficulty in meeting the established standard for fat content. Special attention was paid to the labelling of packaged cheese made by the newer processes.

Of one hundred and ten samples of ice-cream examined only two were found to be substandard. Manufacturers generally are avoiding the complication of previous years by not attempting to standardize too closely to the minimum fat requirement of ten per cent. A number of small operators listed in last year's records of adulteration have discontinued manufacturing. In general, the quality of this important food as sold in Canada is to be regarded as highly satisfactory.

*Biscuits.*—Fancy biscuits were examined particularly from the standpoint of the dyes used in manufacture and also the labelling with respect to statement of net contents of packages, manufacturers name and address, etc. Of forty-five samples examined three were found to be misbranded. No prohibited dyes were found. The cases of misbranding were adjusted without resorting to prosecution.

*Confectionery.*—Numerous import shipments of confectionery were examined for the presence of non-permitted coal-tar dyes. Eleven such shipments were refused entry and returned to the country of origin. In all, two hundred and twenty-six samples were examined. It is believed that as a result of these activities Canadian manufacturers have discontinued the use of non-permitted dyes.

*Cocoa and Chocolate Products.*—Adulteration was detected in five samples of 161 submitted for analysis. The recent tendency in processing is to lower the food value of the cocoa powder by a more thorough extraction of the fat. In conjunction with this there is an increasing tendency towards the incorporation of larger proportions of shells. One large shipment was refused entry because it contained a very considerable proportion of iron oxide. These tendencies indicate the need for specific standards for cocoa products, but the question of added iron oxide and starch can be dealt with in cases now pending, by applying the general terms of the Act.

*Cocoa Butter.*—Thirty-eight samples were examined and found to be of satisfactory quality with the exception of one import shipment that was held for proper labelling, it being a substitute.

*Canned Goods (Meat, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, etc.)*—Of one hundred and sixty-nine samples examined, including one hundred and forty-seven samples

of fish and fish products, all but a very few were of satisfactory quality. It was necessary to institute prosecution to secure correction in one instance of misbranding. Another misbranded shipment was deflected from Canada. A consignment consisting of forty cases of imported fish balls was found to be adulterated because the contents in the cans were undergoing putrefaction. Disposal was made by destruction. Two other seizures of canned fish conserve and salt herrings were likewise disposed of. Special effort has been made to see that manufacturers of these products do not use chemical preservatives or colour.

*Cereal Foods.*—Misbranding of special cereal foods has been detected in several instances. Manufacturers of these products are inclined to take advantage of immature research reports on subjects such as vitamins and no doubt create or encourage misconceptions in the minds of faddists who appear to be looking for a single food that will be all-sufficient for maintenance of health. No such food has been found definitely injurious to health, but many instances have been reported in which the purchaser obtains very poor value for his money. It is, therefore, desirable that this situation be not aggravated by over-exploitation and the making of any extravagant claim that cannot be substantiated is properly regarded as constituting misbranding.

*Figs.*—It is to be noted from the examination of 336 samples of figs taken from import shipments that the general quality of this fruit shows an improvement over that of previous years. Figs are particularly susceptible to insect infestation and mould growths. A few years ago it was necessary to recognize the possibility of thirty-five per cent of defective fruit in any shipment, but now, as a result of critical inspection by consuming countries, conditions at the sources of production and packing have so improved, that at the present time a reasonable tolerance for defective fruit is placed at ten to fifteen per cent. In the course of the year eleven shipments were refused entry, one of these showing eighty-four per cent of wormy fruit, which was destroyed. Another shipment, only slightly defective, was reconditioned and the others returned to country of origin. It is to be noted, however, that two of the refused shipments were merely trial shipments consigned to Canada as a result of rejection at the customs port of another country. If the shippers had been successful in entering these two lots, three entire shiploads would have followed. The preventive effect of this inspection is, therefore, evident.

*Flavouring Extracts.*—Ten instances of adulteration or misbranding were detected in the analysis of 192 samples submitted. One stock of substandard lemon extract was withdrawn from the market. Objection was also taken to the use of mineral oil, however refined, which might be used for solvent purposes. Such paraffin products have no food value and the principle involved in their use as solvents in the flavouring extract industry is very far-reaching, indeed. Special effort has been made to insure proper labelling of artificial and imitation flavours. Investigation of the labels used in the entire industry in Canada will be made with a view to making investigation as thorough and as complete as possible.

*Coffee.*—It is gratifying to note that samples of coffee, some of which were under suspicion, were all found to be genuine. Special coffees which are claimed to be decaffeinated to the extent that 95 per cent of the original caffeine has been removed, have been found to meet the label claims. Another decaffeinating process was also investigated but it was found that the device did not materially change the alkaloidal effect of the coffee as the caffeine contained in the natural product was merely citrated. Claims made for the product as a tonic food beverage "inductive to rest, natural sleep, a perfect nerve food" were, therefore, regarded as exaggerated.

*Oils (Olive, Coconut, Cottonseed, Soy Bean).*—Nine instances of adulteration and misbranding were detected in the examination of 240 samples. In one instance it was found that cottonseed oil was sold as olive oil. It was also found that in labelling salad oil certain manufacturers had neglected to name the oil employed. According to the regulations the name of the oil must appear upon the package in type of the same size as the print of the word "salad." Seven import shipments were detained and held until the label declaration of net content was correctly stated upon the packages. The general situation in this regard is greatly improved over that noted in previous years. The majority of packers in European countries are now aware of Canadian regulations and shippers from the United States are coming to observe the differences existing between the American and the Imperial measures.

*Food Colours.*—A general improvement is noted in the situation respecting food dyes. Nine adulterated samples were found in the 356 examined. Eight import shipments were refused entry because they did not meet the requirements of the regulations. Proposals to add certain green dyes to the approved list have not been regarded favourably. In July of this year the entire trade in the product was advised of the change made in the regulations February, 1928. In only one instance was it found necessary to exact legal penalty for the persistent attempt to market a non-permitted dye for food colouring. Scientific records show that the particular dye in question is not entirely harmless to health. Strict control of the situation is deemed necessary because of the extensive use of these dyes in colouring confectionery and beverages consumed very largely by children.

*Honey.*—Of sixty-four samples examined four were found to be misbranded, with failure to state net contents of packages or with false and exaggerated claims. All samples were found to be genuine and free from adulteration. Although honey is a wholesome food and possesses considerable nutritive value, it is not rich in vitamins and should not be exploited as of special merit as a food to be used by those who are anæmic or suffering from diabetes. One large stock was held until such exaggerated claims were removed from labels.

*Gelatin.*—The routine examination of gelatin was continued this year with the analysis of eighty-eight samples. One of the chief items of interest in this connection is the content of arsenic, lead and zinc, unavoidably present as incidental impurities. It may be necessary to elaborate the present standards by specifying a limit of tolerance for metallic impurities in this product.

*Dried Fruits (Apples, Apricots, Dates, Currants, Raisins, Peaches and Pears).*—Almost the entire total of 1,970 samples examined in the course of the year were taken from import shipments. Six samples of dates were found to be wormy and one shipment of raisins was refused entry for the same cause. Three shipments of dried apricots were refused because of excessive sulphite content. Three shipments of dried peaches were refused for the same reason. Results of the analysis of import shipments will be reviewed for the purpose of considering the advisability of placing further limitations on the use of sulphur in drying and dehydrating these fruits.

*Fruit Juices and Syrups.*—In the analysis of forty-six samples, four were found to be adulterated or misbranded. The chief difficulty arose from the use of dye or colouring without label declaration. Only in one instance was the amount of preservative in excess of that specified in the regulations.

*Dried and Evaporated Milk, etc.*—Sixteen samples examined were all found to be free from adulteration and misbranding. Recent developments in this industry have produced gratifying results from the standpoint of quality of these prepared milks.



*Fresh Fruits (Apples, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, grapefruit, pineapple and tamarinds).*—Six hundred and fifty-two samples of fresh fruits were examined. Ten shipments of oranges and three shipments of peaches were refused entry because the fruit was defective, being partially decomposed by rot. The general quality of citrus fruits coming to Canada showed a great improvement over that of previous years. It is true that the damage from frost was less than in some seasons, but a more potent factor is found in the fact that rejections in previous years have had the wholesome effect of improving the quality of shipments consigned to Canada.

*Meat and Meat Products (Sausage, Hamburg Steak, etc.).*—A total of 522 samples of meat and meat products, of which 354 were of sausage, were examined during the year. Of these 131 were found to be adulterated. This comparatively high figure for adulteration arose from the fact that in certain districts manufacturers of sausage have persisted in the use of sodium sulphite as a preservative or "improver." In one area, thirty-three samples of forty-nine examined were found to contain sulphite. In another, sixty-two of one hundred and sixty samples were found to be defective from the same cause. It is held that chemical preservatives such as sodium sulphite should not be used in or upon meat products. The use of this preservative conceals inferiority in that meat in which putrefaction is well advanced is made brighter in colour and further multiplication of bacteria arrested. If sausage meat is handled properly there is no necessity for using chemical preservatives. Consumers should not be asked to eat embalmed meat or to have chemically "dosed" meat products offered for sale. In all, seventy-five prosecutions were instituted and brought to a successful issue.

*Maple Products.*—Thirty instances of adulteration were detected in the analysis of 348 samples. Nine prosecutions were completed during the year. In addition to penalties imposed by the court, there were also confiscations of seized material. Brown sugar cakes resembling maple sugar cakes in appearance were seized and taken from the market. The manufacturer has discontinued this line. Two peddlers with no fixed place of business have been penalized, and another is being prosecuted in a case now pending. These itinerants have been taking a very clever advantage of unsuspecting purchasers. In general, it may be said that the quality of maple products sold shows a tendency toward improvement.

*Jelly Powders.*—Misbranding was noted in four samples of sixty-one examined. A special effort was made to correct the slack fill in the trade, competition among packers having led to the introduction of cartons of dimensions much greater than required to carry the amount of material sold. In some instances there was evidence that the purchaser was misled by this device. An understanding has been reached whereby through the co-operation of manufacturers of cartons, this particular feature of the industry will be improved.

*Mustard.*—Sixty-one samples of mustard and mustard compounds were found to be properly labelled and free from adulteration. One shipment was detained because although labelled "mustard," was found to contain a considerable percentage of wheat starch. There is, however, a gratifying improvement in the quality and labelling of mustard and mustard compounds manufactured in Canada.

*Olives.*—In the examination of twenty-nine samples, seven were found to be adulterated or misbranded. A shipment consisting of seventeen barrels of black olives were refused entry at customs and returned to country of origin, the grounds for the detention being an excess of wormy and decayed fruit. Another shipment of twenty-five boxes was held for relabelling as it was necessary that the statement of net contents be made in terms of Imperial measure.



*Pepper.*—Adulteration was detected in thirteen of two hundred and seventy-seven samples examined. Entry was refused to shipments of pepper shells and pepper siftings improperly marked. One large shipment of ground pepper was refused entry because it contained a large excess of mineral matter. It was found necessary to institute three prosecutions. Several large seizures amounting to four and one-half barrels and 1,315 pounds in other packages were confiscated and disposed of by donation to charitable institutions, the adulteration in this case being harmless to health. The article contained a small percentage of rice flour. There were also two cases arising from the admixture of pepper shells.

*Spices (other than pepper).*—Of spices other than pepper, 531 samples were examined and only seven were found to be adulterated or misbranded. Three shipments of whole nutmegs containing a high percentage of wormy, mouldy and insect-infested stock were returned to the country of origin.

*Salad Dressing, Prepared Mustard and Sandwich Spread.*—Of 104 samples examined thirty were found to be adulterated or misbranded. Defects in the label declaration of ingredients were the cause of the greater part of the misbranding. It is believed that as a result of corrective measures the marketing of these products is now on a more satisfactory basis, as there is general conformity to the regulations.

*Jams, Jellies, Etc.*—The results obtained in the analyses of fifty-three samples demonstrate very clearly the need for more stringent regulations covering these products. The misuse of pectin along with undeclared colouring matter is believed to be responsible for the general degradation in quality noted.

*Mince-Meat.*—Fifteen samples of mincemeat were examined, primarily from the standpoint of detecting the presence of carrots. The established standard for mincemeat is deemed to be sufficiently broad without extension to permit the use of carrots or some other vegetable.

*Vinegar.*—Of fifty-four samples of vinegar examined only two were found to be adulterated or misbranded. This establishes a record for vinegar in so far as the Canadian market is concerned. It was not uncommon, a few years ago, to find 60 per cent of samples of malt and cider vinegar adulterated. The improved condition of affairs is no doubt due to the observance of the regulations prohibiting the use of caramel in colouring spirit vinegar.

*Wines and Other Alcoholic Beverages.*—Thirty-five instances of misbranding were detected in 175 samples. It was found that many of the Canadian wines were not labelled according to the requirements of the Act and regulations. It is expected that the industry will respond to warnings given and that future collections will show improvement.

In addition to the above, samples were also examined of flour, invalid foods, icing sugars, lard, molasses, mustard, peanut butter, pickles, puddings, rice, sauces, seasoning, sugar, table syrups, tomato paste and tomato puree, etc.

#### DRUGS

Numerous samples of pharmacopoeial and other standard preparations were examined during the year. A few items have been selected for special comment.

*Ammonium Carbonate.*—An investigation of the stability of this salt in the solid state and in solution revealed that the latter is comparatively permanent while the former is susceptible of considerable deterioration under dispensary conditions of storage.

*Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.*—This household remedy continues to be sold under strength in many cases. Only about 25 per cent of the samples examined were in any way satisfactory, some falling as low as 55 per cent of what is

required. The preparation undoubtedly loses free ammonia if not well stored, but the figures lead one to the conclusion that, in all probability, inferior ammonium carbonate was used in the first instance.

*Belladonna Preparations.*—The published survey to which allusion was made in last year's report has been followed up with rather encouraging results. Sixty per cent of the samples examined during the past year complied with official specifications as compared with 21 per cent discussed in the above report. The sample included fluid extract of leaf and of root, tincture and plaster.

*Camphorated Oil.*—This old-time remedy is now keeping within more reasonable limits. Only three sample swere found deficient in camphor, the greatest shortage being one-eighth. The use of cottonseed oil as a solvent seems to be general, but vendors need reminding that a product made with cottonseed oil must not be labelled simply "camphorated oil."

*Cinchona Bark and Preparations.*—An extensive survey of this drug and its preparations as used and sold in Canada has been undertaken during the period under review. Analysis of the crude drug has revealed very clearly that the responsibility for inferior preparations lies squarely upon the shoulders of manufacturers. In anticipation of the appearance of a special bulletin upon this subject, one may mention that the investigation disclosed grave shortcomings in the strength and uniformity of these galenicals.

*Crude Drugs.*—It has been thought wise to institute an examination of crude drugs at the ports of entry. So many pharmaceutical manufacturers have not the facilities for making complete analyses of drugs and are not only working in the dark but are thereby quite unwittingly selling substandard products. Again, small purchases in many instances render such analyses very costly. This policy has recently been adopted in Montreal and during the period under review, 132 parcels have been examined, including consignments of belladonna, cascara, cinchona, cochineal, digitalis, ergot, benzoin, myrrh, aloes, ipecacuanha, stramonium and other well known drugs with beneficent results. Shipments of myrrh and of benzoin have been returned to the country of origin.

*Elixir of Triple Bromide.*—This popular sedative is regarded more or less as a specialty of pharmaceutical houses with the result that some lack of uniformity exists throughout the trade. A measure of agreement is noticeable in respect of potency and a commendable adherence to the published formulæ, but the great variations in colour from a port wine red to an orange yellow, together with a wide assortment of predominating flavours, including cassia, lime, orange and fennel, must be fertile sources of anxiety to nervous patients.

*Ether for Anaesthesia.*—The quality of this article has given cause for much concern during recent years. Its natural instability is being appreciated more and more with the result that greater pains are being taken in its manufacture as well as in means to ensure its permanence. Indications of gradual improvement are by no means lacking. A special inquiry into its keeping properties under different conditions, as well as an exhaustive survey of the material administered to the sick, is in progress and is expected to be completed at no distant date.

*Fowler's Solution.*—Both arsenical (Fowler's) solution and acid solution of arsenic have come under special notice during the past year. In 1909 and again in 1918 Fowler's solution formed the subject of special bulletins (Nos. 175 and 401) where it was shown that in the former case, out of 75 samples, thirty-six fell within 5 per cent of the correct figure and in the latter 29 out of 118 passed the same test of stringency. In the past year ninety-seven samples of Fowler's solution were examined, no fewer than seventy of which contained between 0.95 and 1.05 per cent of arsenious oxide.

The acid solution for which there is possibly a little more excuse for being off strength, owing to the volatile nature of arsenic trichloride, did not show up quite so well; only ten out of seventeen can be classed as satisfactory. All Ottawa samples of arsenic solution were above reproach.

*Friar's Balsam.*—Friar's Balsam has the misfortune of being composed of ingredients that lend themselves to gross adulteration. This fact has left the feeling that a satisfactory analysis is impossible unless very exhaustive. Steps have been taken to devise some means of discerning fraudulent products with reasonable dispatch. By the method finally adopted not only the total quantity of balsams and resins, but also the proportion of aromatic substances, can be determined without tedious manipulation. The method, however, is quite useless in certain cases of refined sophistication. That this matter needed attention is evident from the fact that 10 samples out of 16 were quite unsatisfactory, due without doubt, in the majority of cases, to the failure of the manufacturer to assure himself that his raw materials were genuine. Indeed, the materials purchased by the laboratory for control purposes in this work, though selected with considerable discrimination, themselves proved in the end to be impure.

*Hydrogen Peroxide.*—The necessity for eternal vigilance is exhibited in the record of this everyday article. Thirty-seven samples were picked up by inspectors in the course of their work; twenty of these were satisfactory, the remainder varying from one fourth of the proper strength upwards.

*Inspection of Imported Medicines.*—Upon repeated representations from the trade regarding shipments of medicinal products from Europe and insistent demands for enforcement of the law to the very letter, a strict inspection of importations has been instituted. No reconditioning has been allowed. As a consequence of this policy, 69 shipments comprising 150 articles have been returned to the country of origin and 11 more are presently under detention.

*Milk of Magnesia.*—Six samples of milk of magnesia of leading brands formed the basis of a preliminary inquiry into the quality of this product. Two of these were slightly low and one unnecessarily high in magnesium hydroxide content but there is evidence of need for more complete washing away of caustic soda. The variation in the permanence of the suspension was quite striking and seemed to indicate a lack of uniformity in precipitation conditions.

*Nux Vomica Preparations.*—Nux Vomica preparations have shown a gratifying change for the better since the publication in the *Canadian Medical Journal* of the results of a Dominion-wide survey. Eighty-three per cent satisfactory compares well with a previous 40 per cent passable.

*Seidlitz Powders.*—It seems incredible that such an elementary medicine as a seidlitz powder cannot be always correct. Yet ten out of forty-five samples are either of incorrect weight or improperly compounded. One sample contained twice the proper weight of tartaric acid and another labelled "improved" was not improved in any way at all. The chief point noted, however, was that manufacturers were generally disregarding the law in the matter of stating the contents on the outside of the package. The box being always the same size, one cannot guess whether there are six, eight or twelve powders inside; and the price is an unreliable guide. Repeated warnings have produced little or no effect and it is felt that resort to prosecution may be necessary to secure compliance with the terms of the Act.

*Stramonium.*—The physicians attached to the department, having encountered lack of concordance in results of administration of stramonium preparations in cases of Parkinsonism, an investigation of available supplies was made. Two brands of liquid extract were found satisfactory and two decidedly weak. This was only the preliminary to a larger study of the subject, which is still engaging attention.



*Syrup of Iron Iodide.*—Quite a number of samples of this syrup have come under notice during the year. On the whole, the general appearance and state of preservation is satisfactory but there is considerable room for improvement in potency. Only 4 samples were of proper strength; the remaining 26 varied from 5 to 37 per cent below standard. The probable cause of this is loss of iodine due to excessive heating in the process of manufacture; the reaction needs to be carefully controlled. The complaint that iodine was lost during storage was looked into and as expected, proved quite unfounded.

*Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*—Sweet nitre, owing to the volatile character of its principal ingredient, needs perennial supervision. In the examination of fourteen typical samples eight were found correct, three too strong and three below standard.

#### DRUGS, NARCOTIC

Five hundred and seventy-six samples of narcotic drugs have been examined at the request of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other departments of the Government during the fiscal year just closed. It is noteworthy that in no case has an analyst's certificate been overthrown by the court.

#### DRUG PREPARATIONS SOLD UNDER DISTINCTIVE NAMES

By the amendment of 1927 the sections of the Act dealing with misbranding were extended to include drugs as well as foods. Prior to that time there was no restraint placed upon the statements made by label, or by collateral advertising in the marketing of unregistered remedies, sold under distinctive names not to be found in any pharmacopoeia or in any generally recognized standard work on materia medica or drugs. It is obviously unfair to persons suffering from diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes and goitre to induce them to believe that they can treat themselves satisfactorily by any such device. Objection must be taken to the practice, not only because such miscellaneous remedies are ineffective, but as a result of their use the sufferer is deflected from proper treatment, frequently during the period when the best remedial measures would be most effective. It is believed that much good has been done by compelling the withdrawal of these medicines from the market. Results were not accomplished without some difficulty, as it was necessary to institute several prosecutions and to follow them through the courts with proper counsel and expert witnesses. The following brief outlines deal with some of the outstanding cases.

*India Goitre Tablets.*—This remedy for goitre, which consisted of tablets of wood charcoal and dry thyroid, was exploited in a mail-order business conducted by a man trading under the name of Alice May. Contact with the public was made through an advertisement inserted in various newspapers and magazines, stating that "a lady who tried everything in vain and at last found a safe and simple remedy will now mail full particulars free." A request for particulars brought a circular letter offering the remedy for sale (at a price that must have been at least twenty times the cost of manufacture) and extolling its merits. The wording of the circulars was changed from time to time in various editions but the general tenor of all was the same, and objectionable throughout. It developed the claim that the remedy was mysterious, used in India where goitre is prevalent and found there after a long search to be really simple, safe and very effective. Repeated sweeping statements of its effect in completely removing or banishing goitre without any qualification or mention of types of goitre where its use would be ineffective or injurious were considered to be gross exaggerations and a violation of section 7 (e) of the Food and Drugs Act.

With the assurance that the remedy was safe, tablets containing thyroid, accompanied by a set of loose directions, were being distributed to patients for



self-administration, without any medical supervision. This is a dangerous procedure. It is well recognized in medical and other scientific literature that there is no simple rule for regulating the dosage of thyroid and that the patient should be kept under careful observation, in order to note the effects and to adjust the dose to accord with the conditions that arise. Any suggestion that such potent drugs as thyroid or iodides can be safely administered to a person afflicted with goitre without this competent skilled supervision, is misleading and constitutes a breach of section 7 (h) of the Food and Drugs Act.

A prosecution was laid against the vendor, the case heard and the contention of the department presented and supported by outside expert evidence. A conviction with fine and costs ensued. Existing stocks under seizure were confiscated and destroyed. Following the conviction, an order was issued by the Post Office Department refusing to this business any further use of the mails.

*Alleged Cancer Cure.*—An advertisement which appeared in several newspapers circulated in Western Canada offered to the public an alleged cancer cure under the caption "Cancer Cure \$2.00, I cured myself," with an address in the Maritimes. Investigation of the matter by this department showed the "Cure" to consist of a regime of restricted, modified diet, fortified by doses of potassium bicarbonate which was sold for the purpose under the name of Concentrated Food.

A circular supplied with the "food" gave directions for its use and an outline of the diet to be followed with it. To all appearance the treatment was for self-administration by the patient, without any medical supervision. Advice given in the circular that the patient should report particulars so that directions could be altered to meet different requirements, seemed to be an offer on the part of the vendor to undertake the practice of medicine, although he was not a qualified practitioner. This is a matter that comes under the supervision of the provincial authorities, but claims concerning the therapeutic properties of drugs offered for sale come under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and within the sphere of this department. The so-called concentrated food was clearly a drug offered for the treatment of disease. The claim made that it would cure cancer is so contrary to medical experience that it was considered false and exaggerated, constituting misbranding under section 7 (e) of the Act.

In view of the fact, well recognized in medical science, that the only methods at present known for combating cancer successfully, depend on skilful treatment begun at the earliest possible moment, any proposal that causes a patient to delay in seeking the necessary skilful supervision is misleading and is held to be a violation of section 7 (h) of the Act. In this circular the patient was advised to continue using a worthless treatment for at least six months.

A charge was laid against the vendor for selling a drug which was misbranded under section 7 (e), (f), (g) and (h) of the Food and Drugs Act, and at the trial the department's position was supported by outside expert testimony. The magistrate found in favour of the charge and imposed a fine and costs. A quantity of the drug found on the premises of the vendor was put under seizure, subsequently declared forfeited under section 21 (2) of the Act and disposed of by destruction.

*Radioactive Preparations.*—Radium in company with two other elements has the curious property of spontaneously disintegrating with the accompanying phenomenon of the emission of rays which have an intense physiological potency. The first disintegration product of radium is a gas, radium emanation or radon, which also undergoes change with the emission of rays. The unusual and striking properties of radium as well as its use for the treatment of certain forms of cancer, have resulted in somewhat exaggerated notice having been given in the daily press. For some years after its romantic discovery great hopes were held that a wonderful therapeutic agent had been given to the medical

profession and trial was made of radium in an immense variety of diseases. During this period enthusiastic workers announced wonderful results. Subsequently, and in the light of properly controlled clinical trials, the bulk of the results were negatived and at the present time the use of radium is severely limited. It is also better known now that radium is dangerous and should only be used clinically, by specially trained radiologists. The American Medical Association through its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry has set a minimum daily therapeutic dose, on trial, of 2,000 milli-micro-grammes of radium or 2,000 milli-micro-curies of radon. Solutions, of concentrations giving doses below these amounts, are not recognized as being of any therapeutic moment whatever. Indeed, the commonly used doses of the specialists in radium therapy are very much in excess of these minima.

The somewhat optimistic earlier accounts by workers in radium therapy were seized and exploited through a variety of devices chief amongst which were those purporting to render drinking water radioactive, whilst others were in the nature of pads for local application, the activating agent being merely a radioactive ore such as carnotite with a radium content so small that recovery of the element therefrom is an unsolved economic problem. Although carnotite is relatively inexpensive, the devices all command a high price. The therapeutic claims accompanying these were remarkable, as much for their sweeping nature as for their slight basis in fact. In keeping with this class of sales material, an atmosphere of mystery and imitation science was prevalent and a wealth of testimonials offered as proof.

The so-called "Radium Ore Revigator," as being one of the most prominent of these products imported into Canada, was the first to be dealt with. Essentially it consists of a 2½-gallon stoneware crock lined with a radio-active ore. It retails for some \$47.50, although the actual cost of manufacture is estimated at less than \$5. The continuous disintegration of the radium in the ore produces the gas radon, which dissolves in the tap water with which the jar is filled. It is then claimed or insinuated in the mass of collateral advertising that the drinking of this water will banish many major diseases and, in addition to making healthy people healthier, will enable the user to ward off all diseases. As auxiliaries to these claims are attacks upon the city water supplies and an assumption that health springs of the world are successful only by virtue of their radio-activity.

A Revigator was obtained and filled with tap water according to the printed instructions, and analysis revealed that the water as used contained some 22.5 milli-micro-curies of radium emanation per litre. To obtain the minimum dose postulated above twenty gallons daily would have to be consumed; the dose advocated by the Revigator literature which would accomplish the remarkable cures claimed is but eight glasses daily or less than half a gallon.

These results were communicated to the Canadian representative, together with the opinion of the department that the Revigator was misbranded under section 7 (e) of the Food and Drugs Act on account of false and exaggerated claims on the label and otherwise. It being found impossible in two interviews to convince the vendor of the fundamental error in the marketing of these devices, prosecution was instituted in court. During the hearing, the evidence of officials of the department and that of an expert radiologist was presented. The defence was that the article was not a drug and that the vendor had believed that the device would accomplish all that it claimed, so that he had sold it in good faith. The magistrate agreed that the contentions of the department were fully upheld and gave judgment accordingly, imposing a fine of \$25 and costs of \$10, directing at the same time that the Revigator was worthless and must not be sold in Canada. The judgment was subsequently appealed against but the appeal was not heard during this fiscal year.

Another imported device similar to the Revigator is the Hammer Radium Water Activator, in which a brick of radioactive ore is the activating agent. An official sample imparted to tap water 24.4 milli-micro-curies of radon per litre and the Canadian agent was informed of this by the analyst's certificate and also that the Activator was regarded as misbranded under section 7 (e) and 7 (h) of the Food and Drugs Act. Subsequently his solicitor was advised that the analyst's certificate was for the information of his client with respect to the application of section (10) of the Act to future shipments of the Activator to Canada. The result of the application of section (10) is that a misbranded drug is held in customs and not admitted for use in Canada. The advertising of this device was objectionable, as in the Revigator case and the price inflated.

An article, the Radioak Generator, for charging drinking water with radon, was detained in customs in Alberta and, after being examined in our Ottawa laboratory, instructions were issued that it be refused entry into Canada. It was subsequently returned to the shippers at Oakland, California.

Pads containing radio-active material and going under the general name of "Radicura" were also examined. The pads were shaped for application to various portions of the body and were accompanied by a certificate of radio-active strength. Whilst analysis confirmed this certificate, a consideration of the therapeutic claims and the collateral advertising called for refusal of entry.

Attention was directed to large advertisements appearing in a western Canadian newspaper concerning Degnen's Radio-Active Solar Pad of Los Angeles, California. The senior inspector at Ottawa wrote as a prospective customer and, upon ignoring the reply, was bombarded with a series of follow-up letters from the concern responsible. These letters contained a form for self-diagnosis and a money-back guarantee, together with testimonials and claims of therapeutic benefits and cures to be derived from the use of the pads. The later letters contained an offer to sell on the instalment plan. The material contained in these letters, being false and exaggerated, was regarded as misbranding. The company marketing these pads was so informed and notified that further shipments would be liable to refusal of entry. Subsequently the Postmaster General was petitioned to deny this company the use of the mails, an order being issued accordingly.

The harmony of endeavour produced by collaboration with other departments of Government has been a very gratifying feature of this work.

A sustained effort will be made to protect the public from such grossly misbranded drugs.

### NARCOTIC DIVISION

The Narcotic Division of the department had, as usual, a very busy year, and I am of the opinion that the narcotic situation in Canada has continued to improve. Such improvement, of course, is only relative, and is to a great extent occasioned by the increasing number of drug traffickers actually being incarcerated, together with the much greater co-operation with and control of the wholesale and retail drug stores, etc., authorized to handle narcotics, with a view to insuring that such quantities as are imported into Canada are put to proper use.

Canada does not manufacture narcotics, and all which enter into consumption are imported from outside her borders. While we have a complete and thorough control of all narcotics entering the country legally, it is, of course, a physical impossibility in a country the size of Canada for either the customs or any other governmental agency to completely prevent smuggling, particularly in connection with a commodity such as narcotics, where the difference in value between the legal and the illicit trade is so extreme; consequently, so long as, from a world standpoint, narcotics are available in a greater quantity than is required for the legitimate medical needs of the various countries of the



world, obviously such greater quantity will be trafficked in by unscrupulous persons, and problems created in various countries involving very considerable expenditures in the control and punishment of persons engaged in that deadly traffic.

An interesting feature in so far as Canada is concerned has been the marked increase in the number of attempts on the part of addicts to obtain narcotics from legal sources by illegal methods, such as thefts, hold-ups, false pretences, etc., due beyond question to the increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies from underworld sources. It has also been noted that the number of addicts seeking the assistance of physicians, or endeavouring to be cured in hospitals, automatically increases as the arrest of a large trafficker is effected, and this situation is by no means limited to the actual city in which the arrest is made. It should not be assumed that an influx of such patients requesting a cure is a sign of grace on their part. Unfortunately, in many cases, it is merely a means of tiding over until another supply is located, while even if a cure is taken until withdrawal from the drug is complete, it so often results in the addict again reverting in a short time, and at much less expense to himself, due to his requiring a smaller dosage than that which his previous addiction had led him to need.

The percentage of reversion amongst addicts who have graduated into the criminal type is, and I am afraid will continue to be, distressingly large. In my opinion a cure is only partially effected with the withdrawal of the drug of addiction, and a much longer period of "building up," not merely bodily but mentally, is essential, and it is this freedom from former associations and difficulty in arranging for mental convalescence under proper surroundings which is so difficult to insure when dealing with the underworld type. How much greater, therefore, is the necessity for doing what is possible for those addicts who, as stated in my last Annual Report, would almost certainly never revert if given the chance of cure under conditions involving the control of both of the patient and his narcotics during treatment, which are recognized as being absolutely essential if concrete results are to be obtained. There are many such cases, and it does seem worth while to urge upon the provinces, which have not already done so, to provide power of committal of such cases to an institution or, what might be equally satisfactory, to a local hospital where the stigma of "institutional treatment" would not arise. Without such power of committal, nothing can be done, as otherwise patients can leave as soon as the reduction of their dosage, or the complete withdrawal of the drug inconveniences them. Co-equal with committal is the necessity for accommodation, and rather than ask provinces to undertake the heavy initial expenditure involved in the construction of special institutions, with heavy subsequent maintenance, would it not be reasonable for the provinces to provide that hospitals in receipt of provincial grants should be obligated to treat such cases? The responsibility for the care and treatment of addicts is just as much a provincial obligation as that in connection with the tuberculous or the insane, but in view of the urgent social need for something to be done, possibly the above suggestions will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered. In any case I am sure that the federal Department of Health would be only too glad to arrange for the medical staffs of such hospitals to be fully made aware of the latest technique in dealing with cases of this type.

The attending physician, especially in handling those cases which date back to the period antecedent to the narcotic law, is placed in a most unfortunate position, which is outlined in the statement placed in his mouth in my report of last year, which statement was very widely quoted throughout the press of this country, and which I think should bring home the situation to those in whose hands rests the power to ameliorate it: "It is against the law for me to continue



to treat these cases as I have done in the past, yet what am I to do with them? There are no institutions in my province where proper treatment is available, or if there is such a place, it is a private institution where the fees, in so far as my cases are concerned, are prohibitive."

With power existing to commit such cases to the nearest hospital in receipt of provincial funds, where the actual withdrawal of the drug could be effected, and a measure of control continued for a reasonable time thereafter, I am sure that in many cases of which we are aware the home surroundings are such as to render it highly probable that a large percentage would remain free from further addiction under the influence which would be available, in such marked contrast to the environment to which the average criminal addict is compelled to return, and that percentage would not only be saved to contribute usefully to society at large, but society would avoid the actual cost involved in their eventual control, police or otherwise, which is so often necessary when, as we know, their destination is the very underworld which they can be helped to avoid.

In so far as the legal traffic in narcotics was concerned, there was a very marked reduction in the amount of cocaine entering Canada during 1929, the figures being 1,960 ounces, as compared with 2,967 for the preceding year. A proportion of this reduction may be due to the efforts which this department has made in endeavouring to have non-habit forming drugs replace, so far as is possible, the use of cocaine, but after making due allowance for this, I think it probable that over a period of years Canada has not yet reached the point where her annual legal consumption of cocaine is less than two thousand ounces. In so far as morphine is concerned, the importation amounted to 7,468 ounces, as compared with 6,926 ounces in the previous year, an increase of over 500 ounces. The 1929 figure, however, is still below the average for the past four years, and may be considered normal after making due allowance for the various commercial conditions which affect importations from year to year. Similarly, with regard to crude opium, the quantity imported, namely, 1,084 pounds, while ten per cent heavier than the preceding year, may, I think, be considered normal.

During the year under review it was unfortunately necessary to institute proceedings in the courts against five members of the medical profession, one dentist, and two druggists. In four of the cases affecting physicians, substantial financial penalties were imposed, but in the fifth case, which was probably the most serious which this department has ever had occasion to institute against a professional man, a prison sentence was imposed, and I think, in view of the situation encountered, that there is justification for outlining the circumstances in connection therewith.

Doctor "A" was under strong suspicion for several years prior to the development of the case against him. As narcotics were not, so far as we could ascertain, furnished to addicts to take away, but were administered regularly, and on a very considerable scale, in his office, the situation was one which was considered to involve no question of a sudden or isolated departure from the ethics of the profession, but a deliberate and long sustained effort to evade the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. A suitable agent, not a narcotic addict, was subjected to a strict life insurance medical examination, and detailed to the case, with orders that under no circumstances was he to allow morphine to be administered to him. He interviewed the physician, who stated that he allowed no drugs to go out of his office, but that if he wanted a shot in the office he could get it three or four times a day, by paying cash on the spot, that he had several addicts who visited him regularly two or three times a day, but that the good old days were over. Arrangements were made for the agent to call at the office, and on each of many occasions he was searched and shadowed into the office, from which he eventually emerged with less money, and with a

piece of absorbent cotton, attached to his underwear, into which the dose of morphine with which he had been supplied had been shot, it being a common practice for addicts to insist upon using the needle themselves. Each of these pieces of cotton wool was sent to Ottawa for analysis, and found to contain morphine. As the agent's trips to Doctor "A's" office continued, an endeavour was then successfully made to sew, on each occasion, a glass vial with a rubber top to the agent's underwear, so that the full dose could, on arrival at Ottawa, be measured, and proof obtained that no attempt at reduction was being made. Twenty-three exhibits in all were obtained in the manner above indicated, all under police supervision. The doctor then agreed to sell cocaine, and told the agent to come to his office at 10.30 p.m. In doing so the agent was taken by the doctor for a ride in his car, and in the course of the ride the doctor would receive money and supply cocaine, immediately thereafter letting the agent out of his car. The price charged for the cocaine, for the supplying of which narcotic there could, of course, be no possible excuse, was \$1 a grain; \$15 for the fifteen grains supplied, or at the rate of \$438 an ounce, which would cost the physician about \$6 at a wholesale drug store. On a latter occasion he again supplied cocaine under the same conditions at 11 p.m., twenty-eight grains for \$28, he having refused to deliver it in his office, stating that he might be picked up by the police. On one occasion he offered to introduce the agent to a party where cocaine could be purchased by the ounce for \$75, a price which was subsequently increased to \$100. Finally, when twenty-seven exhibits of morphine, heroin and cocaine were available, Doctor "A" was arrested immediately after selling morphine and cocaine to our agent in his automobile. Of the numerous charges preferred against him, he was committed to trial on eleven, found guilty on all counts, and sentenced to nine months' definite and twelve months' indefinite imprisonment. The judge in sentencing him stated that had the jury not recommended him for mercy he would have given him five years in the penitentiary.

In the case of one of the druggists, the firm involved was a wholesaler in possession of a narcotic licence from this department. Owing to the increasing number of attempts being made to obtain narcotics from the legal traffic, all licensed wholesalers were specially warned by circular from the Narcotic Division that they were absolutely prohibited from supplying narcotics to anyone except on a written order previously in their possession, in order that such order might be scrutinized by a responsible person before being filled. In order that the necessity for strictly adhering to this might be emphasized, licensed narcotic wholesalers were later again circularized, and required, at the time of applying for their next yearly licence, to give an undertaking that they would conform to this requirement. In spite of these precautions, one firm, on two occasions, received a telephone order for a considerable quantity of narcotics, ostensibly from a physician known to them, but actually from a man posing as such physician. The narcotics were dispatched to the doctor's office, the messenger on arrival there finding a man waiting outside the door who claimed, paid and signed for the parcel. On the messenger's return to the wholesaler's office, an inspection of the signature showed same to be a forgery. This was a very common trick, until these special precautions regarding same, outlined above, were taken, and in view of the very definite departure of the firm in question from the instructions received from the department, as also from their own undertaking in the matter, they were charged with a breach of the Act and fined \$200 and costs.

With regard to the illicit traffic, it will be noted that there has been a further decrease in the actual number of convictions obtained. A study of the conviction tables at the end of this report, however, will reveal the interesting fact that, whereas in preceding years the number of cases in which the option of a fine was given, largely exceeded those in which a jail sentence, with no option



of a fine, was imposed, in the year now under review, the situation was reversed, and 240 of the 430 cases dealt with resulted in jail sentences. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that we have been relentlessly pursuing the more important traffickers, and in the twelve months ending March 31, 1929, the following sentences, amongst others, were imposed: 1 of 7 years, 11 of 5 years, 4 of 4 years, 8 of 3 years, 9 of 2 years, and 38 of 1 year and over.

Table 1(A) showing details of infractions against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the judicial year ending September 30, 1928, has been carefully adjusted with the records of the Dominion Statistician; all duplications due to prisoners having been convicted on more than one count have been eliminated, while the headings have been changed so as to indicate more clearly the exact type of crime for which convictions were obtained. It may be said that 430 different individuals were convicted, and that of that number 235 were guilty of either possessing, selling or distributing narcotic drugs. It should be borne in mind that it is very often necessary to charge a trafficker with possession rather than selling or distributing. Conditions are sometimes such that it is impossible to disclose the identity of the agent or have him give evidence in court, and this is avoidable when the prisoner is arrested with the actual drugs in his possession, which we know he would otherwise have sold to the individual whose identity could not be revealed; consequently, it is not safe to assume that only the 52 convicted of selling or distributing were traffickers, while the 183 convicted of possession of drugs were their unfortunate victims. On the contrary, the very large majority of possession charges involved persons known by us to be traffickers.

As will be noted from table No. 6, 78 aliens were deported as a result of having been convicted of offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and that in the seven years during which this most useful provision has been effective, 662 persons have been so deported. No less than 519 of this number were Chinese.

During the year, as Parliament had ratified the International Opium Convention, it was felt that a good opportunity presented itself to review, and if possible strengthen the Canadian narcotic legislation. As a result, therefore, a Bill was presented to Parliament, which was referred to a special committee of the House of Commons, and in due course to a committee of the Senate. At the several sittings of the House of Commons' committee, representatives of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and other interested bodies presented their views in connection with matters in which the control of the legal traffic in narcotics was involved, and as this department has always been most anxious to co-operate as much as is possible in matters affecting this branch of the work, no difficulty was experienced in adjusting same, particularly as the representatives of the association in question were most receptive of the department's point of view, in so far as the protection of narcotics held for legal sale from the efforts of unscrupulous addicts to obtain same were concerned. In dealing with that part of the Act affecting illicit trafficking, our hands were greatly strengthened by the inclusion of a provision for the application of the lash at the discretion of the judge. When this was under discussion it was possible to furnish, in confidence, details of several cases to the committee which were of so terrible a nature that it was felt that the lash would be more than justified if similar cases recurred. One matter for congratulation is the undoubted fact that we have at last unquestionably obtained a strangle-hold upon the large "higher ups" engaged in the narcotic traffic on the Pacific coast. Twenty-six of these gentry received penitentiary sentences ranging from two to seven years in British Columbia alone during the period under review. Subsequent thereto even greater success has been achieved, and a number of most interesting cases of international importation have been handled, and long penitentiary terms awarded the transgressors. These cases, however, will be dealt with in my next annual report.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan, Calgary and Saskatoon are points which receive considerable attention at our hands, but the trafficking is largely local.

In Manitoba, however, Winnipeg is known to us as a "Heroin City" in that practically every case which comes to our attention involves the use of that most dangerous drug, whereas those involving morphine are comparatively unknown. A number of most bitterly contested cases have been launched against certain well known and important traffickers in that city, with the result that a number of sentences of two, three, four and five years in the penitentiary have materially aided in clearing up the situation which was none too good, which work has continued even to more satisfactory conclusions since the close of the fiscal year under review.

In Ontario, Toronto is the point which requires the most attention, and a number of interesting and important cases have been developed in that district, one of which was of an international nature, some details in connection with which may prove of interest. During the course of a search for a Chinaman, who had been convicted of a narcotic offence in Montreal, and had escaped deportation, there was reason to believe that he would be found at a certain time in a certain room of the Ford hotel at Toronto. When the room was visited, however, there was no trace of the Chinaman, nor of the Italian owner of the room, but a stranger was found asleep on the bed, who gave what proved to be a false name, and in a bag in the room were found five pounds of gum opium. All the other contents of the bag were those of the Italian occupant, who arrived on the scene shortly afterwards, and was also arrested. The stranger on the bed, however, claimed to be a bootlegger from New York, but after arrest and finger-printing, he was found to be a well known criminal with no less than forty-nine previous convictions. After careful and extensive inquiries of numerous hotels, he was definitely associated with a room in the King Edward hotel, and with a bag in which a further nine pounds of gum opium were found. He pleaded guilty in due course, and in view of his past record was lucky to escape with a sentence of three years' penal servitude. He was from New York, while the Italian was from Montreal, and the Chinaman who was also arrested, and in due course deported, was proved to have been in association with them. There is no doubt that this gum opium was brought in from the United States.

In so far as the province of Quebec is concerned, Montreal, for a number of years, has proved to be a very sore spot in the narcotic traffic, but I am glad to state that a very marked improvement has now taken place in that city. Drug trafficking, of course, will never be completely eliminated from that city or any other of the same size, but the operations of large rings and the exportation of large quantities of narcotics to United States points is, we feel certain, a thing of the past. Several comparatively small peddlers were arrested and convicted, but no further important cases engaged our attention.

In so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, very few convictions indeed were obtained, and the problem is not one which may be looked upon as at all serious in that part of Canada.

I feel that year by year Canada has progressed and is progressing in its control of the narcotic problem. There are infinitely more known narcotic traffickers in our jails and penitentiaries than are at large. Our policy of steadily concentrating on the "higher ups" has proved wonderfully productive, but at the same time the smaller cases have been by no means ignored, and in this regard I wish to pay particular tribute to the efforts and co-operation of the British Columbia Provincial Police, and the municipal police forces of Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

In federal cases in Canada, the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been of the highest calibre. It is a great pleasure to bear testimony to the unswerving zeal and cleverness displayed by the members of that force.



Narcotic work is undoubtedly interesting, but demands, on the part of police officers, patience and cleverness to a marked degree. This has been particularly exemplified on the Pacific coast.

As in previous years our relations with the narcotic authorities of the United States have been most cordial. The closest co-operation exists, and is most valuable, particularly as the invisible boundary between the two countries is one which means nothing to the narcotic trafficker.

With the Central Control Board now functioning at Geneva; with, we hope, steps about to be taken to at least consider the question of restricting the manufacture of narcotics to an approximation of the world's medical needs; with co-operation with the authorities of other countries all that could be desired; with new Canadian legislation now available which shows us that the sympathy of Parliament is behind the department in its narcotic work, and with the unstinted efforts being made to run down the illicit trafficker, there is no reason why Canada should not look forward to occupying and continuing to occupy a position wherein she can claim that her obligations, both to civilization as a whole, as exemplified by adherence to the International Opium Convention, and to her own citizens, by the control of the legal and illegal traffic in narcotics, are being fulfilled in a manner which would bear comparison with that of any other country.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF INFRACTIONS AGAINST THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1928

Province	Nature of Offence						Totals
	Possession of Drugs	Selling or Distributing	Smoking Opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Not defined	
Prince Edward Island.....			1				1
Nova Scotia.....							
New Brunswick.....			3				3
Quebec.....	50	3	30	22			105
Ontario.....	39	3	11	8	6	9	76
Manitoba.....	21	3			1		25
Saskatchewan.....	6	5		2	1	1	15
Alberta.....	2	2				1	5
British Columbia.....	65	36	24	37	20	18	200
Totals.....	183	52	69	69	28	29	430

CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1928

Year	Nature of Offence						Totals
	Possession of Drugs	Selling or Distributing	Smoking Opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Not defined	
1925.....	381	55	139	208		52	835
1926.....	302	33	149	180		79	743
1927.....	163	37	85	81		124	490
1928.....	183	52	69	69	28	29	430

DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1928

Year	Given Option of a fine	Jailed with no Option
1925.....		
1926.....	546	280
1927.....	474	263
1928.....	327	159
	190	240

TABLE No. 1B.—DETAILS OF INFRACTIONS AGAINST THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

Province	Total convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin										Totals		
	Male	Female	Option of a Fine	Committed without option.	British and American	Chinese	French	Italian	Scandinavian	Greek	Finnish	Polish	Russian	Hindu		Japanese	Not known
Prince Edward Island.....	1		1			1											1
Nova Scotia.....																	
New Brunswick.....	3		3			3											3
Quebec.....	95	10	54	51	45	51	2	2		1			1			3	105
Ontario.....	72	4	32	44	35	40		1									76
Manitoba.....	24	1	1	24	13	4			2								25
Saskatchewan.....	15		1	14	5	10											15
Alberta.....	5		2	3	4											1	5
British Columbia.....	198	2	96	104	14	177	4		1					2	2		200
Totals.....	413	17	190	240	116	286	6	3	3	1		2	1	2	2	8	430

TABLE No. 2

(a) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1929.

Country from which Imported	Number of Licences issued
United States.....	176
France.....	57
England.....	31*
Germany.....	12
Holland.....	2
Switzerland.....	2
Belgium.....	1
Total.....	281

\* Two cancelled at the request of the importer.

Country to which Exported	Number of Licences issued
Newfoundland.....	64
England.....	1
	65

(b) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929.

Wholesale Druggists.....	112
Retail Druggists.....	23

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919-1929

	Cocaine (Ozs.)	Morphine (Ozs.)	Crude Opium (Lbs.)
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1929.....	1,960	7,468	1,084

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin).

In addition to the amount of narcotics imported during the twelve months ended March 31, 1929, the following amounts of seized drugs were disposed of, to licensed wholesalers in Canada:—

TABLE No. 4

By the Department of Pensions and National Health..... Nil

By the Department of National Revenue, Customs-Excise Preventive Service—

Drug	Quantity
Gum Opium.....	9 lbs.
Cocaine.....	68½ ozs.
Heroin (Diacetyl-morphine).....	153 "

TABLE No. 5.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1929.

Kind of Drug	Destination	Quantity
Morphine (11,754 tablets and pills).....	Newfoundland....	9 ozs. 31 grs.
Morphine (bulk).....	Newfoundland....	5 ozs.
*Morphine (bulk).....	England.....	1,640 ozs.
Heroin (Diacetyl-morphine) (3,200 tablets).....	Newfoundland....	399 grs.

\* Previously seized by the Department of National Revenue, and sold, with the consent of the Department of Pensions and National Health and the British authorities, to Messrs. J. F. Macfarlane and Company, London, England.

## PREPARATIONS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS

Chlorodyne (Newfoundland).....	144 ozs.	
Cholera Infantum mixture (Newfoundland).....	240 ozs.	Each fluid ounce contains 4 minims of tincture of camphor compound.
Elixir Heroin and Terpin Hydrate (Newfoundland).....	4,720 ozs.	Each fluid ounce contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of heroin.
Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Creosote Compound (Newfoundland).....	1,120 ozs.	Each fluid ounce contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of heroin.
Hydro-Bromic Compound (Newfoundland).....	144 ozs.	Each fluid ounce contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of morphine sulphate and 1 gr. of Cannabis indica.
Ichthy-Tannic Suppositories (Newfoundland).....	1,180	Each suppository contains 1 gr. of pdr. opium.
Ointment Galls with Opium (Newfoundland).....	352 ozs.	
Ointment Hemorrhoidum (Newfoundland).....	16 ozs.	Each ounce contains 20 gr. of opium.
Syrup Bronchial Sedative (Newfoundland).....	160 ozs.	Each ounce contains 4 minims of opium camphorated.
Syrup Heroin and Glycerine Compound (Newfoundland).....	160 ozs.	Each ounce contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of heroin.
Syrup White Pine and Tar (Newfoundland).....	1,040 ozs.	Each ounce contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of morphine sulphate.
Syrup White Pine, Eucalyptol and Honey (Newfoundland).....	4,640 ozs.	Each ounce contains 80 minims of tincture of opium camphorated.
Suppositories Opium (Newfoundland).....	240	Each suppository contains 1 gr. of opium.
Tincture of Opium, B.P. (Newfoundland).....	96 ozs.	

## PILLS, TABLETS, ETC.

Tablets Bronchitis Special (Newfoundland).....	4,200	Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of heroin.
Tablets of C.T. Cholera Infantum (Newfoundland).....	500	Each tablet contains 3 minims of tincture of camphor compound.
Tablets C.T. Dover's Powders (Newfoundland).....	5 grs.	3,200 tablets.
Tablets Diarrhoea (Newfoundland).....	1,500	Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of morphine.
Tablets C.T. Coryza (Newfoundland).....	100	Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of morphine.
Pills, Camphor, Opium and Lead Acetate (Newfoundland).....	500	Each tablet contains 1 gr. of opium.
Tablets, cold (Newfoundland).....	200	Each tablet contains 2 grs. of Dover's Powders.
Tablets C.T. Dover's Powders (Newfoundland).....	3 grs.	1,000 tablets.
Pills Lead and Opium (Newfoundland).....	11,000	Each pill contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of opium.
Pills Lead and Opium (Newfoundland).....	700	Each pill contains 1 gr. of opium.
Pills Lead and Opium (Newfoundland).....	2,000	Each pill contains 4 grs. of opium.
Tablets Nausea (Newfoundland).....	1,100	Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of cocaine hydrochloride.
Tablets Neuralgic (Newfoundland).....	1,000	Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of extract of opium and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Cannabis Indica.
Tablets Oculets (Newfoundland).....	192	Containing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of cocaine.
Tablets Opium and Camphor, Tannin (Newfoundland).....	500	Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of opium.
Tablets Throat Mentholated (Newfoundland).....	1,000	Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of cocaine muriate.



TABLE No. 6.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE SEVEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Totals
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	519
Czecho-Slovak.....				1				1
East Indian.....						1		1
English.....		2	1	1				4
French.....		2		1				3
Greek.....		1						1
Irish.....		1						1
Italian.....		2	2	2			1	7
Japanese.....			1				1	2
Philippino.....		1						1
Roumanian.....					1			1
Scotch.....				2				2
Swedish.....			1				1	2
Swiss.....							1	1
U.S.A. Citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	116
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	662

TABLE No. 7.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR REMOVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1929.

<i>Opium—</i>			
Opium, crude.....	23 lbs.	6 ozs.	
Opium, smoking.....	6 lbs.	9 ozs.	22 grs.
Opium seconds (Yen-She).....	1 lb.	2 ozs.	146 grs.
1,629 tins of smoking opium containing.....	814 lbs.	8 ozs.	
14 tins of smoking opium (2 oz.) containing.....	1 lb.	12 ozs.	
277 jars of smoking opium (1 oz.) containing.....	17 lbs.	5 ozs.	
12 bricks of smoking opium.....	12 lbs.		
2 half-bricks of smoking opium.....	1 lb.		
*Decks of smoking opium.....	717		
Decks of Yen-She (seconds).....	30		
Decks of powdered opium.....	1		
Pills of opium.....	175		
Tincture of opium.....	1 lb.	2 ozs.	140 grs.
<i>Morphine—</i>			
Morphine.....		143 ozs.	266 grs.
*Decks of morphine.....	144		
Cubes of morphine (approx. 3 grs. each).....	800		
Tablets of morphine.....	4,195		
<i>Cocaine—</i>			
Cocaine.....		87 ozs.	22½ grs.
*Decks of cocaine.....	136		
Tablets of cocaine.....	391		
Capsules of Cocaine (3 grs. each).....	2		
<i>Heroin (Diacetylmorphine)—</i>			
Heroin.....		2 ozs.	129 grs.
*Decks of heroin.....	145		
Tablets of heroin.....	293		
Capsules of heroin (3 grs. each).....	20		
<i>Alleged Drugs—(Miscellaneous) including morphine, cocaine and heroin.</i>			
Drugs, alleged.....		4 ozs.	430 grs.
*Decks of drugs.....	94		
Tablets of drugs.....	288		
Capsules of drugs (3 grs. each).....	50		
<i>Paraphernalia—</i>			
Opium lamps.....	194		
Opium lamp globes.....	28		
Opium smoking pipes.....	117		
Opium pipe bowls.....	33		
Opium scales (Chinese).....	23		
Scrapers (opium pipe).....	36		
Yen-Hocks (needles).....	87		
Opium tins empty.....	17		
Syringes, hypodermic.....	30		
Pharmacist's scales.....	3		

\* A deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

## PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The activities of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, were directed chiefly towards raising the standard of secret formula medicinal preparations sold in Canada, and eliminating exaggeration from labels, wrappers, circulars and other advertisements used in connection therewith.

To further this end, the provisions of sections 8 (e) and (f) of the Act were more rigidly enforced than in the past. Some opposition was encountered, but, where necessary, the department did not hesitate to institute legal proceedings. In each case prosecuted the court confirmed this policy of the department, and in one important case in Toronto the constitutionality of the Act was unsuccessfully challenged.

A special review was made of certain classes of medicines previously registered, and, as a result, a number of manufacturers were forced to abandon registration and print a full explanation of composition on the labels and wrappers of their medicines, or withdraw from the Canadian market. In some cases the alternative of printing the list of ingredients on the labels and wrappers and otherwise complying with "The Food and Drugs Act" was considered illegal, and, therefore, not permitted; the department taking the stand that the sale of medicines designed for self-administration by the public without skilled supervision, and recommended for one or several definite diseases, the types of which vary and are known to be frequently attended with other grave disorders, is misleading the consumer, inasmuch as his condition may be extremely aggravated, or his life endangered by their use.

Seven hundred and five new medicines were registered; the registration of 4,731 were reviewed, and a total of 5,436 licensed for the year; 624 labels, 130 cartons, 217 circulars, and 30 newspaper advertisements were condemned; 207 special samples were procured and examined as to labelling, and 17 others were specially analysed; the Advisory Board approved 83 preparations as sufficiently medicated, and rejected 39; 496 registration numbers were cancelled; 157 applications for registration rejected; 21 seizures were made.

The inspection service had full co-operation with the customs officials, and rendered particularly valuable service in reporting and stopping the importation of illegal medicines.

The uninvited indiscriminate distribution of samples from door to door, through the mail, or upon a public place or highway is prohibited. The violation of this prohibition is rare; offenders are promptly penalized.

Of the preparations registered, ointments comprise the largest number; next in numerical order are: tonics, liniments, laxatives, and cough remedies.

## POLLUTION OF INLAND WATERS

The work of the Public Health Engineering Division included:—

(a) Supervision of the quality of drinking and culinary water supplies and water supply systems on vessels navigating the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada.

(b) Supervision of water supplies and general sanitary conditions of common carrier railways engaged in international and interprovincial traffic.

(c) Co-operation with the engineering division of the United States Public Health Service and provincial Departments of Health.

(d) Assistance to the Canadian National Parks Branch and the North West Territories Branch in regard to sanitary facilities, water supplies, bathing places, etc., and their pollution by human wastes.

(e) Special activities, under which heading is included a preliminary report concerning the Chicago Drainage Canal. An investigation of the hazards from dust to which men engaged in handling grain are exposed, etc.

During the year the supervision of this office extended to vessels of Canadian and foreign registry plying the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river. These foreign vessels included a considerable number of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish ships, many of which were under the direct supervision of the New York District Sanitary Engineer of the United States Public Health Service.

Due to a combination of circumstances, such as: the Great Lakes are bodies of fresh water that have been used extensively untreated for drinking-culinary purposes on vessels, and that the adjoining cities and the lake-navigating vessels dispose of their wastes into the lakes, it is necessary to supervise vessel drinking and culinary water supplies and water supply systems very thoroughly and frequently.

Special consideration was given to the source of water supply of vessels tied up for the winter and fitting out either in the fall or early spring. Carelessness in regard to this matter having been definitely demonstrated to have resulted in a recent case of typhoid fever at Port Arthur, Ont.

The co-operative arrangement with the United States Public Health Service was extended to the mutual benefit of both countries. More accurate information has been made available regarding vessel movements, water supplies, laboratory analyses, and sanitary conditions.

Conferences with sanitary engineers, Tarbett, Shaw and Fisher, were instrumental in providing for more effective co-operation.

The necessity for co-operation among the nations of the world in preventing the spread of diseases dangerous to public health has been more widely recognized during recent years than formerly. Experience has demonstrated that disease does not regard international boundaries, and the advance in the facilities for rapid transportation increases the danger of the introduction and spread of communicable diseases.

A note of warning regarding an economic loss that is charged to pollution of the waters of lake Ontario by sewage was given at a recent public meeting in Toronto. The speaker stated that in 1870 the streams and rivers tributary to lake Ontario were teeming with deep sea salmon. It took only thirty years to drive them entirely out of Ontario waters. In this connection it is noted that quantities of shad died in lake Ontario during the summer of 1928.

During 1928 preliminary steps have been taken in Great Britain and the United States to reduce the pollution of waters. In Great Britain a Joint Advisory Committee was appointed by the Ministers of Health and Agriculture and Fisheries to consider and from time to time report upon the position with regard to the pollution of rivers and streams, and on any legislative, administrative or other measures which appear to be desirable for reducing such pollution.

In their report the committee pointed out that, in spite of the fact that administrative authority was available for enforcing the law for preventing the pollution of rivers many of the rivers were seriously polluted.

At a meeting of the State Health Officers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, in St. Paul, a resolution was adopted which instructed and authorized the sanitary engineers of their respective states to meet and form an organization to proceed with studies and investigations to determine the nature, degree, cause and sources of pollution and recommend plans and methods for interstate co-operation on the part of signatory states.

The Great Lakes constitute the source of the St. Lawrence river, and with that river provide access from the sea to the heart of the North American continent. This has been realized almost since the inception of settlement, and each succeeding generation has emphasized its belief in the importance of this waterway.



Taking Belle Isle as the eastern end of the St. Lawrence system, the length of the waterway, Belle Isle to Fort William, totals 2,219 miles, or Belle Isle to Duluth totals 2,399 statute miles.

It is true that other rivers, the Amazon, the Mississippi, etc., may be longer, but in permanency of all channels, natural or artificial, in uniformity of flow, in magnitude of power resources, colour, etc., the St. Lawrence system is a unique world phenomenon, so that its pollution by the unrestricted discharge of sewage is a serious problem.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system forms at present two main navigation divisions: the upper lakes division (Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, with their connecting channels); and the lower lakes-river St. Lawrence division. In the upper lakes navigation of 20 to 21 feet draught is possible, while in the lower lakes 14 feet is the maximum draught possible. The typical upper lake steamship is one of 10,000 to 13,000 tons. The typical lower lake vessel is of 2,300 tons. Under present conditions an upper lake freighter brings to Port Colborne at the upper entrance to the Welland canal sufficient grain to form the cargo of four or five lower lakes carriers.

In any study of traffic on the Great Lakes two points should be observed, viz., first, the great magnitude of the traffic and, second, that the importance of lake traffic is increasing steadily.

The present St. Lawrence waterway is one of the most notable waterways in the world, both as regards its tonnage and its characteristics. The tonnage at Sault Ste. Marie—a focus of upper lake traffic routes—is in round figures 90,000,000 tons per annum.

1927—tonnage through Panama canal.....	28,610,000
1927—tonnage through port of London.....	26,288,000
1927—tonnage through port of Liverpool.....	20,739,000
1927—tonnage through Suez canal.....	28,965,000

Some idea of the traffic movement on the St. Lawrence river is obtained from the fact that grain exports from Montreal in 1927 amounted to 195,247,914 bushels or almost as much as the total combined exports from five such leading United States ports as New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Galveston.

The number of passengers carried, during the season of 1928 by the larger steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river as given in detail in the table in the appendix to this report totalled 21,828,187.

The continued growth of traffic on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river is reflected in the construction of additional grain elevator capacity and port terminal facilities at Port Arthur, Midland, Toronto, Prescott and Montreal and the projected development of similar facilities at Meaford, Penetanguishene, etc.

The Montreal grain trade which consisted largely of reshipments loaded at Buffalo and Port Colborne was handled by some one hundred and sixty steamships of the Canadian fleet, a dozen or more vessels of United States registry and by more than thirty Norwegian, Swedish and Danish ships that crossed the ocean early in the year for the express purpose of taking part in the trade and to return to Europe with a full cargo at the close of navigation.

During the latter weeks of the 1928 season of navigation some thirty Norwegian steamships passed down the St. Lawrence river outward bound with cargoes of American and Canadian grain. These vessels had been engaged in traffic from American ports to Montreal under the provision of a most favoured nation convention stated to have been drawn up in March, 1823.

A recent summary of shipbuilding in Great Britain during 1928 shows that a number of steamships were built for Canadian ownership. The largest of the ships were built on the northeast coast of England and were for the Canadian lake trade.



The gigantic strides in rehabilitation of the Canadian fleet for service across lake Ontario to Montreal is noteworthy. During the war period the Canadian fleet of steel vessels small enough to transit the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, yet staunch enough for ocean service, was so depleted as to almost reach a vanishing point. From the beginning of 1922 to the close of the present year, however, the Canadian lake fleet of canal size steamships has been increased by eighty-nine new vessels built in British yards and by fifteen ships built in Canadian yards. Furthermore, this particular fleet has been augmented by thirty-two vessels purchased and by the return of thirteen of the pre-war fleet that escaped the submarines. Thus the additions as noted total one hundred and forty-nine ships. Early in the season of 1929 this fleet will be further enlarged, twenty-four more steamships having been ordered from British shipbuilders, and two others are in process of construction in Canadian yards.

Canada Steamship Lines has two package freighters under construction at Lauzon and Midland respectively and will shortly start on construction of an upper lakes freight steamship of which the proposed dimensions will be as follows: length over all, 596 feet; breadth, 60 feet; moulded depth, 32 feet.

Sarnia Steamships Limited has ordered four Welland canal size steamships to be built at Wallsend-on-Tyne.

Tree Line Navigation Company Limited has ordered a single deck bulk freighter steamship of canal size which is to be built at South Bank-on-Tees.

According to press notices five new freight carriers are to be constructed during the year for Paterson Steamships Limited of Fort William, which will bring the total of this company's fleet to thirty-one.

Work in connection with the supervision of vessel water supplies was continued throughout January and February, 1929, through the medium of a series of lectures that were given at the Schools of Navigation and Marine Engineering at various ports on the Great Lakes system. In this manner it was possible to get into contact with the coming generation of ships' masters and engineers under the best circumstances and at a time when questions could be asked and answered. The actual field work was commenced early in March, 1928, and carried on until the close of December. The data for the report submitted has been gathered throughout this period.

During the season of 1928, 2,166 routine visits to Great Lakes' vessels were made by health officials, this total including certain examinations of steamship water supply systems which were carried out in response to the special requests of various steamship operators.

In addition to the physical examination of water supply systems installed on various steamships, information and advice of a technical nature and copies of reports showing the quality of water supplies were supplied to navigation companies.

Plans of Canadian passenger and freight vessels under construction at shipyards in both Great Britain and Canada after reviewal were approved as regards drinking and culinary water systems. Features of design of drinking and culinary water systems were brought to the personal attention of officials of the shipbuilding companies so that in future satisfactory water supply systems may be installed on new vessels.

An important branch of activities at the harbour of Montreal is the supply of fresh water to ships. Hydrants are located at intervals along the water front, and several crews of men are employed during the navigation season filling orders for water for boilers and drinking water tanks on vessels about to sail. A motor truck is used to convey lengths of hose from the drying towers to the vessels. During 1927 a total of 18,775,000 gallons of fresh water was supplied to vessels, being an increase of 4,400,000 gallons over the quantity of water so supplied in 1923.

During the season of navigation of 1927 a total of 379 vessels entered the port of Montreal from the lower St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, while from the inland waters the number of vessel entrances amounted to 6,188 with a tonnage of 12,375,564.

The record of arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Quebec for 1927 shows a total of 327 coasting vessels as having arrived from Montreal and the Great Lakes, in addition to 320 coasting vessels that arrived at Quebec from lower St. Lawrence points and seawards.

While there has been a decided improvement in the quality of the water supplied for drinking and culinary purposes aboard a considerable number of the Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes, the constant attention of the persons responsible will be necessary in order that water supplies of standard quality may be always available.

Correspondence and interviews with health and navigation officials and other persons concerned were carried on regarding the certification of water supplies available at various ports. In this connection visits have been made to nearly all of the Canadian ports on the Great Lakes system to study in detail the facilities available for the supply of drinking and culinary water from certified shore sources.

Throughout the season steamship companies operating vessels in Great Lakes' traffic have been supplied regularly with copies of water analyses reports and, wherever it has seemed advisable, attention of the management of these organizations was drawn to flagrant carelessness or violation of the regulations.

This is in reality a summary of the results of the co-operation of various health officials at Great Lakes ports and the definite efforts of eighteen of these persons to secure the maintenance of supplies of water for drinking and culinary purposes of the standard of the regulations. As during previous seasons of navigation vessels have been boarded by Canadian health officials at the ports of Quebec, Montreal, Aultsville, Morrisburg, Prescott, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Welland Canal, Port Dover, Port Burwell, Port Stanley, Chatham, Windsor, Sarnia, Owen Sound, Midland, Port McNicoll, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. The findings of the subsequent analyses of water samples thus obtained have emphasized the necessity for general compliance with the regulations and have been also a powerful aid in accomplishing the improvements made to the water systems of various vessels.

During the season of navigation of 1928 visits were made to a number of the larger passenger vessels engaged in traffic on the St. Lawrence river and through the co-operation of the Provincial Sanitary Engineer of the province of Quebec it was possible to induce the vessel owners concerned to very materially improve the quality of the supplies of water for drinking and culinary purposes available aboard their steamships.

The amount of office work has grown appreciably co-incidental with the enlargement of the field of operations and co-operation with other government departments.

Tourist traffic on lake Winnipeg is largely handled by two steamship companies that operate passenger vessels from Selkirk, Man. Vessels making a round trip for Warren's Landing leave Selkirk Monday evening and connect with the river boat for Norway House. En route calls are made at Gull Harbour, Bull Head, Berens River, Grand Rapids and other intermediate points returning to Selkirk the following Sunday morning. As on a trip of this nature there are no points at which water may be obtained from known safe shore sources it has been recommended that all water available for drinking and culinary purposes aboard vessels engaged in this tourist traffic should be chlorinated.

Subsection (d), section 9, of Part II of the Act of Parliament respecting the Department of Pensions and National Health, provides for the supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all other methods of transportation. One of the most important matters which must receive attention under this heading is the drinking water supply, as the total number of passengers carried on Canadian railways in 1927 numbered 41,840,550.

As the opportunity offered itself an effort was made to observe existing sanitary conditions in railroad coachyards and the sanitary facilities and equipment used, particularly with reference to the handling of water and ice. Examinations were made of the water supplies available at various water filling points. Detailed reports were made and the railway officials concerned duly notified so that it is expected that improvements will be made soon, as there appears to be a decided interest taken in this matter by the officials of the principal railroads. In this connection work has been done in the United States in tests on dining car filters, water hydrants, water hose, etc.

That railway operators are catering more and more to the wishes of the travelling public and are providing additional facilities for comfort and safety is indicated in the recent appointment of a chief sanitary inspector by the Canadian National Railways. An important phase of this interest is concerned with the supply of safe drinking water on passenger coaches. It has been found that a water supply which may be satisfactory as furnished to the railroad hydrants, is contaminated readily in the process of filling the car tanks, unless adequate precautions are taken.

Assuming that the water supply used is of satisfactory quality and safety and is kept separate from the ice in the cooler, if the latter is clean and the water is delivered from the hydrant to the cooler without being contaminated, the travelling public should be assured of a good drinking water supply. But in actual practice the icing, cleaning and watering of coolers bring into effect the human equation, for which provision must always be made. Education and eternal vigilance are the factors of this equation as a function of public health vigilance.

The principal features of design of two satisfactory car water systems are as follows:—

(a) Air pressure system, underneath water storage tank of sufficient capacity to supply maximum needs (drinking, washing and toilet) of maximum number of passengers for longest run between watering points; filling pipe to tank—short section with quarter turn device for attaching water hose; cooler with water pipe connected to pipe from storage tank; pipe connections to wash basins and toilet hoppers.

(b) Gravity system, underneath filling pipes at each end of car on both sides, with quarter turn attachments enclosed in metal boxes; overhead storage tanks of sufficient capacity to supply maximum needs of maximum number of passengers for longest run between watering points; cooler with water pipe connected to pipe from storage tank; pipe connections to wash basins and toilet hoppers.

A study of the various water systems of railway cars would seem to indicate that both from the standpoint of public health, railway safety and economy, the gravity system and the pressure system having closed storage tanks which are filled from outside and underneath the cars afford the best protection from contamination of the water. It is preferable that the drinking water storage tanks be separate from all other water tanks on the car; but if water from certified sources of supply can be obtained at convenient intervals, there is no objection to a common storage tank for the entire water supply system aboard. The outside underneath connection on the car through which water is supplied



to the storage tank should be on the opposite side of the car from the toilet outlet, so that when the hose connections are made the danger of polluting the hose or pipe ends by toilet discharges may be minimized.

With the gravity or pressure system, the water compartment of a cooler should be entirely closed except for the inlet, the drain and the spigot connections. Coolers watered by a pail or hose from inside the car should have as small an opening to the water compartment as will accommodate the discharge nozzle of the filling device. To prevent insertion of the hose or the container nozzle into the water compartment, the opening to same should be obstructed by a coarse wire or a perforated plate. The cover to the funnel or filling attachment at the opening to the water compartment should be tight fitting, self closing and difficult for unauthorized persons to open.

Covers to water compartments should be fixed so that they can not be removed except for repair purposes.

The coolers should have separate inlets to the ice and water compartments. Where a common entrance is provided, as on many of the old type two-compartment coolers, ice is frequently placed in both compartments, either through intent or in error. A door in front for icing and a small opening at the top for watering are simple and convenient arrangements for coolers supplied by pail or hose from inside the car. Icing from overhead is dangerous and expensive.

Both the water and ice compartments of coolers should be equipped with drains of sufficient size to insure rapid draining when the compartments are flushed and rinsed weekly. Obviously drains should be at the bottom of the compartments, and valves to same should be conveniently accessible. The spigot in the front of a cooler is not adequate for draining purposes. With intermittent discharging of melted ice water instead of the continuous drip, the opportunity for the formation of icicles on the discharge line under the car, which may clog it, is lessened.

Steaming coolers is considered desirable by railroad officials to remove matter deposited from water which adheres to the inner surfaces. Formerly, rags, brushes and soap were used in cleansing the coolers, but that practice did more harm than good for filth was introduced by these articles. For effective steaming—that is removing the undesirable matter and sterilizing the cooler—contact of at least three minutes and preferably five minutes duration is desirable.

It is recommended that, before contracts are let for water coolers, blue-prints showing the proposed design of same be submitted to the Department of National Health for review as is the practice with regard to water systems for vessels.

With the installation of separate compartments for ice and water in coolers, the only ice that comes into contact with water is that furnished for dining car table use. Ice also comes into contact with food in dining cars. For these reasons, it is still necessary to supervise the cleanliness and handling of ice. The recent developments in electrical refrigeration open a way whereby the contamination due to ice may be reduced. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has already installed electrical refrigerators on several dining cars and several other American railroads are reported to be investigating the application of electrical refrigeration for dining cars. However, as it will take many years to install electrical refrigerators on all dining cars, and many more to extend this policy to coaches, it will still be necessary to consider the methods of handling ice at railway stations and in coach yards.

The handling of ice used for cooling drinking water is an important public health matter. The method of cleansing ice adopted by one railway seems worthy of note. The ice is hauled to a steaming table, where it is first steamed all over and then rinsed. The steaming process melts the surface rapidly, but it removes small particles of dirt and filth embedded in the ice, which ordinary rinsing could not do.



The cost of supplying ice is no small item to the railroads, and therefore care in handling and storing it is necessary. In summer, the ice stored in roof tanks melts rapidly.

Many of the railroads filter dining car water so as to satisfy the demand of the travelling public to be served with clear sparkling water. Many of the filters in use are of composition stone and they are removed from their cases at intervals and scraped with a knife or emory stone, washed, and in some instances steamed, and then replaced. At present a satisfactory sanitary type of dining car filter is not available.

The location of water hydrants in coach yards is a feature that has been frequently overlooked. These hydrants are used principally to supply water for washing cars and for watering coolers. For safety purposes and to prevent freezing in winter it is necessary that these hydrants be as near the ground as possible. For health reasons it is desirable that these hydrants should be above ground, especially when they are located at the side of the tracks or platforms and are exposed to filth dropped from the cars. By locating the hydrants in the centre of the platform, near the ground and painting them white the demands of safety are met.

The probability that filth dropped from trains will pollute directly the threaded nipple of a hydrant to which the water hose coupling is attached and then contaminate the water passing through the hose is small; but when the routine movements of an employee watering tanks and coolers on trains are carefully noted, the danger of contaminating water delivered to the coaches from hydrants located on the ground, near the edge of platforms or along the side of the tracks is quite apparent.

In moving from train to train, in watering the cars, the hose is invariably dragged about the yard. The danger of dragging the ends of the hose through the filth in the coach yard is readily appreciated as is also the impossibility of washing off this filth by the ordinary rinsing process. Nevertheless, the free end of the hose is inserted into the drinking water supply tanks. Where hydrants are located along every other walk only the water hose is frequently thrown under cars to the next platform and thus exposed to filth between the tracks.

Another common practice in coachyards which is likely to result in the contamination of the drinking water in car coolers is the habit of dropping the free end of the hose to the ground while the other one is being attached to the hydrant. This dropping of the free end of the hose could be eliminated by the attachment of a strap loop to each end of the hose which the workman could slip over his arm.

That, since the regulations concerning water for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels navigating on the Great Lakes of Canada became effective, there has been a decided reduction in the number of typhoid fever patients put ashore from such vessels is very clearly indicated by the diagram showing the comparative number of typhoid fever cases on Canadian and United States vessels in Great Lakes traffic in the period 1920 to 1928.

Nowhere is there a more striking example of man's mastery over disease than in the conquest of typhoid fever. Forty years ago typhoid fever was regularly one of the ten leading causes of death. To-day the death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been reduced to six per thousand.

In all up to date municipalities every drop of water delivered for household purposes from the local waterworks is made safe by scientific supervision.

As typhoid fever becomes more rare in the cities, vacation typhoid becomes relatively more important. At the present time the danger of contracting typhoid fever is much greater in rural districts than it is in urban communities that it behoves vacationists to take care that their trips are a source of health and not of disease.

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, Patient's Name, etc.
<i>Assiniboia</i> .....	Canadian Pacific Steamships ..	1	Dr. C. N. Laurie, M.O.H., Fort William.	July 27	David Wright, deck hand. Drank water from sanitary system.
<i>Islet Prince</i> .....	Terminal Transit and Towing Co.	1	Dr. G. L. Sparks, M.O.H., Fort William.	July 31	Norman Smith, helper in refreshment booth.
<i>James B. Foote</i> .....	Union Transit Co. ....	1	Montreal General Hospital .....	Aug. 2	W. Collins.
<i>John B. Richards</i> .....	Eastern Steamship Co. ....	1	Dr. D. V. Currie, M.O.H., St. Catharines.	Oct. 3	Fred Bevan.
<i>Chicago Tribune</i> .....	Chicago Tribune Transportation Co., Ltd.	1	Dr. Shultis, M.O.H., Pt. Colborne .....	Nov. 5	John Porter, member of crew.
<i>Aura Lee</i> .....	.....	1	Dr. H. W. Johnston, M.O.H., Sault Ste. Marie.	.....	Walter Duncanson, member of crew.

The number of persons that developed typhoid fever on Great Lakes steamships of Canadian ownership during the 1928 season of navigation was six.  
 In the corresponding interval reports of the United States Public Health Service show that eleven persons employed on Great Lakes vessels owned in the United States suffered from typhoid fever.

## CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS.

Municipality	Year	Number of		Remarks, Increase, etc.
		Cases	Deaths	
Montreal.....	1928	.....	48	One from lake steamship.
	1927	5,131	592	Epidemic due to milk.
	1926	93	49	4 from ss. <i>Lake Gaiher</i> of United States ownership.
	1925	140	52	5 directly from steamships.
	1924	150	51	
	1923	165	47	4 directly from steamships.
	1922	271	63	
	1921	187	62	
Kingston.....	1928	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1927	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1926	.....	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1924	6	.....	All from outside of Kingston.
	1923	9	2	1 directly from steamships.
	1922	A few	.....	6 originated outside of Kingston.
	1921	6	.....	Report of Dr. Williamson.
				" "
Oshawa.....	1925	1	.....	
	1923	8	.....	
	1921	6	.....	
Toronto.....	1928	32	.....	None from lake steamships; 26 originated outside of city.
	1927	.....	.....	4 from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	3 from ss. <i>Lake Gathier</i> , of United States ownership.
	1925	43	9	21 contracted infection outside of city.
	1924	39	.....	29 originated outside of city.
	1923	85	.....	2 directly from steamships.
Hamilton.....	1928	.....	.....	66 originated outside of city.
	1927	3	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1926	1	.....	Probably infected outside of the city.
	1925	18	.....	10 were infected outside of the city.
	1924	13	.....	6 from outside of the city.
	1923	13	4	9 cases infected outside of city.
	1922	21	1	
	1921	21	3	
St. Catharines.....	1928	.....	.....	1 from lake vessel.
	1927	.....	.....	1 from lake vessel.
	1923	13	2	1 from steamships, increase of 11.
	1922	2	1	
	1921	13	.....	All contracted outside of city.
Welland.....	1928	4	.....	1 from lake vessel.
	1927	.....	.....	
	1926	.....	.....	None from vessels.
	1925	20	5	8 originated outside of Welland.
	1924	19	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1923	10	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1922	14	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1921	4	.....	
Chatham.....	1924	1	.....	1 case from lake steamship.
	1923	1	.....	
	1922	11	4	
Windsor.....	1928	10	.....	None from steamships.
	1927	.....	.....	1 from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1925	.....	.....	
	1924	12	.....	1 directly from steamships.
	1923	24	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1922	15	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1921	.....	.....	1 from steamship.
Sarnia.....	1928	2	.....	None from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	1 case from tug, Reid Wrecking Co.
	1925	6	.....	1 case from steamship <i>Sarnolite</i> .
	1924	10	2	None.
	1923	2	.....	Both being employees of vessel companies.
	1922	5	.....	4 directly from steamships.
	1921	4	.....	3 directly from steamships.

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS—*Con.*

Municipality	Year	Number of		Remarks, Increase, etc.
		Cases	Deaths	
Collingwood.....	1928	.....	.....	<i>None from lake vessels.</i>
	1927	.....	.....	<i>None from lake vessels.</i>
	1926	.....	.....	1 from Great Lakes vessel.
	1925	.....	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1924	.....	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1923	1	.....	1 directly from vessels.
	1922	2	.....	2 from steamships.
Owen Sound.....	1928	.....	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1927	.....	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1926	.....	.....	.....
	1925	28	3	An epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. One from lake vessel.
	1924	8	.....	6 from steamships.
Midland.....	1928	.....	.....	2 from steamships.
	1925	.....	.....	2 cases from Great Lakes vessels.
	1924	2	.....	Both from Great Lakes steamships.
	1923	11	.....	Increase 10, 6 directly from steamships.
	1922	1	.....	1 from steamships.
	1921	3	.....	2 directly from steamships.
Parry Sound.....	1928	2	.....	<i>None from lake vessels.</i>
	1925	3	.....	.....
	1924	2	.....	These two cases infected outside of Parry Sound.
	1923	13	.....	This is for Parry Sound district, increase 3.
	1922	14	.....	.....
	1921	11	1	Very bad record. See report of Dr. E. George.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1928	1	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1927	9	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1926	.....	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1925	3	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1924	1	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i> Decrease of 4.
	1923	5	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1922	6	.....	Increase of 3, 2 from steamships.
	1921	3	.....	1 from steamships.
Port Arthur.....	1928	2	.....	Child on ss. <i>Glenbogie</i> and man from ss. <i>Assiniboia</i> .
	1927	.....	.....	<i>None from steamships.</i>
	1926	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....
	1923	7	.....	Increase 6, 4 originated outside of Port Arthur.
	1922	1	.....	.....
Fort William.....	1921	1	1	.....
	1928	2	.....	1 from ss. <i>Islet Prince</i> .
	.....	.....	.....	1 from ss. <i>H. H. Brown</i> owned in Cleveland, U.S.A.
	1927	.....	.....	1 from tug <i>Strathmore</i> .
	1924	3	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1923	27	1	Increase 6, 11 directly from steamships.
	1922	21	1	Increase 11. Two directly from steamships.
	1921	10	1	3 directly from steamships.



## TYPHOID STATISTICS—TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED

Province	Year	Totals		Increases		Remarks
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Nova Scotia.....	1928	122	23	65	.....	Increase over 1927.
	1927	57	.....	.....	.....	
	1926	43	16	.....	.....	
	1925	91	24	.....	3	
	1924	123	24	10	.....	There was a total of 193 from enteritis and diarrhoea in 1925.
	1923	113	33	.....	.....	
New Brunswick.....	1928	359	30	118	2	Epidemic in Madawaska.
	1927	241	28	118	8	
	1926	123	20	.....	.....	
	1925	187	17	.....	.....	
	1924	233	18	.....	.....	
	1923	402	28	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	1928	1,125	.....	.....	.....	Montreal epidemic, typhoid and paratyphoid, 1927.
	1927	5,866	869	.....	.....	
	1926	.....	256	.....	.....	
	1925	.....	236	.....	.....	Increase.
	1924-25	562	316	.....	.....	
	1923-24	893	334	60	.....	Epidemic at St. Jerome.
	1922-23	833	326	.....	.....	
Ontario.....	1927	753	.....	172	.....	Decrease. Outbreak at Courtright and Owen Sound. Port Colborne epidemic. Cochrane epidemic.
	1926	581	77	278	7	
	1925	859	70	.....	.....	
	1924	833	76	.....	.....	
	1923	1,663	212	1,087	85	
	1922	576	127	.....	.....	
Manitoba.....	1927	108	.....	.....	.....	
	1926	128	18	.....	.....	
	1925	.....	23	.....	.....	
	1924	81	20	.....	.....	
	1923	110	24	.....	.....	
	1920	192	.....	.....	.....	
Winnipeg city.....	1927	27	6	.....	.....	8 received infection outside of the city.
	1926	66	8	.....	.....	13 while travelling outside of city.
	1925	42	6	.....	.....	9 contracted disease while traveling.
	1924	36	6	10	.....	15 persons contracted typhoid while outside city, 1923.
	1923	36	5	.....	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Saskatchewan.....	1927	91	21	.....	.....	Decrease. Increase over 1921.
	1926	115	30	.....	.....	
	1925	223	39	140	2	
	1924	83	37	68	26	
	1923	151	63	.....	.....	
	1922	249	71	66	.....	
Alberta.....	1927	91	21	.....	.....	Typhoid and paratyphoid.
	1926	115	30	.....	.....	
	1925	127	39	.....	.....	
	1924	98	37	.....	.....	
	1923	155	36	.....	.....	
	1922	169	50	.....	.....	
Edmonton.....	1927	21	6	11	.....	17 patients from outside of city.
	1926	10	0	.....	.....	Five of these died.
	1925	17	0	.....	.....	
British Columbia.....	1927-28	67	13	.....	.....	Decrease of 45.
	1926	64	15	45	.....	
	1925	109	13	.....	.....	
	1924	109	15	30	.....	
	1923	79	12	.....	.....	

## MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The Marine Hospitals Service is operated in conformity with the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (Sick and Distressed Mariners), chapter 186, R.S. 1927. All sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid the sick mariners' dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment, if sent to a designated hospital or port physician in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, with a written recommendation from the master or person in command of the ship, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.

The department operates two marine hospitals for the care and treatment of sick mariners, one at Sydney, N.S., and the other at Lunenburg, N.S. At other ports provision is made, as far as possible, for their care and treatment at contract rates at various local hospitals. Where there is no marine or designated hospital the collector sends the sick mariner to a port physician for medical or surgical assistance, and such other treatment as the case requires. When considered necessary, the sick mariner may be sent to the nearest public hospital, if there is one at convenient distance; if not, he may be sent to some public or private boarding house.

The following is a list of the hospitals which were under contract with the department during the past fiscal year:—

## NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst.. . . .	Highland View Hospital.
Antigonish.. . . .	St. Martha's Hospital.
Bridgewater.. . . .	Dawson Memorial Hospital.
Glace Bay.. . . .	St. Joseph's Hospital.
Halifax.. . . .	{ Victoria General Hospital.
	{ City Health Board (Contagious Diseases).
	{ Tuberculosis Hospital.
Kentville.. . . .	Nova Scotia Sanatorium (Tuberculosis).
Middleton.. . . .	Soldiers' Memorial Hospital.
New Glasgow.. . . .	Aberdeen Hospital.
North Sydney.. . . .	Hamilton Memorial Hospital.
Pictou.. . . .	Pictou Cottage Hospital.
Springhill.. . . .	Springhill Cottage Hospital.
Windsor.. . . .	Payzant Memorial Hospital.
Yarmouth.. . . .	{ Yarmouth Hospital.
	{ Clinic Infirmary.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst.. . . .	James H. Dunn Hospital.
Campbellton.. . . .	Hôtel-Dieu.
Chatham.. . . .	Hôtel-Dieu.
Moncton.. . . .	Moncton Hospital.
River Glade.. . . .	Jordan Memorial Sanatorium (Tuberculosis).
St. John.. . . .	General Public Hospital.
	St. John County Hospital (Tuberculosis).
St. Stephen.. . . .	Chipman Memorial Hospital.
Tracadie.. . . .	Hôtel-Dieu.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown.. . . .	Charlottetown Hospital.
	Prince Edward Island Hospital.
Summerside.. . . .	Prince County Hospital.

## QUEBEC

Chicoutimi.. . . .	Hôtel-Dieu.
Lachine.. . . .	General Hospital.
Lake Edward.. . . .	Lake Edward Sanatorium (Tuberculosis).

## QUEBEC—Concluded

Levis.. . . . .	Hôtel-Dieu.
Montreal.. . . . .	Montreal General. Notre Dame. Hôtel-Dieu. Royal Victoria. St. Luke's. St. Paul's (Contagious diseases). Alexandra (Contagious diseases). Grace Dart Home (Tuberculosis). St. Mary's. Convalescent Home.
Quebec.. . . . .	Hôtel-Dieu. Jeffery Hale's. Civic Hospital (Contagious diseases). Laval Hospital (Tuberculosis).
Sorel.. . . . .	Hôpital général.
Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts . . . .	Laurentian Sanatorium (Tuberculosis).
Saint-Jean.. . . . .	Hôpital Saint-Jean.
Three Rivers.. . . . .	Hôpital Saint-Joseph.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Anyox.. . . . .	Anyox General Hospital.
Alert Bay.. . . . .	St. George's Hospital.
Bella Bella.. . . . .	R. W. Large Memorial Hospital.
Chemainus.. . . . .	Chemainus General Hospital.
Cumberland.. . . . .	General Hospital.
Duncan.. . . . .	King's Daughters' Hospital.
Ladysmith.. . . . .	General Hospital.
Nanaimo.. . . . .	Nanaimo Hospital.
New Westminster.. . . . .	St. Mary's Hospital.
Ocean Falls.. . . . .	Ocean Falls Hospital.
Port Alberni.. . . . .	West Coast General Hospital.
Powell River.. . . . .	St. Luke's Hospital.
Prince Rupert.. . . . .	General Hospital.
Tranquille.. . . . .	Tranquille Sanatorium (Tuberculosis).
Vancouver.. . . . .	St. Paul's Hospital.
Victoria.. . . . .	St. Joseph's Hospital. Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. City Isolation Hospital (Contagious diseases).

Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

*Nova Scotia*.—Ariehat, Canso, Liverpool, Lockport, Louisburg, and Shelburne.

*Prince Edward Island*.—Souris.

*Quebec*.—Port Alfred.

With certain exceptions, a duty of 2 cents for every ton which a ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied, not more than three times during each calendar year, on every ship arriving at any port in the provinces mentioned from any place out of Canada or from a port in another province.

The net amount of the sick mariners' dues collected during the fiscal year was \$236,807.95, and the expenditure incurred, not including, however, the cost of administration, was \$222,094.67.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 3,419 vessels, the 98,675 employees on those vessels being entitled to gratuitous treatment for sickness or injury for an average per capita cost of \$2.25.

The total number of sick mariners treated during the fiscal year was 5,751, and the number of days of hospital treatment 53,079.

## QUARANTINE SERVICE

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal Harbours as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—St. John, the Harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours, as substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfested, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the department.

Each substation is in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer, except when otherwise provided by the department.

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local customs officer is, *ex officio*, the quarantine officer for the purposes of these Regulations.

The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

## QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera (Asiatic).
- (b) Plague.
- (c) Smallpox.
- (d) Typhus fever.
- (e) Yellow fever.

## OTHER CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons sick with other infectious or contagious diseases such as chicken-pox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

## LEPROSY

Under the Quarantine Regulations of Canada, it is the duty of a quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew on board a vessel arriving at a Canadian port. In the event of this disease being found, the person affected would not be allowed to enter the country, but would be detained in quarantine.



at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same vessel when next outward bound, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she would be deported by the department at the expense of the owners of such vessel.

The following tabulation indicates the number of vessels and personnel inspected at the organized quarantine stations:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Total personnel inspected
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.....	1,234	4,788	22,104	24,571	77,647	102,102		
Halifax, N.S.....	586	2,079	25,127	9,644	87,810	79,017	157	231,869
St. John, N.B.....	349	2,338	110	2,052	12,634	22,371	58	203,735
William Head, B.C....	1,068	6,033	2,743	.....	16,396	65,628	582	40,087
Total.....	3,237	15,238	50,084	36,267	194,487	269,118	20	90,820
							817	566,011

Persons to the number of 481 were detained in quarantine. Of these, 78 were hospitalized on account of sickness; the remainder, numbering 403, were either contacts under observation or members of families accompanying those in hospital. The following table shows the distribution by stations:—

Quarantine Station	Sick	Hospital days	Contacts and persons accompanying sick	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Grosse Isle, P.Q.....						
Lawlor's Island, N.S.....	2	25	3	9	5	34
Partridge Island, N.B.....	50	1,277	51	1,332	101	2,609
William Head, B.C.....	26	305	349	2,941	375	3,246
Total.....	78	1,607	403	4,282	481	5,889

The following table shows the distribution in hospital and detention buildings, by diseases:—

Final diagnosis	Sick	Hospital days	Contacts and persons accompanying sick	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Bronchitis.....	1	23			1	23
Chickenpox.....	2	10	8		10	50
Cold.....	2	16	1	40	3	45
Erysipelas.....	3	41		29	3	41
Influenza.....	2	18			2	18
Influenzal-pneumonia.....	†18	102	300	2,570	318	2,672
Measles.....	31	858	33	822	64	1,680
Mumps.....	2	31	2	36	4	67
Observation, pyrexia.....	1	2	1	2	2	4
Refusing vaccination.....	2	8	1	4	3	12
Scarlet fever.....	*6	288	5	399	11	687
Smallpox.....	5	182	49	371	54	553
Syphilis.....	1	3			1	3
Variceloid.....	2	25	3	9	5	34
Total.....	78	1,607	403	4,282	481	5,889

†2 deaths. \*1 death.

## FUMIGATION OF SHIPS

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. When, upon inspection, ships are found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, the department has authority, under the regulations, to issue deratization exemption certificates in certain cases.

Facilities for the fumigating of ships now exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Esquimalt, William Head, Chemainus, Nanaimo, Comox and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports:—

Port	Vessels fumigated with		Deratization certificates issued	Dead rats recovered	Deratization exemption certificates issued
	Cyanide	Sulphur			
Halifax, N.S.....	26	.....	26	54	13
North Sydney, N.S.....	.....	8	8	2	.....
St. John, N.B.....	.....	12	12	53	8
Chicoutimi, P.Q.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Port Alfred, P.Q.....	.....	6	6	19	.....
Three Rivers, P.Q.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Quebec, P.Q.....	.....	7	7	15	.....
Montreal, P.Q.....	149	.....	149	1,795	61
Vancouver, B.C.....	145	23	168	438	.....
Prince Rupert, B.C.....	.....	2	2	25	.....
William Head, B.C.....	1	2	3	.....	.....
Esquimalt, B.C.....	1	.....	1	3	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	323	62	385	2,404	82

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service:* Medical Superintendent, Dr. G. E. Martineau.

"There were 1,234 vessels cleared during the season (April to November), of which three were cleared at Quebec and the balance at Father Point; this being an increase of seventy-five compared with last year and more than ever cleared during any previous season.

"Of the vessels cleared, 210 were passenger vessels (17 per cent of vessels cleared) being thirty-six more of this class of vessel than last year.

Infectious, contagious or other disease was reported on 122 different vessels on as many voyages. These included all the minor infectious diseases and cases of pyrexia where the disease had not sufficiently developed to make a positive diagnosis. Other non-infectious cases were noted and reported. Every passenger vessel and many freighters had cases on board on one or more occasions. There were no cases of any of the major quarantinable disease during this season.

"On many occasions persons requiring vaccination under the regulations were vaccinated by our quarantine medical officers. On nine different occasions twenty-one persons refused to be vaccinated and were sent on to Quebec for the necessary period of detention at the hospital there.

"Deaths were reported on ten vessels as follows: *Canadian Mariner*, heart failure; *Ascania*, uraemia; *Canadian Beaver*, cause unknown; *Laurentic*, heart failure; *Arno Mendi*, aneurism; *Wanstead*, heart disease; *Slotlaan*, suicide; *Dreibergen*, strangulated hernia; *Montclare*, apoplexy; *Fanad Head*, accident. Births were reported on two vessels, the *Montroyal*, June 17, and *Aurania*, September 14."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.*: Quarantine Officer, Dr. J. V. Graham.

"During the fiscal year two ships arrived with varioloid among the passengers, the ss. *Andania*, arriving on February 24, and the ss. *Doric*, on March 31. These cases together with contacts were landed at the quarantine station.

"There were 1,011 vaccinations of passengers and crew performed at this station during the year, occasioned by the two vessels bringing smallpox referred to above.

"There were twenty-six vessels fumigated at this station during the year. On four of them fifty-one dead rats were recovered after fumigation, one of the four having produced 41 dead rats, and on two of them eighty-three dead mice were recovered."

*William Head, B.C.*: Quarantine Officer, Dr. C. P. Brown.

"Boarding Division.—The total number of vessels inspected, 1,068, shows an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year. This increase has largely been in vessels of British and Japanese registry. Vessels of British registry make up 41 per cent of the total. Passengers inspected have decreased 4.7 per cent from last year, while crews have increased 15.9 per cent. The Orient still supplies 39 per cent of our traffic.

"Disease in the Orient has been very serious this past winter. We have had three vessels from Shanghai with smallpox. In addition, one case of smallpox developed at Vancouver—the chief engineer of a British freighter. This vessel passed here with the crew in good health: the patient had his first symptoms on the seventeenth day out from Yokohama, and was not diagnosed until the twentieth day.

"Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis has been prevalent among Filipino steerage passengers from Manila for the last two months. Outbreaks of this disease occurred on board three vessels of the American Mail Line calling at this station. As there was no disease among the few Chinese and Japanese Canadian steerage the vessels were allowed to dock at Victoria and discharge passengers and freight on condition that the Filipino steerage was confined to quarters, while the vessel was in port, and not allowed to have any communication with longshoremen or others.

"The outbreaks of meningitis on these vessels were explosive in character, a number of passengers becoming ill during the last day before arrival, all at first with symptoms of 'flu'.

"There is none of the disease known at Manila where these passengers embark. It has been reported in small numbers at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama during the winter, and has broken out in a very serious epidemic at Shanghai recently. These passengers may have become infected on board ship by carriers among the Oriental stewards.

"The Canadian Pacific vessels also carry Filipino steerage passengers: so far they have not brought any meningitis. The *Empress of Russia* had influenzal pneumonia among the same class of steerage, necessitating landing the Filipino steerage along with attendants, a total of 318 persons. Altogether, to the end of March, we had eighteen patients in hospital and two deaths. Two more died early in April. Careful bacteriological as well as clinical examination showed no evidence of meningitis. It appeared to be a severe type of influenzal pneumonia.



"During the year bubonic plague was reported from ports, on the south shore of the Mediterranean, the Azores, both coasts of South America, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.

"Typhus was reported from southern Mediterranean ports, gulf of Mexico, Hong Kong and Dairen.

"Cholera was reported from Singapore, Canton, Shanghai and Osaka.

"Yellow fever occurred at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Para.

"Smallpox has been widespread, especially bad at Shanghai.

*Detention Division.*—Detentions totalled 375 for the year.

"There were two deaths among the Filipino steerage. Smallpox was of a very virulent type although there were no deaths.

*Fumigation Division.*—Total vessels fumigated were 175.

"During the fiscal year cyanide fumigation by the Zyklon B method was instituted at this station. Seventeen vessels were ordered fumigation as coming from infected ports. All rats found and examined were negative for plague.

*Laboratory Division.*—The laboratory was kept ready for use throughout the year. In addition to the routine work of the station and leper lazaretto, it was put to most intensive service in March.

"Nasopharyngeal cultures for meningococcus were made on all the detentions from the *Empress of Russia*. The patients in hospital were thoroughly examined—spinal fluids, blood cultures, etc.—to ascertain the cause of the illness and to rule out meningitis. The predominating organism in both throat and blood cultures was a streptopneumococcus. All spinal fluids were sterile."

*Montreal, P.Q.:* Medical Officer in charge, Dr. G. E. Beauchamp.

"The inspection and the fumigation of ships was carried out in accordance with departmental instructions.

"According to the Montreal Harbour Commission by-laws promulgated in December, 1927, all vessels arriving at Montreal in ballast with fumigation order from the quarantine officer at Father Point had to drop anchor amid-stream at Longue Pointe to be inspected and fumigated there before being permitted to proceed to the harbour. The inspection and fumigation of those ships were made during the navigation season with the yacht *Jeannette*. As regards loaded vessels coming with a fumigation order from Father Point, they were inspected and fumigated at their berths in the harbour. In order to be able to fumigate ships at Longue Pointe without any delay, it was necessary to have a store for the material and the equipment. Arrangements were made with the Montreal Harbour Commission for the construction of a small storage shanty in that vicinity, accordingly. The warehouse in the Harbour Commission Hospital building, foot of Berri street, was also used as a central store from whence material and equipment were taken for fumigations in the harbour. The Harbour Commission have also built a floating dock for the yacht."

*Vancouver, B.C.:* Medical Officer in charge, Dr. C. Cartwright.

"During the past twelve months we have been using *Zyklon B* almost exclusively, and both fumigating companies here and myself are satisfied as to its efficiency.

"Also we have had very favourable comments made to us by a number of ships' officers, especially in regard to the way in which it cleans up cockroaches, bed bugs, and other insects.

"The new Q.S. forms No. 42 have now been in use long enough for me to say that they are of real assistance in educating the crews of the ships as to the necessity for shaking out their bedding and airing it after fumigation.

"The Q.S. forms No. 43 have also helped considerably in speeding up the work, as ships are coming in better prepared than formerly, thus avoiding delay."



"There has been a falling-off in the number of Japanese freighters fumigated here during the past twelve months, only three of these ships being done here as against ten in 1927-8. The Japanese vessels carrying passengers, however, are about the same in number as before.

"The total number of ships fumigated in this port during the past twelve months was 168. Of this number ninety-three were remanded and seventy-five done by request.

"Ships fumigated were from the following parts of the world:—

From the Orient.....	74
From North America.....	28
From Central and South America.....	13
From Europe.....	42
From Africa.....	2
From Australasia.....	11
Number fumigated with sulphur only.....	23
Number fumigated with sulphur and cyanide.....	11
Number fumigated with cyanide only.....	134
Total number of rats recovered.....	438
Total number of mice recovered (on five ships).....	117
Rats found on ships done by request.....	125
Rats found on ships remanded.....	313
Rats found after sulphur fumigation.....	13
Rats found after cyanide fumigation.....	425

"We have only found rats on two oil burning vessels and in both cases they were recovered from the storerooms.

"Rat guarding regulations here are being well enforced."

### LEPER STATIONS

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S. 1927, c. 136), the department administers two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C. *Tracadie, N.B.*: Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Langis.

At the close of the fiscal year there were eight patients in this institution—five French Acadians, one French and Scotch origin, one Russian, and one Chinese. One patient died during the year, and there was one new admission. Three of the patients show clinical signs of active leprosy; the other five are considered to be arrested cases.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P. D.....	42	M.	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B. T.....	78	F.	October, 1914.....	French Acadian.....	Portage River, N.B.
A. D.....	30	F.	July, 1918.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
J. D.....	67	M.	April, 1919.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
V. de L.....	29	F.	January, 1921.....	Scotch and French descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
K. S. J.....	47	M.	October, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Montreal, Que.
J. P.....	35	F.	November, 1926.....	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
P. P.....	85	M.	July, 1928.....	French Canadian.....	Neguac, N.B.

The medicinal treatment consists of the ethyl esters of chaulmoogra oil, supplemented by "Hyrganol Iode," a French preparation. In this connection, Dr. Langis reports:—

"In November, 1928, we tried the oral administration of an emulsion, in acacia and simple syrup, of equal parts of the mixed esters of chaulmoogra oil and cod-liver oil, to which iodine is added, to make six one-hundredths per cents. This was published in the Public Health Reports of the United States Public Health Service, November 2, 1928, by Drs. Wayson and Badger. Notwithstanding our great desire to give the preparation a fair trial and with our

patients' sincere co-operation, they could take only a few doses, preferring the pricking of the needle (both being given simultaneously) to the nauseating effect of the oral use of the above compound."

Dr. Langis concludes his report by paying tribute to the nursing sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, for their devoted service to the leper patients.

*Bentinck Island, B.C.*: Medical Officer in charge, Dr. C. P. Brown.

At the close of the fiscal year there were twelve patients in this institution, all males, this number being one more than in the previous year. One patient was returned to China as non-infectious, and there were two new admissions.

Dr. Brown reports that medicinal treatment was carried on along approved lines. One obstinate skin case, that was definitely retrogressing under usual treatment, improved with capsules of parathyroid and calcium. All patients except two showed nasal smears positive for B. Leprae at some time during the year. Six are improving; four show no change; and the condition of the remaining two is definitely retrogressing.

The table below furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
F. H.	43	August, 1916.	Chinese.	Victoria.
C. K. W.	44	October, 1918.	Chinese.	Vancouver.
L. A.	33	November, 1918.	Chinese.	Victoria.
L. B.	38	December, 1921.	Chinese.	Vancouver.
C. K.	49	March, 1922.	Chinese.	Saanich, B.C.
L. J.	34	August, 1923.	Chinese.	Vancouver.
E. D.	36	January, 1924.	Doukhobor.	Verigin, Sask.
M. J.	32	May, 1924.	Chinese.	Vancouver.
W. K. D.	44	October, 1925.	Chinese.	Nanaimo, B.C.
W. H. F.	27	October, 1927.	Chinese.	Vancouver, B.C.
C. W.	42	August, 1928.	Chinese.	Nanaimo, B.C.
L. C.	81	March, 1929.	Chinese.	Vancouver, B.C.

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Section 3 of the Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the "prohibited classes" enumerated below:

### 1. *Mentally Defective Persons.*

Subsection (a) of section 3. prohibits the landing in Canada of "idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously".

### 2. *Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases.*

Subsection (b) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes: "Persons afflicted with (a) tuberculosis in any form or with (b) any loathsome disease, or with (c) a disease which is contagious or infectious, or (d) which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be

permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment."

### 3. *Physically Defective Persons.*

Subsection (c) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes: "Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an Immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming public charges."

### 4. *Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority.*

Subsection (k) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority".

### "5. *Chronic Alcoholism.*

Subsection (l) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons with chronic alcoholism".

### "6. *Minor Mental or Physical Defects.*

Subsection (m) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of: "Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living."

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE OVERSEAS

Prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and countries of Europe are required to undergo medical examination before obtaining permission to come forward. This examination is conducted by Canadian doctors employed by the department. In the British Isles, in addition to the Canadian medical officers stationed at key centres, examinations may be performed by British doctors selected by the department from an official roster. This facilitates the work particularly in the towns and rural centres.

Examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers existed during the fiscal year at the following cities:—

England: London,  
Liverpool,  
Bristol,  
Birmingham,  
York,  
Newcastle.

France: Paris.

Belgium: Antwerp.

Scotland: Glasgow,  
Aberdeen.

Holland: Rotterdam.

Ireland: Belfast,  
Londonderry,  
Cork.

Germany: Hamburg.

Poland: Danzig.

Wales: Cardiff.

Latvia: Riga.

Immigrants coming direct to Canada from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, are medically examined on arrival at the Canadian ports for the reason that neither Canadian immigration agents nor Canadian medical officers are stationed in these countries.

Whereas it is the task of officers of the Canadian Immigration Medical Service overseas and at ports of Canada to diagnose the mental and physical condition of prospective immigrants, and to assess their rating under Section 3 of the Canadian Immigration Act, decision as to their acceptance or rejection rests with the Department of Immigration. Medical Officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health act merely in an advisory capacity.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE

#### BRITISH

Month	Men	Women	Children	Totals
1928—				
April.....	3,680	1,959	2,212	7,851
May.....	3,378	1,939	2,122	7,439
June.....	2,227	1,629	1,432	5,288
July.....	2,058	1,477	1,244	4,779
August.....	18,370	1,554	1,109	21,033
September.....	932	1,445	995	3,372
October.....	904	1,132	811	2,847
November.....	1,156	891	908	2,955
December.....	1,456	629	597	2,682
1929—				
January.....	3,266	1,452	1,842	6,560
February.....	5,169	2,007	2,517	9,693
March.....	5,680	2,637	3,057	11,374
Totals.....	48,276	18,751	18,846	85,873

\*Includes British harvester movement.

#### CONTINENTALS

1928—				
April.....	10,213	1,593	968	12,774
May.....	7,052	1,721	1,293	10,066
June.....	5,016	1,646	1,214	7,876
July.....	7,202	2,326	1,673	11,201
August.....	3,219	1,042	1,013	5,274
September.....	610	724	646	1,980
October.....	715	936	869	2,520
November.....	659	897	822	2,378
December.....	440	563	457	1,460
1929—				
January.....	588	497	359	1,444
February.....	1,611	516	449	2,576
March.....	6,817	1,292	1,127	9,236
Totals.....	44,142	13,753	10,890	68,785

Grand Total..... 154,658



Of this total of 154,658 medically examined, 15,232 were medically certified as "prohibited" for the reasons set forth in the following table:—

PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION  
AND CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION  
ACT

	Britishers	Continent- als	Totals
Section 3, ss. (a)— Mental diseases or defects.....	726	46	772
Section 3, ss. (b)— Loathsome or contagious disease, including tuberculosis and trachoma.....	277	997	1,274
Section 3, ss. (c)— Physical defects rendering persons liable to become a public charge.....	10,121	1,849	11,970
Section 3, ss. (k)— Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	284	52	336
Section 3, ss. (l)— Chronic alcoholism.....	11	2	13
Section 3, ss. (m)— Minor mental or physical defects, affecting ability to earn a living.....	706	161	867
Total certified.....	12,123	3,207	15,232

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA REPORTS FROM CANADIAN PORTS

Those immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation are subjected to a thorough medical examination on this side. Those holding cards of identity showing that they have been passed by the Canadian overseas medical staff, including those certified cases whose emigration has been approved by the Department of Immigration, are not subjected to medical examination on arrival. When, however, symptoms are apparent indicative of pathological conditions, which may have developed since they were originally examined (the examination may have taken place within four months previous to embarkation) a further medical examination is required.

The following table shows the monthly arrivals at Canadian ocean ports, according to figures supplied by the Department of Immigration:—

Fiscal year 1928-29	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Sydney	North Sydney	Montreal	Vancou- ver	Victoria	Monthly totals
April.....	7,599	11,501	5,108	1	93	12	434	145	24,893
May.....	16,444	4,576	73	1	172	92	688	154	22,200
June.....	14,883	3,476	38		133	103	474	179	19,286
July.....	10,659	3,061	73		119	77	271	112	14,372
August.....	16,621	6,190	36		217	107	294	101	23,566
September.....	8,377	1,457	25		125	63	203	60	10,330
October.....	4,427	1,279	22	5	147	59	106	41	6,086
November.....	3,633	1,215	18	1	140	41	160	35	5,243
December.....	11	2,510	1,648		68	6	88	20	4,351
January.....	16	1,593	983	3	39	1	97	23	2,760
February.....	5	1,982	1,130	8	51	1	72	37	3,286
March.....	8	7,464	4,583		62	1	462	70	12,659
Port totals.....	82,683	46,334	13,737	19	1,366	563	3,349	981	149,032

The following table shows the number of persons who, on arrival at Canadian ports of entry, were medically certified as "prohibited":—

Ocean ports	Insane, feeble-minded epileptic, etc. Section 3 (a)	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease Section 3 (b)	Physically defective—liable to become a public charge Section 3 (c)	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority Section 3 (k)	Chronic alcoholism Section 3 (l)	Minor physical or mental defects— affecting ability to earn a living Section 3 (m)	Totals
Quebec.....	5	13	37	6	1	3	65
Halifax.....	2	12	146	4		2	166
St. John.....	2	1	3				6
Montreal.....		5	4			4	13
North Sydney.....		1	4				5
Vancouver.....			1			3	4
Victoria.....	1	1	2				4
Totals.....	10	33	197	10	1	12	263

The table below shows, by ports, the specific mental and physical conditions for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	North Sydney	Vancouver	Victoria	Totals
Section 3 (a)—								
Epilepsy.....	1	1					1	2
Feeble-minded.....			1					1
Insanity.....	4		1					5
Previous insanity.....		1	1					2
Section 3 (b)—					1			1
Cancer.....				4			1	17
Gonorrhoea.....	6	6						12
Lupus vulgaris.....		1						1
Psoriasis.....		1						1
Syphilis.....		1						1
Trachoma.....	7	3	1					11
Tuberculosis.....				1				1
Section 3 (c)—			1		2			14
Absence of members.....	2	9						11
Anaemia.....	1							1
Blood vessels, defects of.....	4	28						32
Bones, diseases of.....		1						1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....								1
Chest conditions.....	2	1						3
Cholecystitis.....		1						1
Chorea.....		2						2
Deafness.....	2	1	1	2				6
Debility.....		2			1			3
Deformities.....	5	16						21
Eczema.....		2						2
Glandular conditions.....		3						3
Goitre.....		6						6
Heart conditions.....	5	9						14
Hernia.....	4	9	1	1				15
Hydrocele.....		3						3
Loss of power of members.....	3	1			1			5
Miscellaneous conditions.....		2						2
Neurasthenia.....	1							1
Paralysis.....	1	1		1				3
Poor physique.....	1	2						3
Pregnancy, illegitimate.....	1							1
Presenility.....		1						1
Senility.....		8						8
Vision, defective.....	2	42						44
Section 3 (k)—								
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....		6	4					10
Section 3 (l)—								
Chronic alcoholism.....	1							1
Section 3 (m)—								
Deformities.....	2				4			6
Gas poisoning.....								
Hernia.....	1						3	4
Mentally defective.....								
Speech, defects of.....			2					2
Totals.....	65	166	6	13	5	4	4	257

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. For this service the respective steamship companies are charged at the following per diem rates:—

Sick, including minor infectious diseases	Infectious diseases contacts not confined to bed, including persons accompanying the sick		
	Adults	Children	
		Under 10 years of age	Under 1 year of age
\$3.00.....	\$2.00	\$1.00	Free

The following table indicates the reasons for detention at the respective ports. It includes the cases detained for medical observation, also the minor infectious diseases—measles, chicken-pox, etc.—treated at the Savard Park Immigration Hospital, Quebec, and the Rockhead Immigration Hospital, Halifax. At the port of St. John, minor infectious diseases are treated at the Quarantine Hospital on Partridge Island.

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	Vancouver	Totals
Abscesses.....	5	12	1			18
Acne.....		1				1
Adenitis.....	2	5				7
Alcoholism.....	1				1	2
Anaemia.....	1					1
Appendicitis.....	2	1				3
Arthritis.....	1					1
Asthenia.....	5					5
Athropsia.....	1					1
Bilious attacks.....	1					1
Blepharitis.....		1				1
Boils.....	10	5				15
Bronchitis.....	6	16	3			26
Bronchial catarrh.....		1			1	2
Broncho-pneumonia.....	7					7
Carbuncles.....	1	1				2
Catarrh.....	1					1
Cellulitis.....	1	1				2
Chickenpox.....	28	8				36
Childbirth.....	5	4				9
Colds, acute.....	13					13
Colitis.....	1					1
Conjunctivitis.....	20	9	2			31
Constipation.....	6				3	9
Contusions.....	2		1			3
Coryza.....	1		2			3
Cysts.....		1				1
Debility.....		1				1
Dermatitis.....	1	1	1			3
Diarrhoea.....	1					1
Diphtheria.....	2					2
Eczema.....	3	5	1			9
Enteritis.....	2					2
Erysipelas.....	2	3				5
Erythema.....		1				1
Ollieulitis.....	1					1
Fractures.....	6	3				9
Trunculosis.....		12				12
Gastric disturbance.....	2					2
Gastro enteritis.....		2				2
German measles.....	3					3
Gonorrhoea.....	1					1
Hæmorrhage.....		1				1
Hemiplegia.....	1					1
Hernia.....			1			1

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	Vancouver	Totals
Herpes.....	2	1				3
Impetigo.....	15	34				49
Infections.....	4	3	1			8
Influenza.....	11	6	2			19
Injuries.....		19				19
Intestinal toxemia.....		1				1
Jaundice.....	2					2
Keratitis.....	1					1
Laryngitis.....	1	1				2
Lymphadenitis.....		2				1
Marasmus.....	1					1
Mastitis.....		1		1		2
Measles.....	80	45				126
Meningitis.....	1	1				2
Miscarriage.....	1	1				14
Mumps.....	7	6			1	1
Nephritis.....		1				1
Neuritis.....		1				
Observation—						2
Chest.....	2					9
Chickenpox.....	9					9
Diphtheria.....	8	1				1
Epilepsy.....	1					1
Erysipelas.....	1					6
Eyes.....		2	4			31
General.....	6	24	1			3
German measles.....	3					1
Heart.....	1					1
Lungs.....		1				7
Measles.....	7					3
Mental.....	2	1				1
Pregnancy.....		1				2
Scalp.....	2					5
Scarlet fever.....	5					3
Temperature.....	3					4
Throat.....	4					1
Throat.....	1					12
Ophthalmia.....	7	3	2			1
Otitis media.....		1				1
Paronychia.....		1				1
Pediculi.....		1				1
Pericarditis.....		1				2
Peritonitis.....		1				20
Pharyngitis.....	1	12	3		1	1
Pneumonia.....	4					28
Pyelitis.....	1	26	2			9
Pyrexia.....						9
Refusing vaccination.....	9					1
Retention of urine.....	1					2
Rheumatism.....	2	8	1			12
Ringworm.....	3					12
Scabies.....		12				3
Scalds.....	2	1				18
Scalds.....	5	12			1	13
Scarlet fever.....		13				14
Seasickness.....		5				8
Septic wounds.....	9	1				
Sprains.....	7					
Stye.....	1					
Stye.....		1				
Sycoosis.....		1				
Syncope.....	1	1	1			3
Synovitis.....	22	9	4			
Tonsillitis.....	1					
Toxic rash.....		1				
Tracheitis.....						
Trachoma, cicatrized.....	1			1		
Ulcers.....	3	3				
Urethritis.....		1				
Urticaria.....	1					
Vaccinia.....	1		2			
Worms.....						
Wounds, various.....	5					
Totals.....	414	365	34	2	7	82



Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" of entry under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

#### CASES RECORDED AS HAVING MINOR DEFECTS

Quebec.. . . .	20
Halifax.. . . .	26

#### DEPORTATIONS FROM CANADA, AFTER ADMISSION ON ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS

During the fiscal year, a total of 602 persons who, not having been in this country a sufficient length of time to obtain Canadian domicile, were deported from Canada on account of becoming public charges due to mental or physical defects, were examined and reported upon by medical officers of the department stationed at the port of Montreal.

#### LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

As in the past, considerable co-operative work has been carried on with the Food and Drugs Laboratory in the bacteriological examination of food-stuffs, and in determining the phenol coefficient potency of a variety of coal-tar disinfectants. Assistance has been given to the sanitary engineer in dealing with the bacteriological purity of drinking waters as used on steamship lines.

The eastern chain of quarantine laboratories has been inspected and all apparatus and stores kept in a ready state for emergencies, in regard to laboratory diagnosis of any of the major quarantinable diseases.

A sanitary survey of clam-bed areas along the north shore of Nova Scotia, for a distance of about 96 miles, was undertaken so that licences could be issued to fishermen exporting their product to the United States market.

In conformity with the Regulations of the Food and Drugs Act, R.S. 1927, inspections were made of nine Canadian and two American manufacturing establishments engaged in turning out biological products coming under Parts I and III of the Act. Ultimately, of these only one Canadian establishment was refused a licence.

The laboratory is now furnishing to all manufacturers, who apply, standard preparations of digitalis, ergot and pituitrin. To this list will shortly be added uabain.

Sterility tests have been undertaken of manufactured biological preparations designed for injection, and some research work of a practical nature has been completed on the gonococcus.

Potency tests have been carried out on smallpox virus, and on diphtheria toxin, toxoid and antiserum in regard to preparations on the market.

In conjunction with the Supervising Architect, plans have been drawn up for the erection of a breeding-house for laboratory animals, which should be completed in the fall of 1929.

Papers by the staff have been read and published upon infections of the human subject by *Brucella abortus*, and on the dangers attending the use of unpasteurized milk.

#### DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

The work in connection with venereal disease control is progressing ever more satisfactorily, particularly with regard to the number of patients attending the clinics and the increased willingness exhibited by the patients to conscientiously follow out the treatment until a cure has been achieved.

Both the moderate increase over last year in number of patients treated at the various clinics and also in the total number of treatments given are attributable, not to an increased incidence in venereal disease, but to an increased use of the clinics, due to the better education of the public. Most workers in this line agree that the most effective form of education arises out of the intimate talks between patient and clinician, and that as a direct result of these talks not only does the patient remain under treatment until the doctor can conscientiously discharge him, but the patient advises needy friends of the advantages of clinic treatment.

This has been particularly noted in connection with women patients who are naturally so averse to seeking medical aid for venereal disease. The nurses attached to the clinics carry out a follow-up service with regard to the women patients and, as a result of the friendly professional relationship between nurse and patient, the latter is prevailed upon to remain under treatment longer than she otherwise would, and through one patient the nurse frequently gets in touch with another who is then persuaded to obtain clinic treatment.

It is generally conceded that the friendly "personal touch" obtaining in an efficient clinic staff is a more efficacious form of education than lectures or literature propaganda, although the latter have their place as well in the general campaign against the evil of venereal disease.

Compulsory treatment of infected individuals confined in jails, penitentiaries, etc., is another feature which is progressing satisfactorily in the general scheme of venereal disease control.

During the past year there has been a marked improvement in co-operation on the part of the general practitioners with the provincial health authorities as regards reporting the number of venereal disease cases under private treatment. This is very encouraging and it is hoped that very soon this co-operation will be such as to make possible the compilation of reliable statistics, yearly comparisons of which will indicate the variance in venereal disease incidence throughout the country.

The total number of new cases of venereal diseases admitted to clinics for treatment for the calendar year 1928 was approximately, as follows:—

Syphilis.. . . .	7,666
Gonorrhoea.. . . .	10,938
Chancroid.. . . .	369
Total.. . . .	<u>18,973</u>

Total number of treatments administered during same period of time 528,898.

Total number of Laboratory Examinations during same period of time 72,703.

The provincial Government expenditure in connection with venereal diseases control are augmented by the Federal Government grant of \$100,000, allotted as follows:—

	Amount
Alberta.....	\$ 6,504 21
British Columbia.....	5,798 23
Manitoba.....	6,743 67
New Brunswick.....	4,287 22
Nova Scotia.....	5,790 00
Ontario.....	32,425 93
Prince Edward Island.....	979 47
Quebec.....	26,093 47
Saskatchewan.....	8,372 80
Department of National Health for administrative purposes.....	3,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 100,000 00</u>

## CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

## MATERNAL WELFARE

In several provinces maternal mortality is now reported to be somewhat lower than it was in the fifty-ninth year of Confederation. Special Committees on Maternal Welfare were appointed by the Canadian Medical Association, the Manitoba Medical Association, the Thunder Bay Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, the Medical Association of Swift Current, Sask., and other medical bodies. The Maternal Mortality Committee of Manitoba Medical Association did much work during the year and the activities of this committee were no doubt largely responsible for the marked decrease in maternal mortality which has taken place in Manitoba. The secretary of the Medical Association, Swift Current, Sask., reports that, "The members of our association are doing all in their power to broadcast among the laity the necessity of regular examinations of urine and measurement of blood pressure during pregnancy. A report from British Columbia states that maternal welfare is receiving great attention from the medical profession in that province.

In building new hospitals, special attention has been given to maternity wards, and to equipment for obstetrical work.

The London Child Welfare Association and other voluntary organizations in different places devoted special meetings to maternal welfare. The Special Committee on Maternal Welfare appointed by the National Council of Women of Canada issued questionnaires and letters in January which have aroused much interest. Ten thousand copies were issued. The committee will report at the annual meeting in June. The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada are continuing their work under the direction of their Maternal Welfare Committee, which is to present a report at the biennial meeting in June. The following is extracted from the Annual Report of the Committee on Health and Child Welfare, Ontario Women's Institutes, November, 1928:—

"Some years ago we undertook to get 'The Canadian Mother's Book' in every home, and I believe we are going to succeed. Several branches reported that they had called on every woman in their section and given her 'The Canadian Mother's Book'. Others report having given these out in response to the roll call. Last year we said we would make our slogan, 'Make Maternity Safe in Ontario' and great progress has been made. One report says 'We got the Report of the Department of Health of Canada on 'Maternal Mortality in Canada' and as a result of studying it we raised the funds to provide proper nursing care for a poor woman in our district."

The subject of maternal mortality was brought before the United Farmers of Manitoba at their annual meeting in Brandon on January 11 in a report presented by the convener of the Committee on Public Health and Social Service of the United Farm Women of Manitoba. The following is extracted from the report: "In Brandon and other parts of Manitoba efforts have been made to instil into the public mind that maternal welfare is of importance to Canada as a whole." The United Farm Women of Ontario passed the following resolution at their annual convention at Toronto, December, 1928:—

Whereas the chief cause of our appalling death rate of mothers at childbirth is economic, the remedy of which is slow, and

Whereas we are fully conscious many methods can be used to lessen the calamity, and

Whereas the united farm women of Ontario are in need of information on this subject, and

Whereas scientific knowledge on prenatal care is not available, and

Whereas time and study given to obstetrics in medical training could be increased, and

Whereas governments do not assume financial care of expectant mothers,

Therefore be it resolved that the United Farm Women secure and study the very interesting pamphlet "Maternal Mortality" issued by the Department of Health, Ottawa; that this convention urge the Dominion Government to set up a research branch on



maternal mortality in connection with the Department of Health and make the scientific knowledge thus found available to all by literature, pictures, speakers, etc., and co-operate with women's and men's clubs, church societies and social bodies; and that the Dominion and provincial governments set up a maternal insurance or allowance board, half or more of the cost to be met by the federal Government, the administration to be left with the province and, similarly, to subsidize doctors in rural, remote, and thinly populated regions and that this convention draw to the attention of the provincial Government and the medical colleges the great need for more scientific and intensive training of medical students in obstetrics and a great need of experience before they are allowed to practise, believing that mothers' lives are far too precious to be experimented with.

The statistics of maternal mortality in the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses for the year 1928 were placed before the deputy minister on February 28 by the chief superintendent of the order. They are in part as follows: Total obstetrical cases, 12,920; maternal deaths, 22; maternal death rate per 1,000 obstetrical cases, 1.6.

National Health Publications No. 37, 38 and 39, being the three reports on Maternal Mortality in Canada were reprinted during the year on account of the large demand for them.

#### THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

Increased attention has been given during the year to the health and welfare of the pre-school child. Medical organizations such as the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, and others have discussed this subject. Further attention and action is advisable.

#### CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL CARE AND EDUCATION

General interest has been shown during the year in the welfare of children who from any reason, mental or physical, need special education, by the Rotary, and other Service Clubs, the Ontario Association for Crippled Children, the Shriners, the Children's Hospitals, the provincial Departments of Education and the general public.

#### CHILD WELFARE WORK FOR CHILDREN NOT IN THEIR OWN HOMES

National Health Publication No. 40 in the National Series of "The Little Blue Books" which contains a statement of the Modern Principles of Child Welfare Work for Children Not In Their Own Homes as agreed on by the provincial superintendents of such work, also a Directory of the Government officials and voluntary organizations concerned, was issued in November, 1928. In the preparation of this publication co-operation was received from the Department of Immigration and Colonization, from the provincial authorities and from the voluntary associations.

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada passed a resolution drawing attention to this publication and stating that in their opinion further action and co-operation is necessary. Women's Institutes and other organizations also showed interest in this subject. The entire edition of the publication was exhausted by January, 1929.

#### CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES AND SCHOOL CARS

Correspondence Classes are now carried on in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The provincial superintendents of these classes forwarded at our request in January, 1929, lists of the names and addresses of parents whose children are enrolled in these classes and letters have been sent to the parents enclosing requests cards for our publications and offering to send them, if desired. This plan has proved successful.

In northern Ontario two additional school cars are now in service making a total of four school cars in constant operation there. The success of this work



has been assured from the beginning and the benefits of the system have not been confined to education but include health and social welfare. We have had the pleasure of co-operating with the principals of the four northern Ontario school cars during the year.

#### ESKIMO CHILD WELFARE

Continued co-operation has again been requested and promised by the Department of the Interior. There are now only about seven thousand Eskimos left alive. Each month of the official year something has been done to point out to those responsible that a new policy is required to save the Eskimo from extermination. The mineral and other wealth of the Arctic and sub-Arctic is realized more than ever but the fact that without the aid of the Eskimo this wealth is not available does not seem to be realized.

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

A number of important amendments to this Act were brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and other voluntary societies for presentation to Parliament during the session of 1929.

#### JUVENILE ADULTS IN PENITENTIARIES

Attention was given to this subject during every month in the official year and at an interview with Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, on Tuesday, March 26, 1929, the minister stated that he hoped to bring this subject before the House of Commons this session.

#### FAMILY DESERTION

Efforts have been made in co-operation with voluntary societies to advance public opinion on this subject so that adherence to the legislation passed by the Imperial House of Commons might be given by the provinces and by the Dominion, if and when so desired.

#### CHILD LABOUR

Efforts have also been made towards securing the adherence of the provinces to the Geneva Child Labour Conventions so that Canada might become a signatory to these.

#### FAMILY RE-UNION SCHEME

Additional opportunities of co-operating with the Department of Immigration and Colonization occurred during the year. The names and addresses of mothers and children coming to Canada under the Family Re-Union Scheme have been received and a letter has been sent to each mother welcoming her to Canada and enclosing a request-card for "The Little Blue Books." A good many answers have been received to these letters. Similar letters have been sent for some years to unaccompanied women coming out to Canada to be married.

Three visits have been paid, by invitation, to the Red Cross port nurseries, where mothers and children from overseas are welcomed.

#### VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

Constant co-operation has been maintained during the year, not only with the voluntary societies already mentioned but also with the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers and the National Council of Education.

## CONFERENCE OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH SOCIETIES

By request of certain voluntary societies and at the invitation of the deputy minister, representatives of six of these societies attended an informal conference in the department on February 28, and took part in a discussion as to the advisability of a general conference of Voluntary Societies and the agenda for the same. It is expected that the conference will take place at an early date.

FIFTH ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCE ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE,  
LONDON, ENGLAND

At the request of the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, made through the High Commissioner for Canada, a brief statement was prepared in co-operation with the provincial authorities as to child welfare in Canada.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS—TUBERCULOSIS

At the request of a committee of the League of Nations information was collected from the provincial authorities as to tuberculosis-infection in childhood.

## WORLD CONFERENCE OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS IN GENEVA

At the request of the officials of this conference, much time was devoted to securing from the provincial authorities information as to school health work in Canada. This information was duly arranged and forwarded.

## DIVISION OF HOSPITALIZATION AND SANITATION

## HOSPITALIZATION

*Tuberculosis Sanatoria.*—A limited edition of the publication prepared by the division, embracing this phase of hospitalization, i.e., "Tuberculosis, Hospitalization in General and Particular," is now complete. This compilation is in three volumes and consists of 800 pages, together with over 250 illustrations. The work includes history; education; sanatoria; heliotherapy; occupational therapy; preventive medicine; rehabilitation of ex-tuberculous patients; preventoria; diet; and European notes covering the many institutions on that Continent. The publication will be of great value to universities, provincial health officers, and the medical profession generally.

Inquiries are increasing in numbers for the data of "Standard Tuberculosis Units for General Hospitals."

*General Hospitals.*—The gesture offered in the motion passed at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, which motion recommends to the Canadian Medical Association that lectures should be given by architects versed in hospitalization to university graduates taking medicine, is pertinent, inasmuch as when it is realized that approximately one million dollars per day are being spent in hospital construction at the present time, obviously educational measures should be taken whereby the public might benefit to the full in any expenditure attained from the public purse, for such purpose. It is felt by those competent to give expression that there is a growing feeling among the members of the medical profession that this phase of hospitalization should be the subject of study—one might say intensive study—by those associated in human welfare, including members of the medical and nursing professions, sociologists, engineers and architects, and only by such means, it is the opinion, will the grievous blunders being made day by day be averted.

Insulation against climatic conditions and noise has been, and is being, sadly neglected in the construction of hospitals. It will be safe to say that not five per cent of the hospitals being constructed to-day are either properly insulated or sound-proof.

With the common use of electricity in hospitals, dangers have increased, and one of the most outstanding may be found in the operating department. The danger of lack of safeguards, caused by combustible anæsthetics, electric cauteries; radio knives; high frequency machines and X-ray fluoroscopic equipment is not fully recognized, and, without exception, safe practice dictates the absence of such equipment in the presence of combustible anæsthetics. The electric cautery, perhaps, presents a difficult problem, as its use is often imperative. However, this hazard might be overcome by resorting to non-combustible and local anæsthetics as far as possible, when the use of the electric cautery is demanded. Many accidents have been caused by static electricity.

Therefore, since the hospital operating room, of all places, should be such as to afford maximum security and protection, safeguards should be adopted. Each operating room should be provided with a system of humidification, the humidity in no case to be less than 60 per cent. Since the proper degree of humidity might vary considerably, it should be determined by actual tests under working conditions.

The cylinder or other containers of combustible anæsthetics, mounted on portable trucks, should be so arranged that the complete unit is properly grounded.

Door plates at entrances and exits of operating rooms should be thoroughly grounded, as also any piping system used for conducting a combustible anæsthetizing gas into the operating room.

With the vast development now taking place throughout the Dominion, it behooves everyone interested in hospitals to take up the study of hospital economics, and further to realize the necessity of a medium whereby collation of material may be available.

*Hospitals in Arctic.*—The buildings designed by the division for use of the medical officers in the Arctic have, according to the chief medical officer, who has occasion to work and live in them, proved eminently satisfactory. The results obtained through correct insulation against climatic conditions have effected a saving of over fifty per cent of fuel, and, in consequence thereof, it can be claimed with confidence that the type of construction in these buildings has set a standard which will be followed by other departments of the Government, whose personnel, through their activities, have occasion to reside in these regions.

*Radio Talks.*—Radio talks were given by the chief of the division from time to time, emphasizing that better means of hospitalization were being demanded in Canada to-day than in any other period of its history and, further, that members of the faculties of the different universities were spending much time and energy in research work of the many phases involved in the study thereof, more particularly sound transmission, sound absorption and light.

The one outstanding fact that interests most people, whether they pay any attention to the hospital trend or not, is that the cost of being sick is not getting any less. So far as hospitals are concerned, the answer to that question lies in the development of facilities and service that will tend to shorten the time of hospital bed occupancy per patient, and to spread knowledge on "how to keep out of the hospital." The more hospitals become health centres instead of disease centres then the quicker will control be attained in the cost of being sick.

*Immigration Hospitals.*—The new unit of the Immigration Hospital, Quebec, P.Q., is now in operation. There is a capacity of fifty-two beds arranged for the segregation of infectious and non-infectious cases.



The building is insulated and of fireproof construction. The patients' rooms have been so planned that the benefit of the sun's rays is obtained throughout. The orientation of the solaria and recreation rooms provides amenities valuable in therapy. The modern trend of sanitation in hospitals, more particularly the equipment for the use of ambulatory cases is in evidence at this unit, since shower baths are provided, as well as tubs, and the diet kitchens are fitted with sterilizer sinks, thereby avoiding possibilities of cross-infection through careless technique. Special attention has been given to the means of escape in case of fire, which in the past has been neglected in so many cases, with a consequent loss of life.

It is the accepted opinion that this unit of the medical immigration service is complete in every respect and a distinct advance in the hospitalization and treatment of sick immigrants entering the Dominion at the port of Quebec.

#### SANITATION

Domestic water supplies and sewage treatment in rural districts, it is gratifying to note, have become a topic of deep interest wherever dwellers are in touch with local Medical Officers of Health. The District Medical Health Officer, St. John, N.B., advised the department that he found publications Nos. 1 and 17, covering these subjects, very useful and in considerable demand by people in the country districts, and further, offered the suggestion that wider distribution should be made through the Department of Agriculture, since that department was closer in touch with the farmers throughout the Dominion. In his opinion, a great deal of benefit would result, if the people were aware of the publications; this in spite of the fact that many thousand individual applications are made from time to time for this data. The Department of Agriculture, to meet this situation, have included in their publication "Seasonable Hints," notice of the publications, with the result that the demand has increased in leaps and bounds, which must prove of great benefit to the health of the people.

Pasteurization of milk is being practised in greater volume year by year throughout the Dominion. Milk producers, as well as consumers, are beginning to realize that the value of such process is incalculable as a safeguard in the prevention of certain diseases. Although the question of desirable temperature has, and is being criticized day by day, yet it still is the well considered opinion that that recommended in the department's brochure No. 36, under the caption of "Pasteurization of Milk for Small Communities," is the safest in practice wherever milk is handled in this way for human consumption. The publication above referred to is now in the second edition, the demand being so great.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## EXPENDITURE, BY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1928-29

Service	Gross expenditure		Refunds		Net expenditure	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government Salaries.....	182,421	95	19	60	182,402	35
Civil Government Contingencies.....	63,953	97	4,131	77	59,822	20
Food and Drugs.....	97,372	15	1,390	90	95,981	25
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	32,212	42	966	57	31,245	85
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	2,772	85			2,772	85
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	5,273	67	317	23	4,956	44
Pollution of Inland Waters.....	12,034	01	40	29	11,993	72
Marine Hospitals, etc.....	210,586	93	587	13	209,999	80
Quarantine.....	181,275	19	1,430	45	179,844	74
Leprosy.....	17,073	10			17,073	10
Public Works Health Act.....	3,272	55	190	39	3,082	16
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	270,918	66	2,771	25	268,147	41
General Diseases.....	98,905	20			98,905	20
Gratuities, Civil Service Act, Section 56.....	1,385	00			1,385	00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	5,000	00			5,000	00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	10,000	00			10,000	00
Canadian Council on Child Welfare.....	10,000	00			10,000	00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	5,000	00			5,000	00
Canadian Social Hygiene Council.....	20,000	00			20,000	00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	25,000	00			25,000	00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	20,000	00			20,000	00
	1,274,457	65	11,845	58	1,262,612	07

## REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1928-29

Service	Total Revenue		Refunds		Net Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
"A"—Food and Drugs.....	9,048	57	64	52	8,984	05
"B"—Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	10,416	00	1,156	15	9,259	85
"C"—Patent Medicines.....	7,445	30	665	30	6,780	00
"D"—Sick Mariners' Dues.....	237,549	45	741	50	236,807	95
"E"—Casual Revenue.....	53,362	97	93	66	53,269	31
	317,822	29	2,721	13	315,101	16

## "A"—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1928-29

Province	Licenses		Analysis Fees		Penalties		Costs		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....			10	00	25	00	10	00	45	00
New Brunswick.....			10	00					10	00
Quebec.....	65	00			850	00	263	00	1,183	00
Ontario.....	55	00	4,020	00	2,375	00	956	05	7,406	05
Manitoba.....			55	00	100	00	20	00	175	00
Saskatchewan.....					25	00	10	00	35	00
British Columbia.....			60	00	25	00	10	00	95	00
Foreign.....	35	00							35	00
	155	00	4,155	00	3,400	00	1,274	05	8,984	05

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## "B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1928-29

Province	Business Licenses	Import Licenses	Export Licenses	Penalties	Seizures	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	60 00			20 00		80 00
New Brunswick.....	80 00					80 00
Quebec.....	1,055 00	275 00	15 00	1,476 30		2,821 30
Ontario.....	1,075 00	95 00	20 00	1,900 00	25 00	3,115 00
Manitoba.....	275 00					275 00
Saskatchewan.....	55 00			900 00		955 00
Alberta.....	80 00			275 00		355 00
British Columbia.....	270 15			1,283 40		1,553 55
Foreign.....	25 00					25 00
	2,975 15	370 00	35 00	5,854 70	25 00	9,259 85

## "C"—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE, 1928-29

Province	Penalties	Registration Fees at \$2.00 each	License Fees at \$1.00 each	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....		30 00	75 00	105 00
New Brunswick.....		40 00	155 00	195 00
Prince Edward Island.....			7 00	7 00
Quebec.....		354 00	1,487 00	1,841 00
Ontario.....	175 00	626 00	2,371 00	3,172 00
Manitoba.....		50 00	191 00	241 00
Saskatchewan.....		18 00	30 00	48 00
Alberta.....		22 00	57 00	79 00
British Columbia.....		24 00	136 00	160 00
Foreign.....		144 00	788 00	932 00
	175 00	1,308 00	5,297 00	6,780 00

## "D"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE, 1928-29

Province	Total	Refunds	Net
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	52,919 40	109 74	52,809 66
New Brunswick.....	21,493 42	91 08	21,402 34
Prince Edward Island.....	1,151 14	4 00	1,147 14
Quebec.....	68,117 38	242 14	67,875 24
British Columbia.....	93,868 11	294 54	93,573 57
	237,549 45	741 50	236,807 95

## "E"—CASUAL REVENUE, 1928-29

	Net total
	\$ cts.
Fumigation of ships.....	27,298 21
Hospital care of passengers.....	23,738 00
Department of National Revenue use of launch <i>Evelyn</i> .....	1,800 00
Refunds of previous years' expenditure.....	431 35
Sundry sales.....	1 75
	53,269 31







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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

AND

THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1930



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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

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**PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH**

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1930



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1931





*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief  
of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MURRAY MACLAREN,

*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

December 31, 1930.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

MINISTER—Col. The Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.  
DEPUTY MINISTER—Lt.-Colonel J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.B., Tor.

### PENSIONS

*Head Office*.....Daly Building, Ottawa

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER—J. W. McKee.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES—Lt.-Colonel Ross Millar, M.D.

SECRETARY—E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER—Captain G. W. F. Hodgins, M.C.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT—Major A. M. Wright.

DIRECTOR ORTHOPÆDIC APPLIANCES AND VETCRAFT—Major J. L. Melville, M.C.

DEPARTMENTAL PURCHASING AGENT—Major A. U. Meikle, M.C.

ARCHITECT—W. H. George.

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER—D. D. Wilson, D.D.S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EMPLOYMENT—D. F. Rowe.

CHIEF OFFICIAL SOLDIERS' ADVISER—Captain K. G. Macdonald.

#### *District Offices—*

"A" District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Merger Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, 3rd Floor, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Duffield Building, Jackson Street, Hamilton, Ont.

"F" District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, 7 Metropolitan Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

"H" District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

"J" District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnesy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

"K" District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office*—Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

*Office*.....Daly Building, Ottawa  
CHAIRMAN—J. T. C. Thompson, D.S.O., K.C.  
COMMISSIONERS—J. F. McQuay, M.D., J. F. Ellis, M.D.  
CHIEF MEDICAL ADVISER AND ACTING COMMISSIONER—R. J. Kee, M.D.  
SECRETARY—J. A. W. Paton.

## FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

*Office*.....Elgin Building, Ottawa  
CHAIRMAN—Colonel C. W. Belton, M.B., C.M.  
COMMISSIONERS—C. B. Reilly, K.C., Lt.-Colonel J. H. Roy, M.C., Bruce L. Wickware, M.D., Captain C. W. E. Meath.  
SECRETARY—Lt.-Colonel C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

## NATIONAL HEALTH

*Office*.....Elgin Building, Ottawa  
FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES.....319 Queen St., Ottawa  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT—J. J. Heagerty, M.D., D.P.H.  
SECRETARY—Major F. H. Brown, M.C.  
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—J. Anderson.  
CHIEF, DIVISION OF QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE—J. D. Pagé, M.D.  
CHIEF DOMINION ANALYST—H. M. Lancaster, B.A.Sc.  
CHIEF, LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—Norman MacL. Harris, M.D.  
CHIEF, DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—Helen MacMurchy, M.D.  
CHIEF, NARCOTIC DIVISION—Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
CHIEF, PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE BRANCH—L. P. Teevens.  
HOSPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES—B. Evan-Parry, M.R.A.I.C.  
CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER—Captain G. H. Ferguson, M.C.



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INTRODUCTORY LETTER  
TO REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

Colonel, the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.) M.R.C.S.,  
F.A.S.C., M.P.

Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa,

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report of the work of the Department of Pensions and National Health, Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board for the fiscal year 1929-30.

The report is divided into four sections:

- (1) Department of Pensions and National Health, Pensions Division.
- (2) Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.
- (3) The Federal Appeal Board.
- (4) The Department of Pensions and National Health, Health Division.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

PENSIONS DIVISION

The work of the Pensions Division has continued to expand during the fiscal year as is indicated by the statistics and tables contained in the attached report.

The number of admissions to hospital during the previous year was 8,890, a greater number than in any year since 1922. During the year under review, the number was 9,991. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 12,828, as against 12,147 in 1928-29 and 11,030 in 1927-28. Treatments under the out-patient department increased from 104,091 to 122,651.

Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1930, 2,103 were in departmental hospitals, while 1,300 were in civil institutions, making a total of 3,403, as against a total of 2,973 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 7, the total being 183.

The output of the orthopædic and surgical appliance factories has been maintained with a slight increase.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 4,182 in 1927-28, 4,647 in 1928-29, and 5,548 in 1929-30.

In the Vetract Shops, 206 men were admitted and 198 discharged. The number employed on March 31, 1930, was 304.

Vocational and probational training have been continued to a small extent. Twenty-four men were taken on for vocational training and 45 for probational training during the year.

There was a falling off in the number of applications for returned soldiers' insurance, due, doubtless, to the monetary stringency. The number of applications was 3,580, as against 4,757 during the previous fiscal year. Two hundred and eighty-one applications were refused for various reasons. Notwithstanding the employment situation, the number of surrenders was slightly less than during the previous year. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1930, was 29,113, an increase during the year of 1,640.

The provision under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry, continues to be of benefit to these men as otherwise they would, in many cases, be excluded from employment. The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal accidents. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims made was 209 and the expenditure was \$35,727 which is practically double the expenditure during 1928-29, although only about one-half of that in 1927-28.

The following is an epitomized statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions in amount and percentage.

Direct payments to men and dependents.....	\$44,348,724	59
Payments for services to men and dependents.....	3,954,283	22
Capital expenditures .....	57,594	74
Stores purchased .....	607,773	94
Payments to outside organizations .....	44,414	73
Recoverable expenditures .....	170,266	63
	\$49,183,057	85
Insurance premiums revenue .....	\$1,666,895	43
Casual revenue .....	150,904	71
	1,817,800	14
	\$51,000,857	99
Administration expense .....	1,344,425	32
	\$52,345,283	31
Expense of the Federal Appeal Board and the Board of Pensions Commissioners .....	503,882	09
	\$52,849,165	40

#### DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE

General, Treatment, Pensions and returned Soldiers' Insurance	\$	1,344,425	32
Percentage—Departmental administration .....		2.544%	

#### ADJUDICATION OF PENSIONS

Board of Pension Commissioners .....	\$331,639	23
Federal Appeal Board .....	172,242	86
		503,882 09
Percentage—Adjudication of pensions .....		.953%
Total administration and adjudication expense .....	\$ 1,848,307	41
Percentage—All expense .....		3.497%

Summarized and complete details of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada are included in the sections of the report governing the activities of this board.

Since the end of the fiscal year as a result of legislation passed at the first session of Parliament in 1930, a number of changes have been made in the work of the department and in the provisions of the Pension Act. After a general discussion in Parliament, all matters concerning the welfare of the veterans were referred to a special committee in the House of Commons. The desire to enlarge

the scope of the legislation in order specially to benefit those who were in need was evident throughout the entire procedure and the report submitted by the committee was unanimous.

The department presented a tentative Bill providing for the issue of allowances to veterans in Canada, both pensioners and non-pensioners, who are unemployable by reason of intangible results of their war service apart from any consideration of their pensionable disability. This Bill with some minor amendments was approved. The Act based thereon follows the lines laid down in the Old Age Pension Act, but sets an age limit of sixty instead of seventy, or an earlier age if the veteran is permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability. The maximum allowance is \$240 per annum for a single man, and \$480 per annum for a married man if he and his wife are residing together. An income of \$125 per annum enjoyed by a single man, or \$250 enjoyed by a married man, whether consisting of personal income or pension, will not be taken into account, but anything in excess of these sums, other than casual earnings, will reduce the allowances payable.

Departmental officials have recognized for several years that there was an economic necessity to render some assistance, other than by way of pension, to men permanently unable to engage in remunerative employment who have seen real service, and the present Act, after many months of investigation of the problem, is the result. It does not apply to all who served in the Canadian forces, but only to those who served in a theatre of actual war, or who are in receipt of a pension or who have accepted a final payment in lieu of annual pension for injury or disease incurred or aggravated during service in respect of 5 per cent or more total disability. In addition it applies to those who served in any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, who were domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment and who served in a theatre of actual war.

The operation of the Act is placed under a War Veterans' Allowance Committee consisting of three members. This committee is independent of the department, although after it has granted an allowance, the department is charged with the duty of the payment and administration thereof.

The major amendments to the Pension Act deal with the re-hearing of pension applications, the lodgment of appeals, the removal of time limits, the broadening of the meritorious section, the stoppage of final payments, the reinstatement to pension of pensioners who accepted a final payment, the provision that marriage after the appearance of the disability before the 1st of January, 1930, is not a bar to the granting of a widow's pension, and a section dealing with the "benefit of doubt".

Under the amendments, the Federal Appeal Board ceased to function on September 30, 1930. Provision was made for the appointment of a Pension Tribunal consisting of nine persons and a Pension Appeal Court consisting of three persons.

The new procedure provided that applications be made in the first instance to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, but that if a pension is not awarded, the case be referred, through the channels provided for in the Act, to the Pension Tribunal, to be dealt with by a quorum of that body at an open hearing.

An appeal lies from any decision of the Pension Tribunal to the Pension Appeal Court on the subject of attributability, or whether any pre-enlistment disability was wilfully concealed, was obvious, was of a nature to cause rejection

from service, or was congenital; or in respect of the degree of any pre-enlistment disability; or the right to receive pension in respect of any period prior to the date of the application therefor; or the jurisdiction of the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension Tribunal to deal with an application; or the interpretation of any provision of the Pension Act. There is no appeal in respect of assessment. All applications previously disposed of by the Federal Appeal Board or the Board of Pension Commissioners may be renewed under the amendment.

Provision was made for the establishment of a branch of the department to be known as the "Veterans' Bureau". This has taken the place of the previous organization of Soldiers' Advisors. The head of the bureau is known as the Chief Pensions Advocate and cases are presented to the Tribunal and the Court by him and by Pensions Advocates located in various parts of Canada. In addition Commission Counsel have been appointed to appear on the hearing of any application and to assist the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court in disposing of claims.

By the removal of the time limit, applications for pension or for reconsideration of any decision or award can be made at any time.

The Board of Pension Commissioners, acting alone, is authorized to award a compassionate pension or allowance under the meritorious section. Applications under this section may be renewed before the Pension Appeal Court by its order.

Notwithstanding that the granting of final payments to those with a pensionable disability of under 15 per cent has been of material benefit to a number of pensioners, in many cases it has created a hardship, in that the money paid has been expended and no further pension has been payable unless the disability has increased. Under an amendment to this effect, no further final payments can be made, and those who have already received such payments are being restored to pension as from the time at which the amount of the final payment received was equal to the sum of the instalments of pension which would have been paid if pension had been continued in the same monthly amount. The restoration to pension and the continuation thereof is subject to the condition that the disability has persisted.

The provision that the widow of a member of the forces whose death results from a war disability shall be entitled to a pension, if she was married to such a member of the forces either before he was granted a pension or before the first January, 1930, has benefited between eight hundred and nine hundred widows, and it will benefit a great many in the years to come.

From the commencement of the Pension Act there has been a provision that the widow of a man who was in receipt of a pension of 80 per cent or upwards, would be granted a pension on the death of her husband, whether his death was attributable to his service or not. At first the time limit during which death from a non-service disability must occur was set at five years from date of discharge or date of commencement of pension, meaning any degree of pension. This was subsequently enlarged to ten years. Reference to the date of discharge has now been struck out and the ten-year period made to run from the time the pensioner is or was placed on a pension of 80 per cent or upwards.

With regard to the "benefit of doubt", it may be well to quote the phraseology of the Act which reads as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act, on any application for pension the applicant shall be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, which shall mean that it shall not be necessary for him to adduce conclusive proof of his right to pension applied for, but the body



adjudicating on the claim shall be entitled to draw and shall draw from all the circumstances of the case, the evidence adduced and medical opinions, all reasonable inferences in favour of the applicant."

The work of the Federal Appeal Board during the fiscal year is set out in the section of the report covering the activities of the Board. In view of the fact, however, that the Board ceased to function on September 30, 1930, the following general particulars are given. During the six months subsequent to March 31, 2,080 cases came before the board for hearing. The monthly average of hearings in this period was considerably more than in any previous 6 months of the board's existence. During this time, 2,238 claims were registered.

In the entire seven years of the board's existence 22,237 appeals were placed before it. Of this number 10,602 were heard; judgments were rendered on all but 81 of the cases heard. The greater number of the 81 cases on which judgment was not issued were claims where the hearings had been adjourned in order that the appellant might endeavour to obtain additional evidence in connection with his claim.

Of the balance of 11,635 cases registered with the board, 4,167 were disposed of as being outside the board's jurisdiction; 1,299 appeals were re-opened and settled by the Board of Pension Commissioners without the necessity of coming to appeal hearing; 754 was the total of cases where further information was required before an exact classification could be made; this including 251 appeals received in the last few days of the board's existence. 5,415 cases normally would have come before the board for hearing later, although in 1,749 of these Official Soldiers' Advisers had stated that they were not ready to proceed.

The members of the board were appointed by Order in Council dated August 17, 1923, and its work continued from that time without a break until its dissolution on September 30, 1930.

The total additional annual liability in respect of pensions awarded under decisions of the Federal Appeal Board on account of adjustments made up to August 31, 1930, was \$823,167.88. In addition the sum of \$2,280,417.80 was paid to ex-members of the forces and their dependents on account of retroactive adjustments of pension and treatment allowances under decisions of the board.

#### NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

During the year under review, in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act through the Food and Drugs Division, considerable progress was made in the methods of controlling adulteration and misbranding, not only in food and drugs of Canadian manufacture, but also in those imported.

Much has been accomplished through the Narcotic Division in the control of the distribution of narcotics, and the very material improvement mentioned in my last report, has been continued.

In the Immigration Medical Inspection Division, the policy of having the medical examination of prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and the continent of Europe conducted prior to their embarkation was continued with satisfactory results.

The quarantine service at the principal ocean ports was maintained and no major infectious disease made its appearance during the year.

The work of the Division of Child Welfare on Maternal Mortality has resulted in increased attention being paid to that subject by the medical profession and the public. The new publications of the Division on Infantile Paralysis and Rickets were in great demand by physicians and the general public.

The chief sanitary engineer of the department, through his division, reports further material progress in the protection of the travelling public and crews aboard common carriers in traffic throughout the Dominion of Canada. The work done during the Shrine Convention at Toronto has made available interesting and worthwhile information concerning a sanitary phase of railroad travel which has not been brought to light heretofore. Conventions involving the movement of thousands of people present a problem that has to be carefully handled by the railroads and sanitarians concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. AMYOT,  
*Deputy Minister.*

# PENSIONS DIVISION

## MEDICAL TREATMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATIONS ON MARCH 31, 1930

District	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total strength
		In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	
A	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	121		271		31		423		423
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	191	1			8		199	1	200
D	Christie Street Hospital.....	381	5	2		33	1	416	6	422
F	Westminster Hospital.....	101		428		12		541		541
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	165		3		3		171		171
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital.....	102		1		2		105		105
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	175	1	1		17	1	193	2	195
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	55					1	55	1	56
	Total.....	1,291	7	706		106	3	2,103	10	2,113

## TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the department, 627 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:—

Departmental Institutions.....	406
Other Institutions in Canada.....	158
In England.....	1
In United States.....	2

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

	On strength 31-3-29	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-30
Australian.....	6	13	13	2	4
French.....		4	4		
Newfoundland.....	4	16	17		3
New Zealand.....	1	6	5		2
South African.....	2		1		
United States.....	8	16	14	2	8
Total.....	21	55	54	5	17

The following figures give the approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the department to March 31, 1930:—

July 1, 1915 to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission, approximately.....	22,742
Jan. 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919, by D.S.C.R.....	36,625
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
Total.....	196,051

## CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.....	122,651
Total.....	2,026,290

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH

	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental institutions.....	1,291	7	706	.....	106	3	2,103	10
Institutions in Canada.....	494	3	351	2	256	.....	1,101	5
Institutions in Great Britain.....	31	2	42	1	8	.....	81	3
Institutions in United States.....	58	.....	25	.....	35	.....	118	.....
Out-patient class: Attending office clinics.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	1,874	38	1,124	3	405	3	3,403	44

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1929	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	605	15	76	675	11	92	29	2,887
May.....	665	11	73	678	15	105	37	2,801
June.....	616	7	64	653	12	68	29	2,726
July.....	629	11	54	646	7	72	28	2,667
August.....	580	8	47	621	12	65	36	2,568
September.....	592	9	61	483	7	43	23	2,674
October.....	695	7	75	614	19	64	16	2,738
November.....	838	16	118	716	12	71	39	2,872
December.....	703	12	69	560	8	58	29	3,001
1930								
January.....	1,075	16	103	736	14	73	32	3,340
February.....	910	8	78	758	11	73	33	3,461
March.....	1,001	16	78	992	9	71	37	3,447
Totals.....	8,909	136	896	8,132	137	855	368	*3,447

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—Admissions..... 481

Discharges..... 445

Patient strength as at March 31, 1929..... 2,998

\*Patient strength as at March 31, 1930..... 3,447



## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the number of In-Patients and Out-Patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930:—

All Institutions—Year	In patients	Out patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,261	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447

## VETERANS CARE CASES

On March 31, 1930, there were 183 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority, distributed as follows:—

District	Institution	On strength 1-4-29	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-30
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	24	21	2	2	12	1	32
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.....			1	1			
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	5	11			3	1	12
C	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.		1	1	1		1	
D	Christie Street Hospital Toronto, Ont.....	26	34	5	9	17	6	33
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.....			5	5			
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1						1
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....		8	4	1	1		10
	Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.....			1				1
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	11	11	7	4	5		20
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	2	5	1	4	4		
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....		1			1		
	Convalescent Home, Winnipeg Beach, Man.....			3	3			
H	Grey Nuns Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		1		1			
	Holy Family Hospital, Prince Albert, Sask.....		1		1			
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	14	10	3	1	3	2	21
	General Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....			1	1			
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....		3					3
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....		1					1
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	25	25			6	4	40
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....	7	6		1	4		8
	County Hospital, E. Saint John, N.B.....		1					1
	Provincial Hospital, W. Saint John, N.B.....			1		1		
	Totals.....	115	140	35	35	57	15	183

## DENTAL SERVICES

The Dental Division is responsible for the provision of dental services, but eligibility to receive same is determined by the Board of Pension Commissioners, and the Medical Division.

The following classes are entitled to be supplied with dental relief, the type of dental treatment permissible differing with the classification.

1. Ex-service men who require dental treatment for conditions accepted by the Board of Pensions Commissioners as the result of injuries or disease attributable to service.

2. Ex-service men who are undergoing courses of medical or surgical treatment as in-patients in a hospital, or sanatorium, or as out-patients, certified by the specialist in charge of the case, to require dental attention as an essential part of the treatment occasioned by pensionable disabilities, also pensioners called in for pension examinations certified by the pensions medical examiner to require dental attention to reduce or prevent an increase in the pensionable disability.

3. Ex-service men receiving treatment in a mental institution under the control of the department who are not eligible for dental treatment as above may be given whatever dental attention the dental surgeon may certify to be absolutely necessary for their health and comfort.

Dental services are supplied through departmental clinics and dental representatives. Clinics are located mainly in departmental institutions. Dental representatives provide dental services in those localities not served by departmental clinics, and are paid for such services at departmental rates.

The number of dental clinics operated by the department underwent no change during the fiscal year 1929-30, and remains at ten.

There has been an increase in the number of clinical treatments and number of patients completed during this fiscal year as compared with the previous fiscal year. The following are the comparative figures:—

	1928-29		1929-30	
	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	32,517	1,334	32,916	1,475
Dental representatives.....	3,038	318	8,209	708
United States Veterans' Bureau.....	673	65	1,020	94
Total.....	36,228	1,717	42,145	2,277

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES

The manufacture of artificial limbs was first undertaken by the department in 1916, since when there has been a steady progression and development of orthopædic services. These not only include the major type of appliances, i.e. artificial legs and arms, spinal braces, arm and leg splints, orthopædic boots, but also all classes of minor appliances such as artificial eyes, facial masks, eye-glasses, body belts, etc.

This branch is responsible for the manufacture or supply of any prosthesis which a disabled ex-member of the forces has to wear, or use, on account of injury or disease related to his military service; these are supplied, maintained and renewed at departmental expense. Certain beneficiaries who have been accepted for treatment by the department may receive prostheses as an adjunct to treatment when on departmental strength only.

Orthopædic services are rendered through a main manufacturing and fitting depot at Toronto; branch depots at Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, with sub-depots at Edmonton and Victoria.

During the year under review the development of the manufacture of metal limb component parts of Duralumin has been very gratifying and the department is nearing the stage where the entire limb will be produced within the Dominion.

It will be noted from the statistics which follow that appliances are also made for beneficiaries of Allied Governments and Workmen's Compensation Boards, and in addition a few are supplied to beneficiaries of other Dominion Government departments.

NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1929				Delivered during April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930				
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Comp- ensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Comp- ensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Total
Legs (all types).....	9,458	187	604	303	396	36	26	22	11,032
Arms (all types).....	2,815	203	71	22	61	30	2	3	3,207
Orthopædic boots.....	59,995½	167	1,236½	534	6,398	33	162	78	68,604
Peg legs.....	1,562	108	12	2	26	16	5		1,731
Optical supplies.....	28,864	358	429	383	1,675	64	70	35	31,878
Minor orthopædic appliances.....	184,993½	1,554½	6,254½	2,416	23,083	312	517	429	219,559½
Repairs to legs.....	60,990	248	2,123	571	5,823	35	371	66	70,227
Repairs to arms.....	4,958	93	72	24	382	6	10	1	5,546
Repairs to boots.....	69,094	25	787	449	7,027½	7	98	65	77,552½
Repairs to all other ap- pliances.....	15,328	27	394	56	1,253		33	13	17,104
Totals.....	438,058	2,970½	11,983	4,760	46,124½	539	1,294	712	506,441

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications and placements of disabled ex-service men during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930:—

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	2,285
Placements—Temporary.....	6,065
Cancellations.....	4,603
Unemployed.....	1,729
Total.....	14,682

### MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent.....	285
Placements—Semi-permanent.....	489
Placements—Temporary.....	1,022
Cancellations.....	200
Unemployed.....	846
Total.....	2,842

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## EXPENDITURE

Salaries—\$9,199.50. Office expenses—\$614.94. Total—\$9,814.44.

## SUMMARY

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Applications and Placements of ex-service men during the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1929—Mar. 31, 1930.

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending placements
March 31, 1929.....	17,998	11,307	4,565	2,126
March 31, 1930.....	17,524	10,146	4,803	2,575

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased..... 474

The number of men for whom employment was found decreased 1,161.

This is partially accounted for by decreased number of applicants.

Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1930..... 48,145

Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1930..... 8,851

Total number of pensioners..... 56,996

Increase in number of pensioners over previous year..... 2,376

Of this number 2,575 were registered as unemployed, an increase of 449 over previous year.

## RELIEF

Relief is issued in the form of orders for food, rent, fuel, etc. When these orders are submitted by vendors or landlords with a certificate that the goods have been delivered or services rendered, payment is made. The actual expenditure during the fiscal year was \$517,947.19, a portion of which was in respect of orders issued prior to March 31, 1929. The value of orders issued during the fiscal year 1929-30 was \$510,081.15.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1929-30 as compared with previous years:—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Number of men.....	4,079	4,182	4,647	5,548
Number of times relief issued.....	32,999	38,373	36,602	51,155
Average number of times relief issued per man.....	8.09	9.18	7.88	9.22
Value of relief orders issued.....	\$ 333,222 02	\$ 390,004 02	\$ 367,231 48	\$ 517,947 19

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Vetcraft factories operated by the department are located at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver and at Victoria one is operated under an agreement with the Canadian Red Cross Society. Unfortunately the workshop at Vancouver was totally destroyed by fire on February 19, 1930.

These factories give employment under sheltered conditions to former members of the Forces who have been classified as "Problem Cases." The object is to study carefully the physical and mental condition of the man and to graduate him through different stages of work until his self-confidence and work ability are restored and he is able to accept employment in the outside labour market. Unfortunately industrial conditions have been such that great difficulty has been experienced in placing men in outside industries.



During the year under review efforts were continued towards making the benefits of sheltered employment more active and 206 new cases were admitted and 198 discharged. On March 31, 1930, 292 men were on the strength. The problem of operating these Vetract Factories with sub-standard labour is a difficult one in view of the keen competition which has to be met, but on the whole the response from those employed, many of whom have little remaining work value, is very good. The poppies and wreaths which are distributed for sale throughout the Dominion on Armistice Day provide work for men who would have little or no value in any other class of occupation.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On March 31, 1930, there were 10 men undergoing vocational training, distributed as follows:—

District	On strength 1-4-29	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-30
A.....	1		1	—
B.....	2	2	3	1
C.....	2	1	3	—
D.....	14	14	22	6
F.....		1		1
G.....	3	1	4	—
H.....	1		1	—
I.....		1	1	—
J.....	1	4	3	2
K.....				—
Totals.....	24	24	38	10

### INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM CASES

On March 31, 1930, 13 men were receiving probational training with industrial or other establishments in an endeavour to help them to become self-supporting. They were distributed as follows:—

District	Employed at	On strength 1-4-19	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-30
B	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....		1	1	—
C	Ottawa, Ont.....	7	12	17	2
D	Hamilton, Ont and Toronto, Ont.....	3	7	9	1
G	Winnipeg, Man.....		11	6	5
H	Regina, Sask.....	1	1	2	—
J	Vancouver, B.C. and Victoria, B.C.....		11	7	4
K	Saint John, N.B.....	3	2	4	1
		14	45	46	13

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of fund March 31, 1929.....	\$ 6,866,911 13	
Income 1929-1930.....	1,668,183 92	
Interest 1929-1930.....	287,503 68	
Expenditures.....		\$ 853,912 47
Balance.....		7,968,686 26
	<hr/>	
	\$ 8,822,598 73	" \$ 8,822,598 73
Policies in force March 31, 1930.....	29,113	" \$64,728,863 21

## ACCOUNTS BRANCH

The various items of income and expenditure set out in statement No. 1, are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's reports.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as in preceding year; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1929-30*

On the left side is shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of trust funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side is shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which render service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of trust funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1930, by Fiscal Years*

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1930, by Fiscal Years*

4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1930*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross Workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1930*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1930*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1930*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1931*

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$42,893,964 11	Direct Payments to Men and Dependents:—	
“ — Re-establishment.....	8,956,037 19	Pensions.....	\$40,160,568 67
Revenue.....	1,199,185 84	Re-establishment.....	4,188,155 92
Casual Revenue.....	150,904 71		————— \$44,348,724 59
Deposits to Trust Funds—1929-30.....	\$ 2,377,646 71	Payments for Services to Men and Dependents.....	3,954,283 22
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1929.....	7,570,897 60	Capital Expenditures.....	57,594 74
		Stores Purchased.....	607,773 94
		Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the Department.....	44,414 73
		Recoverable Expenditures.....	170,266 63
			—————
		Cost of Administration.....	\$49,183,057 85
			—————
			1,344,425 32
		Casual Revenue.....	150,904 71
			—————
			\$50,527,483 17
		Board of Pension Commissioners.....	\$50,678,387 88
		Federal Appeal Board.....	331,639 23
			—————
			172,242 86
			—————
		Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1930.....	\$51,182,269 97
		Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions.....	8,663,161 03
		“ — Re-establishment.....	\$ 2,919,212 22
			—————
			383,992 94
			—————
			3,303,205 16
			—————
			\$63,148,636 16
			—————
			\$63,148,636 16
			—————



APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions—</i>	
Vote 73 N. W. Rebellion 1885 and General.....	\$ 35,000 00
74 Civil Flying.....	5,000 00
75 European War Pensions.....	42,000,000 00
Statute Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	853,964 11
	<hr/>
	\$42,893,964 11
 <i>Re-Establishment—</i>	
Statute Salary—Minister of Department.....	\$ 10,000 00
Vote 19 Civil Government.....	3,300 00
Statute—Salaries—Commissioners B. P. C.....	19,000 00
Vote 232 Care of Patients.....	2,600,000 00
233 Salaries.....	\$ 2,950,000 00
Overdraft ".....	22,458.06
	<hr/>
Vote 234 Compensation.....	1,900,000 00
Overdraft ".....	138,811 47
	<hr/>
235 Vocational Loans.....	2,038,811 47
236 Interest on Funds.....	2,000 00
237 Unemployment Relief.....	5,000 00
444 ".....	
	<hr/>
238 Operating.....	550,000 00
239 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	300,000 00
240 Sheltered Employment.....	75,000 00
241 Federal Appeal Board.....	175,000 00
Statute—Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	
	<hr/>
	37,000 00
	<hr/>
242 Grant to Canadian Legion, B. E. S. L.....	167,000 00
243 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	10,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	2,467 66
	<hr/>
	8,956,037 19

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Pensions—</i>	
<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
Pensions.....	\$36,718,064 79
Retractive Adjustments.....	1,275,535 37
Final Payments—B. P. C. Awards.....	497,013 60
Federal Appeal Board Awards.....	337,330 05
Gratuities.....	111,333 40
Final Payments by Agreement.....	19,508 71
New Zealand Pensions.....	11,867 72
Supplementary—Imperial ".....	222,402 83
Burial Grants.....	29,095 34
French, Italian, etc.....	40,600 99
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	16,134 31
	<hr/>
	\$39,278,946 11
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	854,124 11
North West Rebellion 1885 and General.....	27,258 45
Civil Flying.....	240 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,160,568 67
 <i>Compensation—Treatment and Training.....</i>	<i>2,196,983 00</i>
Vocational Loans.....	189 64
Interest on Trust Funds.....	2,518 88
Unemployed Relief.....	510,081 15
Sheltered Employment—Wages to Operatives in Department Workshops.....	186,578 76
War Service Gratuity.....	15,698 54
Funds under Administration.....	417,824 41
Industrial Problem Cases.....	4,705 54
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers.....	1,715 67
	<hr/>
<i>Returned Soldiers Insurance—</i>	
Death Benefits.....	218,717 13
Annuities.....	321,513 84
Disability Benefits.....	3,183 74
Cash Surrender Values.....	265,078 88
Return of Premiums.....	26,099 28
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	17,357 46
	<hr/>
	851,860 33
	<hr/>
	4,188,155 92

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED MARCH 31, 1930—Continued

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Con.

## REVENUE

Vote 232 Care of Patients.....	\$ 192,139 78
233 Salaries.....	78,029 60
234 Compensation.....	188,283 45
235 Vocational Loans.....	138 96
236 Interest on Funds.....	47 91
237 Unemployment Relief.....	1,948 40
238 Operating.....	145,746 16
240 Sheltered Employment.....	430,445 65
241 Federal Appeal Board.....	6,589 15
75 European War Pensions.....	185,656 78
Statute Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	160 00
	<hr/> \$ 1,199,185 84

## CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment.....	119,970 57
Pensions.....	30,934 14
	<hr/> 150,904 71

## FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity</i> —	
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	174,577 89
Revenue.....	1,274 66
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance</i> —	
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	6,866,911 13
Revenue—Premiums.....	\$ 1,666,895 43
“ Interest on the Fund.....	286,740 03
	<hr/> 1,953,635 46

*Funds under Administration*—

Balance at March 31st, 1929.....	529,408 58
Revenue—Pensions, etc.....	422,736 59
	<hr/> 9,948,544 31

## DISBURSEMENTS—Con.

## RE-ESTABLISHMENT

## PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Hospital Treatment</i> —	
Departmental Hospitals.....	\$ 2,076,963 88
Outside Hospitals and Sanatoria.....	1,238,833 71
Dental Treatment.....	61,807 94

*Limb Factory Operations*—

Factory Operations.....	\$ 200,613 52
Outside Purchases and Repairs.....	33,567 10
Appliances Issued and Repairs.....	39 10
	<hr/> 234,219 72

*Transportation*—

Patients and Escorts.....	53,366 56
Pensioners.....	56,592 72
Travelling Medical Boards.....	2,279 22
	<hr/> 112,238 50
Funeral Expenses.....	28,116 85

*Sheltered Employment*—

Halifax Vetscraft Shop.....	14,772 72
Montreal.....	24,780 70
Toronto.....	64,818 47
Hamilton.....	13,118 03
Winnipeg.....	19,539 72
Regina.....	28 31
Calgary.....	11 77
Vancouver.....	17,924 43
	<hr/> 154,994 15

## Vocational Training Expense.....

Rehabilitation Committee—Montreal.....	1,511 28
	<hr/> 9,814 44

*Employers' Liability Compensation*—

Quebec.....	548 04
Nova Scotia.....	574 75
Ontario.....	13,640 83
Manitoba.....	5,585 28
Saskatchewan.....	375 36
Alberta.....	14,178 00
British Columbia.....	825 49
	<hr/> 35,727 75

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\$ 3,954,283 22

*Capital Expenditures*.....\$ 57,594 74

*Stores Purchased—*

General Treatment and O. & S.A. Stores.....\$ 342,653 28  
 Vetreft Stores.....265,120 66

607,773 94

PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF  
 DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....20,000 00  
 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....5,970 57  
 Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....10,000 00  
 Can. Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop....8,444 16

44,414 73

RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....36,285 03  
 Accounts Receivable.....133,981 60

170,266 63

COST OF ADMINISTRATIONS

*Salaries—*

Minister.....\$ 10,000 00  
 Civil Government.....9,300 00  
 Executive and General.....1,112,878 95  
 Insurance.....51,589 45

1,183,768 40

*General—*

Telegrams, Telephones, Postage,  
 etc.....29,342 55  
 Transportation and Travelling.....29,699 70  
 Transportation and Travelling In-  
 vestigators.....4,927 40  
 Stationery and Office Supplies.....58,187 51  
 Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Bond-  
 ing.....615 00  
 Light, Heat, Power and Water  
 Rates.....1,462 96  
 Janitors' Supplies.....4,384 70  
 Maintenance and Repairs to Build-  
 ings, Equipment and Furniture..7,865 83  
 Automobile Expense.....5,158 69  
 Freight and Express.....3,307 75  
 Special Publicity.....3,151 63  
 Miscellaneous Expense.....12,553 20

160,656 92

1,344,425 32

Carried forward.....\$63,148,636 16

\$50,527,433 17

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
MARCH 31, 1930—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Con.*

Brought forward.....\$63,143,636 16

DISBURSEMENTS—*Con.*

## CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment.....	119,970 57
Pensions.....	30,934 14
	<hr/>
	150,904 71

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\$50,678,387 88

## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Commissioners.....	19,000 00
Staff.....	281,696 49
	<hr/>
	300,696 49

*General—*

Telegrams, Telephones, Postage, etc.....	1,775 38
Transportation and Travelling....	13,364 36
Transportation and Travelling In- vestigators.....	12,004 68
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	1,700 56
Freight and Express.....	702 58
Miscellaneous Expense.....	466 08
Bank and Legal Charges.....	929 10
	<hr/>
	30,942 74

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331,639 23

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\$51,010,027 11

## FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

Salaries—Members of the Board.....	\$ 37,000 00
“ Staff.....	55,719 53
“ Soldiers’ Advisers.....	33,007 25
General Expenses of Board.....	33,572 60
General Expenses of Soldiers’ Advisers.....	12,943 43
	<hr/>
	172,242 86

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172,242 86

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\$51,182,269 97

## FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratiuity—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	\$ 174,577 89
Revenue.....	1,274 66
	<hr/>



Disbursements.....	\$ 175,852 55	
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	15,698 54	160,154 01
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	6,866,911 13	
Revenue.....	1,953,635 46	
Payments to Beneficiaries.....	\$ 8,820,546 59	
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	851,860 33	7,968,686 26
<i>Funds under Administration—Pensions, Army Pay, etc.—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1929.....	\$ 529,408 58	
Revenue.....	422,736 59	
Payments to Beneficiaries.....	\$ 952,145 17	
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	417,824 41	534,320 76
		8,663,161 03

## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions—</i>		
Vote 73 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and General.....	7,741 55	
74 Civil Flying.....	4,760 00	
75 European War Pensions..	2,906,710 67	2,919,212 22
<i>Re-establishment—</i>		
Vote 232 Care of Patients.....	\$ 239,285 14	
235 Vocational Loans.....	1,949 32	
236 Interest on Funds.....	2,529 03	
237 Unemployment Relief..	32,052 81	
238 Operating.....	20,023 88	
239 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	39,272 25	
240 Sheltered Employment..	47,534 22	
241 Federal Appeal Board..	1,346 29	383,992 94
Grand Total, Appropriations, Revenue and Funds.....	\$63,148,636 16	
Grand Total, Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....	\$63,148,636 16	

No. 2.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1930

Details	Total	April, 1916 to March, 1924	Fiscal Year 1924-25		Fiscal Year 1925-26		Fiscal Year 1926-1927		Fiscal Year 1927-1928		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	407,990,889 11	184,096,532 10	33,706,885 88		35,970,776 35		36,614,989 52		38,460,658 72		40,047,757 21		39,093,289 33	
North West Rebellion.....	408,961 87	216,718 80	35,348 69		34,028 84		35,264 16		30,689 52		29,653 41		27,258 45	
Fenian Raid.....	8,193 54	7,064 38	466 25		662 91									
Militia Long Service.....	7,264,954 01	2,640,869 85	696,274 60		697,919 84				759,175 43		873,123 74		853,964 11	
Civil Flying.....	3,349 22	2,005 17	144 05		240 00				240 00		240 00		240 00	
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479 80												
Total Cost of Pensions.....	421,613,827 55	192,900,670 10	34,439,119 47		36,703,627 94		37,394,120 12		39,250,763 67		40,950,774 36		39,874,751 89	
Less Casual Revenue.....	784,802 45	385,294 24	78,273 76		148,918 79		47,794 77		26,678 41		56,908 34		30,934 14	
Net Cost of Pensions.....	420,829,025 10	192,505,375 86	34,360,845 71		36,554,709 15		37,346,325 35		39,224,085 26		40,893,866 02		39,943,817 75	

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners are included with Re-establishment expenditures.

No. 3.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1930

Details	Total	July, 1915 to March, 1924		Fiscal Year 1924-25		Fiscal Year 1925-26		Fiscal Year 1926-27		Fiscal Year 1927-28		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Minister's Salary.....	81,741 91	25,277 76	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	6,464 15	10,000 00	6,464 15	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Civil Government.....	268,531 29	161,985 80	23,280 00	23,280 00	18,780 00	20,770 00	18,780 00	20,770 00	18,780 00	19,995 49	19,995 49	14,420 00	14,420 00	9,300 00	9,300 00
Capital.....	3,593 810 31	3,568,939 06	3,876 16	3,876 16	8,371 79	6,412 30	8,371 79	6,412 30	8,371 79	2,092,339 48	2,092,339 48	2,441,208 49	2,441,208 49	2,360,714 86	2,360,714 86
Care of Patients.....	33,703 650 15	20,014 041 57	4,644 98	4,644 98	2,349,808 76	1,333 05	2,349,808 76	1,333 05	2,349,808 76	2,688,384 50	2,688,384 50	2,672,785 27	2,672,785 27	2,972,458 06	2,972,458 06
Vocational Expense.....	3,785,389 55	31,752,386 99	3,260,307 12	3,260,307 12	2,924,255 29	1,223,736 42	2,924,255 29	1,223,736 42	2,924,255 29	1,176,973 76	1,176,973 76	1,814,326 32	1,814,326 32	2,638,811 47	2,638,811 47
Salaries.....	48,584,538 92	46,466,498 45	1,989,066 34	1,989,066 34	1,421,347 46	4,752 41	1,989,066 34	4,752 41	1,989,066 34	675 06	675 06	753 96	753 96	50 68	50 68
Compensation.....	56,130,744 46	547,493 34	5,489 50	5,489 50	19,554 97	23,745 35	5,489 50	19,554 97	23,745 35	20,710 15	20,710 15	10,557 59	10,557 59	2,470 97	2,470 97
Vocational Loans.....	174,178 86	76,758 73	20,381 10	20,381 10	230,480 85	299,155 45	20,381 10	230,480 85	299,155 45	217,174 23	217,174 23	271,052 44	271,052 44	279,976 12	279,976 12
Interest on funds.....	6,457,530 84	4,954,036 91	265,054 80	265,054 80	372,545 02	374,081 14	265,054 80	372,545 02	374,081 14	430,479 91	430,479 91	378,987 86	378,987 86	517,947 19	517,947 19
Operating.....	6,545,752 61	4,037,740 36	433,971 13	433,971 13	74,997 18	65,174 80	433,971 13	74,997 18	65,174 80	71,694 88	71,694 88	19,672 04	19,672 04	35,727 75	35,727 75
Unemployment Relief.....	331,152 05	33,798 60	30,087 70	30,087 70	172,447 49	158,421 69	33,798 60	172,447 49	158,421 69	132,835 79	132,835 79	158,790 92	158,790 92	127,465 78	127,465 78
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	1,268,515 49	307,667 16	210,886 60	210,886 60	2,454 85	3,484 97	307,667 16	210,886 60	2,454 85	127,543 21	127,543 21	123,780 56	123,780 56	128,653 71	128,653 71
Special Publicity.....	14,149 87	6,852 95	2,454 85	2,454 85	119,303 54	31,000 00	6,852 95	2,454 85	119,303 54	31,000 00	31,000 00	34,741 94	34,741 94	37,000 00	37,000 00
Federal Appeal Board.....	837,721 45	82,715 03	132,750 96	132,750 96	476 60	2,212 40	82,715 03	132,750 96	476 60	2,212 40	2,212 40	2,712 76	2,712 76	2,467 66	2,467 66
Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board.....	195,741 94	2,173 32	2,835 65	2,835 65	2,720 00	2,720 00	2,173 32	2,835 65	2,720 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Appellate Board.....	14,720 66	1,120 00	3,840 00	3,840 00	176,483 49	176,483 49	1,120 00	3,840 00	176,483 49	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	3,840 00	2,173 32	2,835 65	2,835 65	3,536,455 51	3,536,455 51	2,173 32	2,835 65	3,536,455 51	3,536,455 51	3,536,455 51	3,536,455 51	3,536,455 51	3,536,455 51	3,536,455 51
Superannuation Fund No. 4.....	20,000 00	3,712 939 00	7,228 94	7,228 94	39,566 41	39,566 41	3,712 939 00	7,228 94	39,566 41	39,566 41	39,566 41	39,566 41	39,566 41	39,566 41	39,566 41
Grant to Can. Legion, B.P.C.L.....	3,712 939 00	3,536,455 51	7,228 94	7,228 94	37,961 54	37,961 54	3,536,455 51	7,228 94	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54
Provisional Bonus.....	7,228 94	39,566 41	37,961 54	37,961 54	5,480 24	5,480 24	39,566 41	37,961 54	5,480 24	5,480 24	5,480 24	5,480 24	5,480 24	5,480 24	5,480 24
Medical Appeal Board.....	39,566 41	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54	136,795 29	136,795 29	37,961 54	37,961 54	136,795 29	136,795 29	136,795 29	136,795 29	136,795 29	136,795 29	136,795 29
Reparation.....	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54	37,961 54	48,302 45	48,302 45	37,961 54	37,961 54	48,302 45	48,302 45	48,302 45	48,302 45	48,302 45	48,302 45	48,302 45
Civil Pay—G. T. R. Em- ployees.....	37,343 22	37,343 22	37,343 22	37,343 22	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	37,343 22	37,343 22	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29
Increases in Salary—Reclai- mation.....	5,480 24	136,795 29	136,795 29	136,795 29	541,829 30	541,829 30	5,480 24	136,795 29	541,829 30	541,829 30	541,829 30	541,829 30	541,829 30	541,829 30	541,829 30
War Bonus.....	136,795 29	541,829 30	541,829 30	541,829 30	19,000 00	19,000 00	136,795 29	541,829 30	19,000 00	19,000 00	19,000 00	19,000 00	19,000 00	19,000 00	19,000 00
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Com- mission.....	48,302 45	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	20,000 00	20,000 00	48,302 45	24,667,838 29	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
War Appropriation.....	24,667,838 29	541,829 30	541,829 30	541,829 30	191,846,063 53	191,846,063 53	24,667,838 29	541,829 30	191,846,063 53	191,846,063 53	191,846,063 53	191,846,063 53	191,846,063 53	191,846,063 53	191,846,063 53
Pensions—Salaries and Con- tingencies.....	541,829 30	19,000 00	19,000 00	19,000 00	4,543,339 13	4,543,339 13	541,829 30	19,000 00	4,543,339 13	4,543,339 13	4,543,339 13	4,543,339 13	4,543,339 13	4,543,339 13	4,543,339 13
Salaries—Commissioners B.P.C.....	19,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	19,000 00	20,000 00	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48
Grant to East Post Fund.....	20,000 00	2,738,654 34	2,738,654 34	2,738,654 34	9,012,199 57	9,012,199 57	20,000 00	2,738,654 34	9,012,199 57	9,012,199 57	9,012,199 57	9,012,199 57	9,012,199 57	9,012,199 57	9,012,199 57
Total Cost of Re-Establish- ment.....	191,846,063 53	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	144,473,880 48	7,765,840 86	7,765,840 86	191,846,063 53	144,473,880 48	7,765,840 86	7,023,018 86	7,023,018 86	7,993,832 17	7,993,832 17	8,572,044 25	8,572,044 25
Less Casual Revenue.....	4,543,339 13	2,738,654 34	2,738,654 34	2,738,654 34	446,587 40	446,587 40	4,543,339 13	2,738,654 34	446,587 40	180,611 26	180,611 26	143,576 99	143,576 99	117,922 70	117,922 70
Net Cost of Re-Establish- ment.....	187,303,324 40	141,735,225 14	141,735,225 14	141,735,225 14	8,559,150 38	8,559,150 38	187,303,324 40	141,735,225 14	8,559,150 38	6,841,407 60	6,841,407 60	7,820,255 18	7,820,255 18	8,454,121 55	8,454,121 55

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY PROVINCES  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H.O.	Ottawa.....	19,657 92	1,057 70	18,252 87	172 40	174 95
"A"	Quebec.....	75,331 73		28,729 16	45,958 46	644 11
"B"	Nova Scotia and Prince Ed- ward Island.....	33,749 05		7,816 87	25,087 84	844 34
"C"	Eastern Ontario.....	2,660 37	90 00	2,570 37		
"D"	Central Ontario.....	183,033 34		75,672 45	103,486 23	3,874 66
"E"	Western Ontario.....	19,529 57		18,768 98		760 59
"G"	Manitoba.....	31,346 02		7,903 09	21,258 65	2,184 28
"H"	Saskatchewan.....	6,382 95		6,218 74		164 21
"I"	Alberta.....	11,717 68		11,627 15		90 53
"J"	British Columbia.....	24,513 05	197 45	10,521 10	13,601 40	193 10
"K"	New Brunswick.....	7,104 47		4,681 55		2,422 92
"M"	London, England.....	26 21		26 21		
	Totals.....	415,052 36	1,345 15	192,788 54	209,564 98	11,353 69

No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY DISTRICTS  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Quebec.....	\$ 933 05
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	1,846 58
Eastern Ontario.....	1,639 31
Central Ontario.....	7,184 87
Western Ontario.....	1,160 84
Manitoba.....	1,082 98
Saskatchewan.....	1,410 24
Alberta.....	3,153 09
British Columbia.....	3,863 20
New Brunswick.....	1,841 39
Total.....	<u>\$24,115 55</u>

No. 6.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Great Britain.....	\$ 22,603 66
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,035 40
British Dominions, United States of America and other Allied Govern- ments.....	20,337 01
Canadian Government Departments.....	10,492 10
Vetcraft Workshops.....	36,916 62
Other Miscellaneous Accounts.....	14,719 98
Total.....	<u>\$ 193,104 77</u>



## No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Service	Total expenditure
Administrative Personnel.....	\$ 12,063 35
Investigations, Administrative and Pensions.....	4,549 02
Transportation, B.P.C. Staff.....	1,656 23
Men called in for treatment or orthopaedic repairs.....	32,470 12
Men called in for clinical treatment.....	5,476 55
Transportation of deceased patients and escorts thereto.....	395 64
Travelling medical boards.....	752 83
Transportation of pensioners.....	46,854 04
Last Post Fund.....	88 61
Vetercraft Staff travelling.....	1,051 58
Blind ex-members of the forces.....	1,617 98
Men taking vocational training.....	144 28
Transportation issued in lieu of relief.....	221 55
O. & S.A. Staff travelling.....	683 74
Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	6,657 71
Federal Appeal Board, Soldiers' Advisers travelling.....	826 14
Federal Appeal Board, ex-Imperial Appellants.....	134 27
Freight and express.....	\$ 115,648 64
	26,169 84
Total net expenditure.....	\$ 141,818 48
Accounts receivable.....	6,258 27
Total gross expenditure.....	\$ 148,076 75

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		%
Canadian National Railways.....	\$76,540 00	62.8
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	35,869 60	29.4
Sundry railways.....	9,497 31	7.8
Total.....		100.0
		\$ 121,906 91
Freight and Express—		
Canadian National Railways.....	\$11,196 25	42.8
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	4,313 79	16.5
Canadian National Express.....	7,717 25	29.5
Canadian Pacific Express.....	1,732 05	6.6
Sundry railways.....	1,210 50	4.6
Total.....		100.0
		26,169 84
Total amount paid to Railways.....		\$ 148,076 75

No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1923-24 TO 1930-31

	1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>RE-ESTABLISHMENT—</b>																
Civil Government.....	39,200 00		28,820 00		21,500 00		21,560 00		21,560 00		14,920 00		9,300 00			
Capital.....	30,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		1,920 00		1,900,000 00		2,306,000 00	
Care of Patients.....	3,500,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,350,000 00		2,350,000 00		2,200,000 00		2,450,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,800,000 00	
Vocational Expense.....	5,000 00		20,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00							
Salaries.....	4,425,000 00		3,553,000 00		3,100,000 00		2,850,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,950,000 00		3,106,000 00	
Compensation.....	3,200,000 00		2,100,000 00		1,810,000 00		1,490,000 00		1,350,000 00		1,920,000 00		1,900,000 00		2,300,000 00	
Operating.....	600,000 00		450,000 00		400,000 00		300,000 00		250,000 00		290,000 00		300,000 00		500,000 00	
Unemployment Relief.....	500,000 00		200,000 00		350,000 00		375,000 00		450,000 00		250,000 00		550,000 00		250,000 00	
Vocational Loans.....	35,000 00		20,000 00		10,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00	
Interest on Funds.....	22,000 00		22,000 00		20,000 00		25,000 00		22,500 00		21,000 00		5,000 00		10,000 00	
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	75,000 00		30,000 00		75,000 00		75,000 00		75,000 00		100,000 00		75,000 00		60,000 00	
Sheltered Employment.....	375,000 00		390,000 00		250,000 00		225,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		200,000 00	
Medical Appeal Board.....	50,000 00															
Federal Appeal Board.....	357,993 00		150,000 00		150,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00	
Reparation.....	25,000 00															
Special Publicity.....	20,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		3,000 00				10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00	
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....													20,000 00		30,000 00	
Grant to Last Post Fund.....															355,115 00	
Salaries and Contingencies B.P.C.....															19,000 00	
Salaries—Commissioners B.P.C.....															37,000 00	
Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board.....			31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		32,083 33	
Pensions Tribunal.....															12,833 33	
Appeal Court.....															1,000,000 00	
War Veterans' Allowances.....																
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....															14,666 66	
<b>Total.....</b>	13,304,196 00		9,609,820 00		8,587,500 00		7,893,560 00		7,433,060 00		8,118,920 00		8,776,300 00		10,868,698 32	
<b>PENSIONS—</b>																
European War.....	33,050,000 00		22,990,000 00		35,000,000 00		36,500,000 00		38,600,000 00		39,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		50,000,000 00	
Fenian Raid.....	1,000 00		750 00		750 00											
North West Rebellion.....	40,000 00		45,000 00		40,000 00		36,000 00		40,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00	
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	600,000 00		650,000 00		700,000 00		700,000 00		800,000 00		850,000 00		850,000 00		900,000 00	
Civil Flying.....	10,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00	
<b>Total.....</b>	33,701,000 00		33,690,750 00		35,745,750 00		37,241,000 00		39,445,000 00		39,890,000 00		42,890,000 00		50,940,000 00	
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	47,005,196 00		43,300,570 00		44,333,250 00		45,134,560 00		46,878,060 00		48,008,920 00		51,666,300 00		61,808,698 32	

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Number of Claims and amounts paid to Workmen's Boards and to Employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
		\$ cts.
Quebec.....	7	548 04
Nova Scotia.....	8	574 75
Ontario.....	98	13,640 83
Manitoba.....	45	5,585 28
Saskatchewan.....	4	375 36
Alberta.....	44	14,178 00
British Columbia.....	3	825 49
Total.....	209	35,727 75

## STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

District	Staff			Salaries		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	428	2	430	636,480	2,700	639,180
"A".....	247	16	263	326,424	18,800	345,224
"B".....	89	3	92	128,586	3,000	131,586
"C".....	44	1	45	85,180	2,400	87,580
"D".....	403	19	422	617,590	17,952	635,542
"E".....	242	13	255	288,145	13,608	301,753
"G".....	98	18	116	151,308	19,140	170,448
"H".....	33		33	59,340		59,340
"I".....	73	2	75	128,432	2,760	131,192
"J".....	153	6	159	230,254	8,580	238,834
"K".....	43	1	44	57,112	1,500	58,612
"M".....	9	1	10	17,100	3,000	20,100
Total.....	1,862	82	1,944	2,725,951	93,440	2,819,391

## STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1929-30

	1929	1930	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,146	1,181 (1)	61.0
Service in England.....	161	162 (2)	8.3
Service in Canada.....	80	76 (3)	3.8
Rejected or exempted from military service.....	13	13	0.7
Over and under age.....	32	47	2.5
Civilians—(Male).....	11	9	0.4
Civilians—(Female).....	429	456 (4)	23.3
Total.....	1,872	1,944	100.0

NOTE:—

(1) includes 105 nursing sisters.

(2) " 28 "

(3) " 5 "

(4) " 42 "

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1929-1930

	1929	1930	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,036	1,076	80.0
Service in England.....	130	134	9.7
Service in Canada.....	75	71	5.1
Rejected or exempted from military service.....	13	13	1.0
Boys and men under and over military age.....	32	47	3.5
Civilians (Male).....	11	9	0.7
Total.....	1,297	1,350	100.0
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,281		94.9
Male Staff without War Service.....	69		5.1

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Trustee*.

The following statement of loans, advances and repayments made during the period, April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, indicates the activity of the fund:—

Cash on hand 31-3-29.....	\$ 12,687 61	
Sundry advances outstanding 31-3-29.....	48,003 50	
Total advances made—5,980.....	164,983 94	
Refunds received.....		156,608 71
Donations made.....		5,036 22
Bad debts written off.....		305 25
Administration expenses.....		307 94
Sundry loans outstanding.....		48,436 77
Cash on hand 31-3-30.....		14,980 16
	<u>\$ 225,675 05</u>	<u>\$ 225,675 05</u>

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Subscriptions.....		\$ 93,710 20
Interest on same.....		69,812 97
Securities held at cost.....	\$ 54,871 75	
Face value \$63,000.		
Loans outstanding—		
Head office.....	37,146 80	
Districts.....	11,289 97	48,436 77
Donations—		
Current period.....	5,036 22	
Previously made.....	25,598 90	
		30,635 12
Bad debts, written off—		
Current period.....	305 25	
Previous years.....	12,788 90	
		13,094 15
Administration Expenses—		
Current period.....	307 94	
Previously expended.....	1,197 28	
		1,505 22
Cash on hand—		
Districts.....	10,378 00	
Head office.....	4,602 16	14,980 16
	<u>\$ 163,523 17</u>	<u>\$ 163,523 17</u>



## APPENDIX

## ADMINISTRATION OF CANTEEN FUND

## ONTARIO

## Trustees:

Major Gen. V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., Chairman.

Lieut.-Col. Bertram O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C.

Capt. W. S. Haney, M.P.P.

Capt. John Jules Ferry.

Mr. Percy T. Bould.

Major Alexander C. Lewis, Secretary.

On reviewing the operations of the Ontario Canteen Fund the trustees feel that it has functioned very satisfactorily in supplying assistance in urgent cases of need amongst ex-service men and their dependents.

For the year 1928-29 the trustees report that they were able to close the year's operations with a favourable balance on the right side of the books, feeling at the same time that no worthy case brought to their attention had been neglected.

The educational activity is the one in which the trustees are most interested in and is also the one which meets with the most general approval amongst the men themselves.

From the report of 1929-30 it is noted that the demands on the resources of the fund during the year showed a very large increase over the previous period. In accordance with the Board's policy no application deserving of assistance and coming within the fund has been refused or neglected.

The trustees express their appreciation of the assistance they have received from the branches of the Canadian Legion throughout the province.

The following statements of accounts cover the years 1928-29 and 1929-30:—

## 1928-29

Investments 1-4-28.....	\$ 968,698 42	Relief.....	\$ 37,229 78
Cash on hand.....	55,588 25	Education.....	6,737 00
Interest.....	50,400 63	Administration.....	5,299 46
		Administration 1927-28.....	1,583 33
		Balance on hand.....	34,589 31
		Investments 31-3-29.....	989,248 42
	<u>\$ 1,074,687 30</u>		<u>\$ 1,074,687 30</u>

## 1929-30

## ONTARIO

Investments 1-4-29.....	\$ 989,248 42	Relief.....	\$ 54,350 81
Cash on hand.....	34,589 31	Administration.....	7,406 28
Amount received.....	8,247 40	Cash on hand.....	21,627 24
Interest.....	50,497 62	Investments 31-3-30.....	999,198 42
	<u>\$ 1,082,582 75</u>		<u>\$ 1,082,582 75</u>

## CANADA FUND

Amount received.....	\$ 51,418 54	Relief.....	\$ 1,624 30
Interest.....	1,557 50	Cash on hand.....	16,526 74
		Investments 31-3-30.....	34,825 00
	<u>\$ 52,976 04</u>		<u>\$ 52,976 04</u>

## QUEBEC

## Trustees:

Brig.-General G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Brig.-General E. deB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Lt.-Colonel C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M.  
 Lt.-Colonel John F. Buckley, Secretary.

The trustees have continued the policy previously adopted and carried out, during the year under review.

Relief has been granted and assistance given in cases of ex-soldiers and their dependents which, after thorough investigation, were found deserving. Assistance has been given principally in cases of sickness, accidents or other circumstances beyond the recipients' control.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments 1-4-29.....	\$ 294,325 50	Overdraft 1-4-29.....	\$ 203 42
Amounts received.....	2,324 40	Premium on bonds written off,	
Interest, Overseas account.....	15,609 13	Canada account.....	325 50
Refunds, Overseas account.....	25 00	Grants, Overseas account.....	11,224 67
Interest, Canada account.....	611 79	Grants, Canada account.....	115 00
		Administration.....	2,206 99
		Cash in bank.....	4,820 24
		Investments, Canada account, 31-3-30	14,000 00
		Investments, Overseas account 31-3-30	280,000 00
	<u>\$ 312,895 82</u>		<u>\$ 312,895 82</u>

## NOVA SCOTIA

## Trustees:

Capt. the Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D., Chairman.  
 Major Edgar J. Vickery, Secretary.  
 Mr. John Vincent MacNeil.

During the two years under review the Nova Scotia Board of Trustees has continued the policy of granting assistance in cases of ex-service men and their dependents where deserving. Assistance was given to tubercular cases at the sanatorium and locally until such time as more adequate provision could be made for them by the Government.

The trustees have made direct contributions to the Canadian Legion as in this way valuable assistance could be granted to returned men as a whole.

The trustees have also issued loans to ex-service men in temporary difficulties. These loans are repayable to the fund.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

1928-1929

Investments.....	\$ 38,563 25	Sickness relief (\$6,001.64, less repayment \$4,009.96).....	1,991 68
Cash on hand, 1-4-28.....	689 76	Unemployment relief.....	3,353 90
Loans outstanding 1-4-28.....	11,397 13	Grant to Legion.....	2,065 00
Income from investments.....	1,192 40	Loan to "Legionary".....	8,000 00
Profit on sale of bonds.....	530 95	Loans to ex-service men.....	13,467 63
Overdraft, Eastern Trust Co.....	251 95	Administration.....	4,006 70
		Cash on hand 31-3-29.....	63 33
		Investments 31-3-29.....	19,677 20
	<u>\$ 52,625 44</u>		<u>\$ 52,625 44</u>

## 1929-1930

Investments 1-4-29.....\$	19,677 20	Overdraft Eastern Trust Co. 1-4-29..\$	251 95
Cash on hand 1-4-29.....	63 33	Sickness relief (\$4,340.72 less refunds, \$210.00).....	4,130 72
Loans outstanding 1-4-29.....	13,467 63	Unemployment relief.....	221 55
Loan to "Legionary", outstanding 1-4-29.....	8,000 00	Grant to Legion.....	1,250 00
Allotment from Dominion Govern- ment: Distribution of fund previously reserved against claims.....	1,109 80	Grant for radio at Camp Hill hos- pital.....	250 00
Income from investments.....	829 18	Loans to ex-service men.....	14,677 63
Overdraft, Eastern Trust Co., 31-3-30.	611 41	Loans to Legionary.....	8,000 00
		Loss on sale of bonds.....	126 65
		Administration.....	1,858 37
		Cash on hand 31-3-30.....	108 33
		Investments 31-3-30.....	12,883 35
	<u>\$ 43,758 55</u>		<u>\$ 43,758 55</u>

## NEW BRUNSWICK

## Trustees:

Major J. P. Bourgeois, Chairman.

Major J. Gilbert Hart, Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. M. C. Buchanan, M.C.

During the period under review the New Brunswick Board of Trustees had administered the fund under the policy pursued in previous years.

In consequence of the exceptional unemployment situation in this province during this year, the demands on the fund have been proportionally greater.

The board having found that in some instances payment in cash did not reach the families, it was decided to adopt the practice of issuing relief by means of order vouchers for groceries, fuel and rent, thereby ensuring relief where the greater distress existed. The present procedure is similar to that followed by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The method of investigation has been further improved and with the co-operation of the Canadian Legion, the Red Cross Society, the Family Welfare Bureau, the Dominion Employment Bureau and others, complete information of each case has been obtained.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

Investments 1-4-29.....\$	87,208 37	Relief and grants, less repayments...\$	7,168 64
Cash on hand 1-4-29.....	3 36	Canada service.....	75 00
Loans outstanding 1-4-29.....	150 00	Advance Imperial Canteen fund.....	115 00
Canada fund.....	814 40	Administration.....	1,059 78
Interest.....	3,810 19	Balance on hand 31-3-30.....	541 83
Profit on sale of bonds and exchange...	36 05	Investments 31-3-30.....	83,062 12
	<u>\$ 92,022 37</u>		<u>\$ 92,022 37</u>

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Trustees:

Lt.-Col. A. D. Wilson, D.S.O., Chairman.

Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.

Capt. W. Hobart Molson, M.C.

In pursuance of the established policy of the board, relief was given to those entitled to benefit from the fund on account of illness, death or other emergency not provided for through other channels.

Cases may be presented to the trustees for consideration from any source, but it has been found very desirable to obtain them through recognized returned men's organizations, as in this way the information necessary before grants can be made is more easily obtainable, and it might be emphasized

that this Trust Fund cannot be disbursed without the fullest information, and and as so many cases are ones of emergency, it is essential that information should be available promptly.

It will be noted that the fund itself has not been called upon for any expense of administration, the reason being that the provincial government has placed in the hands of the trustees the necessary funds to meet all expenses in connection with disbursement of the Canteen Fund; whilst, as far as the trustees are concerned, they serve without remuneration and travel at their own expense.

The trustees wish to express their appreciation of Brig. General E. W. Hilliam, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who, following the death of the late secretary, Col. F. A. Robertson, acted as honorary secretary for the balance of the year.

The following is a statement of account:—

Investments 1-4-29.....	\$ 213,225 95	Overdraft 1-4-29.....	\$ 1,584 61
Interest.....	9,495 33	Relief.....	36,267 72
Loans repaid.....	500 00	First mortgage.....	1,813 96
Further cash received.....	2,188 80	Bank balance.....	1,487 45
		Investments.....	184,256 34
	<u>\$ 225,410 08</u>		<u>\$ 225,410 08</u>

#### CANADA FUND

Amount received.....	\$ 13,646 11	Relief.....	\$ 1,190 74
Interest.....	259 97	Bank balance.....	12,715 34
	<u>\$ 13,906 08</u>		<u>\$ 13,906 08</u>

#### MANITOBA

##### Trustees:

Brig. General R. W. Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman.  
 Brig. General H. M. Dyer, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Lt.-Colonel the Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., M.A.

Durng the year under review the Manitoba Board of Trustees has continued the policy previously adopted, viz:—

- (1) Assistance (in special cases) in the education of the dependents of ex-service men.
- (2) Assistance in urgent cases among ex-service men, their widows, orphans and dependents resulting from sickness, operations, etc.

At the end of June, 1929, the arrangements for carrying on the investigation work were changed and a separate investigation office was established by the trustees. The result has been found satisfactory. Certain expenditures for equipment, etc., made necessary by the change, should not be repeated during the life of the fund.

As a consequence of the prevalence of unemployment it was necessary to relieve many cases of great distress. In giving this relief the trustees have kept in mind the fact that a job is worth more than monetary assistance, and their investigator has in many cases been successful in securing work for these men and thus re-establishing them on an economic basis.

The educational work of the fund continues to meet a very real need. All deserving and promising cases are being helped as far as possible, at the university, in business colleges and high schools in preparation for their life work, and the results are highly satisfactory.



The following is a statement of account:—

Investments, April 1, 1929.....	\$ 224,445 76	Relief.....	\$ 18,061 17
Loans outstanding, April 1, 1929.....	161 93	Education.....	2,947 38
Furniture, April 1, 1929.....	1 00	Loans written off.....	212 69
Cash in hand, April 1, 1929.....	1,477 24	Furniture.....	302 04
Interest.....	9,468 91	Administration.....	4,614 66
Profit on sale of securities.....	516 06	Cash in hand 31-3-30.....	274 15
Cash received.....	2,130 80	Investments 31-3-30.....	211,789 61
	<u>\$ 238,201 70</u>		<u>\$ 238,201 70</u>

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Trustees:

Major E. H. Strong, M.C., Chairman;  
Major Dan. F. Tierney;  
Capt. Wm. A. McLaren.

The Prince Edward Island Board of Trustees reports that assistance has been rendered, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to ex-members of the forces and their dependents, for relief in cases of distress.

The amount shown in the statement, namely \$15,500, which forms the assets of the fund, is on deposit with the provincial Government and by arrangement with the provincial treasurer the required amounts are withdrawn from time to time and deposited in the bank, a new deposit receipt being issued to the board after every withdrawal.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments, 1-4-29.....	\$ 16,500 00	Relief.....	\$ 2,104 00
Cash on hand 1-4-29.....	537 22	Administration.....	79 58
Interest.....	1,186 54	Cash on hand 31-3-30.....	687 98
Amount received.....	147 80	Investments 31-3-30.....	15,500 00
	<u>\$ 18,371 56</u>		<u>\$ 18,371 56</u>

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Trustees:

Capt. A. H. White, Chairman;  
Dr. Charles G. Cox;  
Lt.-Col. James McAra.

During the fiscal year under review the Saskatchewan Canteen Fund Board has followed the previous policy of giving financial assistance either in the nature of loans or grants, each case being thoroughly investigated.

A considerable amount has been donated along educational lines, making it possible for soldiers' dependents to receive commercial courses and high school education which otherwise could not have been undertaken.

It has become evident that as the time goes on the demands on the fund will be considerably increased due to ex-soldiers who, while at present in apparent good health, may find themselves "burnt out" at any time. The trustees therefore feel that it is important that the fund should be conserved as far as possible to meet such conditions in the future without, however, neglecting at the present time those cases which after investigation are found to be deserving of assistance.

The trustees wish to express their appreciation of the co-operation they have received from the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Red Cross and Saskatchewan Command of the Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

OVERSEAS FUND			
Investments 1-4-29.....	\$	161,016	38
Cash on hand 1-4-29.....		604	35
Loans outstanding 1-4-29.....		1,644	01
Suspense account 1-4-29.....		26	00
Interest.....		7,745	88
Additional Trust Fund.....		1,432	40
Relief.....	\$	14,131	23
Loans written off.....		3,015	01
Suspense account.....		50	00
Loss on sale of bonds.....		27	60
Administration.....		1,117	88
Due from Canada Fund.....		1,603	67
Cash on hand.....		2,014	45
Investments.....		150,509	18
	\$	172,469	02
	\$	172,469	02

CANADA FUND			
Investments 1-4-29.....	\$	7,681	43
Cash on hand 1-4-29.....		1,187	89
Interest.....	\$	443	15
Less accrued.....		73	10
		370	05
Due Overseas Fund.....		1,603	67
Relief.....		1,450	00
Cash on hand.....		1,784	71
Investments.....		7,608	33
	\$	10,843	04
	\$	10,843	04

#### YUKON TERRITORY

Trustees:

Mr. G. I. MacLean, Chairman;  
Mr. Hamilton Daglish;  
Mr. John F. MacLennan.

The fund is used for the relief of ex-service men or their dependents whose cases are specially deserving but who are not eligible for assistance from other sources. Each case is dealt with on its individual merits.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments 1-4-29.....	\$	3,573	50	Loans—less repayment.....	\$	1,890	65
Balance on hand 1-4-29.....		886	59	Balance on hand.....		2,096	31
Loans outstanding 1-4-29.....		2,785	30	Investments at cost.....		3,573	50
Canada Fund 1-4-29.....		53	80				
Interest.....		261	27				
	\$	7,560	46		\$	7,560	46

#### UNITED KINGDOM

The Canteen Fund in Great Britain is administered by the United Services Fund in accordance with the regulations under which the British Canteen Fund operates.

A considerable number of deserving cases were looked after and assisted through this fund, in matters pertaining principally to children's education, hospital maintenance and care of convalescing children of Canadian ex-service men in the United Kingdom.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

1929			
April 1—Balance available—		£	s. d.
(As per third annual return).....		8,727	0 1
1930			
March 31—Deduct—			
Amount distributed in grants for relief of Canadian ex-service men for year to date.....		902	9 9
Add—		7,824	10 4
Interest allowed.....		181	17 0
Balance available.....		8,006	7 4

## UNITED STATES

The Canteen Fund in the United States is administered by the American Red Cross.

Only the ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who served in France or England, or the Royal Canadian Navy overseas may be assisted from this fund.

This assistance is given by means of grants and loans which are made by the different chapters of the American Red Cross.

The chapter's own funds are used in all transactions. Chapters are reimbursed immediately for grants made. Loans are usually carried by chapters for about six months before being presented as uncollectable. If at the end of that time the chapter's efforts to collect from the beneficiary have failed, reimbursement may be sought from the Canteen Fund through National Headquarters. However, if the veteran has repaid even a small part, or shown evidence of a desire to do so, he is given an extension of time and the chapter withholds request for reimbursement from the fund.

National Headquarters continues to retain absolute control of the fund by reserving the right to disallow reimbursement of any loan or grant made to an applicant who does not fully meet the eligibility requirements. Chapters are instructed to verify a man's service and otherwise establish his eligibility before advancing any material assistance from the fund. If money is advanced to an ineligible applicant, the expense of the loan or grant is met from the chapter's own funds.

A comparison with last year's report shows that there has been a considerable increase (22) in the number of cases reported from the Eastern area during these twelve months, and a somewhat larger decrease (28) in the number from the Pacific area. The number of cases in the Midwestern area has remained practically the same—one less having been reported than during the previous twelve months.

The following is a report showing the status of the fund since the last report:—

Balance in fund 31-3-29.....	\$ 43,500 91	Uncollectible loans, 1-4-29 to 31-3-30\$	983 87
Interest 1-4-29 to 31-3-30.....	1,816 42	Grants 1-4-29 to 31-3-30.....	5,110 17
		Balance in fund, 31-3-30.....	39,223 29
	<u>\$ 45,317 33</u>		<u>\$ 45,317 33</u>

## IMPERIAL CANTEEN FUND

## Trustees:

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., Calgary;

Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, D.S.O., Montreal;

Lt.-Colonel B. O. Hooper, M.C., D.S.O., Toronto.

The Imperial Canteen Fund has been of considerable service to a number of Imperial ex-service men during the fiscal year 1929-30. The trustees have freely devoted a large amount of time to its administration.

The following is a statement of account:—

Investments at 1-4-29.....	\$ 10,096 63		
Balance on hand at 1-4-29.....	5,015 03		
Loans outstanding at 1-4-29.....	5,462 30		
Interest.....	559 46		
Loans written off as uncollectible.....		\$ 7,573 30	
Grants.....		6,128 13	
Administration.....		311 23	
Balance on hand.....		4,091 77	
Investments at cost as at 31-3-30.....		3,028 99	
	<u>\$ 21,133 42</u>	<u>\$ 21,133 42</u>	





# BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19 (George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DEXTER,  
*for Secretary.*

OTTAWA, October 16, 1930.

## STATISTICAL REVIEW

### LEGISLATION

No new pension legislation was enacted during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

### BENEFICIARIES

There was a slight decrease in the number of dependent pensions awarded during the period under review, whereas disability awards increased by 2,376. The number of disability and dependent pensions in force as at March 31, 1930, was as follows:—

Disability.....	56,996
Dependent.....	19,644
Total.....	<u>76,640</u>

The total number of persons receiving benefits under the Pension Act as at March 31, 1930, was 202,842, representing an increase of 7,600 over the total for the preceding fiscal year.

### LIABILITY

The total liability in respect of pensions under the Pension Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, was \$37,802,510, which is an increase of \$617,202 over the liability for the preceding fiscal year.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year was 25,697, as compared with 26,881 for the preceding fiscal year.

Detailed information of the board's activities and expenditure in connection therewith will be found in the statistics appended as compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

## STATISTICS

(As compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health)

### SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1929.....	54,572
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....	1,774
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....	1,603
Total.....	<u>57,949</u>
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930....	953
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1930.....	<u>56,996</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## DEPENDENTS

Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1929.....	20,014
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....	584
Dependent pensions reinstated during fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....	104
Total.....	20,702
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930....	1,058
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1930.....	19,644

## DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS

Total pensions in force March 31, 1929.....	74,586
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....	2,358
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....	1,707
Total.....	78,651
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....	2,011
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1930.....	76,640

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1930

	Number	Annual Liability
		\$ cts.
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities.....	1,774	352,849 00
Dependents.....	584	271,580 00
Total.....	2,358	624,429 00
Pensions reinstated—		
Disabilities.....	1,603	313,014 00
Dependents.....	104	23,514 00
Total.....	1,707	336,528 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities.....	953	557,566 00
Dependents.....	1,058	330,226 00
Totals.....	2,011	887,792 00
Final payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof.....	319	24,850 00
Additional gratuities awarded.....	38	2,175 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension.....	38	2,725 00
*Total.....	395	29,750 00
Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or diseases.....	13,919	
(a) Number of applicants <i>re</i> above.....	8,811	
(2) Dependents.....	1,321	
Additional or other allowances refused—		
Dependent and disability pensioners.....	285	
FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD		
Awards in force resulting from judgments of F.A.B. (included above).....	406	150,709 00
*Gratuities awarded resulting from judgments of F.A.B. (included above).....	10	625 00

\*Does not form part of annual liability.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1930

Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.
Dependents—		
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602 00
1919.....	16,753	9,593,055 50
1920.....	17,823	10,841,169 50
1921.....	19,209	12,954,140 54
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237 00
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621 00
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843 00
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825 00
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530 00
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276 00
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351 00
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158 00
1930.....	19,644	10,742,518 00
Disabilities—		
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00
Totals—		
1918.....	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	76,640	37,802,510 00

STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF PENSIONERS AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Resident in	Disabilities			Dependents			Total		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
Quebec.....	3,956	6.9	1,910,254	1,544	7.9	894,736	5,500	7.2	2,804,990
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	3,304	5.7	1,580,257	1,271	6.5	642,107	4,575	6.0	2,222,454
Eastern Ontario.....	3,401	6.0	1,554,482	1,989	5.0	577,870	4,390	5.7	2,132,352
Central Ontario.....	11,456	20.0	5,640,047	4,077	20.8	2,466,597	15,533	20.3	8,106,644
Western Ontario.....	3,739	6.6	1,931,970	929	4.7	538,762	4,668	6.1	2,470,732
Manitoba.....	5,581	9.8	2,447,089	1,252	6.4	725,568	6,833	8.9	3,172,657
Saskatchewan.....	2,478	6.1	1,557,149	554	2.8	296,760	4,032	5.3	1,853,909
Alberta.....	4,495	7.9	2,058,218	808	4.1	468,259	5,303	6.9	2,526,477
British Columbia.....	7,067	12.4	3,327,005	1,695	8.6	1,083,806	8,762	11.4	4,410,811
New Brunswick.....	1,668	2.9	817,874	1,687	3.5	350,588	3,355	3.1	1,168,462
Great Britain.....	3,162	5.7	1,746,951	3,904	20.2	1,754,747	7,126	9.3	3,501,698
United States.....	5,263	9.3	2,282,720	1,586	8.1	826,940	6,849	8.9	3,109,660
*Other Countries.....	426	0.7	205,976	288	1.4	115,688	714	0.9	321,664
Total.....	56,996	100	27,059,992	19,644	100	10,742,518	76,640	100	37,802,510

\*Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows—

Africa.....	28	East Indies.....	3	Iceland.....	4	Poland.....	3
Australia.....	120	Egypt.....	1	India.....	5	Roumania.....	2
Belgium.....	43	Finland.....	59	Italy.....	31	Russia.....	16
Bermuda.....	13	France.....	1	Java.....	27	Serbia.....	4
British West Indies.....	43	Germany.....	10	Japan.....	9	South America.....	13
Central America.....	1	Greece.....	15	Mexico.....	8	Spain.....	1
China.....	3	Hawaiian Islands (Pacific).....	5	Montenegro.....	8	Strait Settlements.....	13
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	Holland.....	1	Newfoundland.....	95	Sweden.....	1
Danzon, International Territory.....	1	Hungary.....	1	New Zealand.....	55	Turkey.....	1
Denmark.....	12	Lithuania.....	9	Switzerland.....	4		
		Norway.....		Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	52	Total.....	714



## DISABILITY PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	3,956	1,370	34.3
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	3,304	1,148	34.5
Eastern Ontario.....	3,401	1,093	32.3
Central Ontario.....	11,456	4,205	36.0
Western Ontario.....	3,739	1,420	37.8
Manitoba.....	5,581	2,039	36.3
Saskatchewan.....	3,478	1,337	38.4
Alberta.....	4,495	1,679	37.5
British Columbia.....	7,067	2,558	36.9
New Brunswick.....	1,668	557	33.9
Great Britain.....	3,162	1,498	47.7
United States.....	5,263	2,292	43.4
Other Countries.....	426	214	50.3
Total.....	56,996	21,410	37.6

## DISABILITIES

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	49,318	86.4	23,423,605
England.....	5,040	8.5	2,317,907
Canada.....	2,315	4.6	1,160,999
Other theatres of war.....	323	0.5	157,481
Total.....	56,996	100	27,059,992

## DEPENDENTS

STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED, NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH, 1930.

Theatre of War	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	17,334	88.4	9,293,427
England.....	1,185	6.3	739,491
Canada.....	983	5.0	628,368
Other theatres of war.....	142	0.3	81,232
Total.....	19,644	100	10,742,518



STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITY FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.—*Concluded*

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							\$	\$	\$
GASTRO INTESTINAL SYSTEM.....	1,618	4.5	341	1.5	1,959	3,460	606,139	72,835	678,974
Appendicitis and Peritonitis									
Gastric ulcer and Duodenal Ulcer									
Cirrhosis of liver, etc.									
URINARY AND GENITAL....	1,289	3.6	99	0.5	1,388	2,233	579,985	36,046	616,031
Nephritis									
Nephrolithiasis and Pyelitis									
Hydronephrosis, etc.									
AMPUTATION AND DISARTICULATIONS.....	238	0.7	3,173	14.9	3,411	4,462	226,367	2,852,409	3,078,776
Shoulder									
Arm									
Hip									
Knee, etc.									
G.S.W.'s AND INJURIES TO JOINTS.....	1,428	4.1	2,600	12.2	4,028	5,809	515,313	916,590	1,431,903
Shoulder									
Elbow									
Hip									
Ankle, etc.									
G.S.W.'s, INJURIES, FRACTURES.....	4,363	12.3	11,443	53.5	15,806	21,331	1,918,580	4,249,927	6,168,507
Skull									
Humerus									
Femur, etc.									
GENERAL DISEASES AND INJURIES.....	994	2.8	557	2.7	1,551	3,834	275,138	111,061	386,199
Brain Tumors									
Disfigurement									
Flat Feet									
Malaria									
Raynaud's Disease, etc.									
VENEREAL DISEASES SEQUELAE.....	71	0.3	74	0.5	145	202	32,298	26,718	59,016
Locomotor Ataxia									
General Paresis of Insane									
Gonorrhoeal Arthritis, etc.									
Total.....	35,586	100	21,410	100	56,996	85,150	17,288,138	9,771,854	27,059,992

## DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	48,193	84.57	22,840,191	84.41
Sergeant.....	5,128	8.98	2,394,734	8.85
R.S.M.....	225	0.39	99,800	0.37
W.O.....	148	0.26	59,003	0.22
Lieutenant.....	1,687	2.96	784,457	2.89
Captain.....	828	1.45	430,920	1.59
Major.....	342	0.60	208,099	0.76
Lt. Colonel.....	118	0.21	94,543	0.35
Colonel.....	7	0.01	7,403	0.03
Brig. General and upwards.....	7	0.01	10,440	0.04
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	311	0.55	128,989	0.48
Nurses—Captain.....	2	0.01	1,413	0.01
Total.....	56,996	100	27,059,992	100

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS  
UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	56,996	
Disability pensioners' wives.....	42,306	
Disability pensioners' children.....	73,810	
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,441	
Disability pensioners' (widowers, section 22-9 Pension Act).....	179	
		<u>174,732</u>
Dependent pensioners.....	19,644	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	6,400	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,647	
		<u>27,691</u>

## SUPPLEMENTARY AWARDS

## DISABILITY

Militia Pension Act (sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	31	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (sections 45 and 47 Pension Act).....	273	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (section 48 Pension Act).....	3	
		<u>307</u>

## DEPENDENT

Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	7	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 46 and 47 Pension Act).....	66	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46 Pension Act).....	1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46 Pension Act).....	35	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46 Pension Act).....	3	
		<u>112</u>
Grand Total.....		<u>202,842</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

Pension Act, 1901.....	1,047	
Pension Act (1885 and General).....	69	
Order in Council P.C. 2187.....	1	
R.N.W.M.P.....	3	
Total.....	<u>1,120</u>	

\*ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT AND  
OTHER WARS

Victoria Cross (5 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	16	
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	290	
Total.....	<u>306</u>	

\*These Annuities are paid by Great Britain.



## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Annual liability
		\$
Widow.....	7,831	6,575,546
Mother.....	5,870	2,334,834
Father.....	870	249,500
Orphan children.....	401	181,752
Grandparents.....	22	7,610
Brothers and sisters.....	50	13,980
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	9	2,400
Other relatives.....	10	7,524
Children.....	3,086	851,464
Parents (J).....	1,495	517,908
Total.....	19,644	10,742,518

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Wives.....	42,306
Children.....	73,810
Mothers.....	1,119
Fathers.....	164
Parents.....	154
Other relatives.....	4
Widowers (section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	179
Total.....	117,736

In addition to the foregoing allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under section 26 of the Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness.....	321
Wear and tear of clothing (section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	3,944

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Number in family	Families	Total number of children
1.....	2,348	2,348
2.....	834	1,668
3.....	187	561
4.....	65	260
5.....	33	165
6.....	15	90
7.....	1	7
8.....	3	24
9.....	1	9
Total.....	3,487	5,132

Number of widows with pensionable children.....	3,487
Number of widows without pensionable children.....	4,344

Total..... 7,831

Percentage of widows with pensionable children.....	44.3
Percentage of widows without pensionable children.....	55.7

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	5,132
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	4,213
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	535
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	7

Total..... 9,887

Children of disability pensioners.....	2,800
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	2,182
Brothers and sisters and other relatives.....	5
Total.....	<u>4,987</u>

## DEPENDENTS

## BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTION 22-8 PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

Number of children—285

Amount of Bonus—\$12,435.00.

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by section 38—Pension Act (1924 Amendment).

Relationship and number affected	Amount
Widows..... 245	
Children..... 325	
Total..... 570	\$ 19,718 00

## MARRIAGES

## DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

Disability pensioners (allowance for wife granted).....	1,997
Widows remarried—Pensions for children continued.....	72
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children.....	46
Mothers remarried.....	9
Children.....	22
Total.....	2,146

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED, FINAL PAYMENT BY AGREEMENT, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF ALLOWANCES AND NUMBER AFFECTED THEREBY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930.

	Number	Allowances affected	Reduction in amount of yearly liability
			\$ cts.
By agreement.....	60	Wives..... 22 Children..... 28 Mother..... 1	5,034 00

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED, CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930.

	Number of pensions	Number of allowances
Pensions.....	953	
Wives.....		594
Children.....		819
Fathers.....		6
Mothers.....		26
Widowers' allowance.....		3
Helplessness.....		9
Wear and tear of clothing.....		27
Total.....	953	1,484

## ALLOWANCES FOR WEAR AND TEAR OF CLOTHING AS PROVIDED BY 1925 AMENDMENT (SECTION 26) TO PENSION ACT, AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY.

Number	Increased liability
100.....	\$ 4,775 00

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF  
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,868	
Final payments.....	178	
Gratuities—first awards.....	44	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	55	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	140	
Discontinued classified insane.....	201	2,486
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.....		25,697

CHANGES, RE-INSTATEMENTS AND DISCONTINUATIONS FOLLOWING REVIEW  
UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1930.

Relationship to soldier	Number of re-instate- ments	Number discon- tinued	Number of changes	Totals
Mothers.....	9	36	523	568
Fathers.....	9	27	47	83
Parents.....	29	66	125	220
Others.....		1	2	3
Totals.....	47	130	697	874

OTHER ACTIVITIES

DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	7
Parents (jointly).....	1
Number of reinstatements of remarried widows' pension (under Section 40-2 of the Pension Act, 1924 amendment).....	
(a) Pension in force to dependents other than widows.....	4
Number of widows' pensions discontinued for misconduct, section 39, Pension Act—	
(a) When pension is continued on behalf of children or other dependents.....	5
Number of widows' pensions reinstated after being discontinued for misconduct, Section 39, Pension Act—	
(a) Where pension is in force to dependent children or other dependents.....	1
(b) Where pension has been previously discontinued.....	4
Number of children of dependent pensioners or dependents' children awarded increase or decrease in pension rate.....	86
Number of dependent pensioners with allowances for children added.....	7
Number of dependent children or children of dependent pensioners continued after attaining age limit.....	329
Number of dependent pensions—Basis of award changed.....	3
Number of children of dependent pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry...	5
Number of dependent pensioners' children re-instated previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	1
Number of deceased widows' pensions continued to daughter (Section 22-10 Pension Act, 1928 amendments).....	5
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows—1928 amendments—	
Section 32-1a.....	7
32-1b.....	18
Number of awards made by Governor General in Council on recommendation of Special Tribunal under Section 21, Pension Act, Meritorious Clause.....	6



## DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased.....	3,723
Number of disability pensions decreased .....	745
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	12,821
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	1,423
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical review.....	265
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	6,241
Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death...	185
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry..	124
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	223
Fathers.....	68
Parents jointly.....	18
Sister or brother.....	1
Helplessness.....	11
(Section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	68
(Section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	108
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowance.....	2
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	2
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	8
Number of disability pensioners additional allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (Section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	32
Mothers.....	42
Fathers.....	12
Parents (jointly).....	4
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit.....	140
Number of disability pensions reduced 50 per cent for unreasonable refusal of treatment (Section 28, Pension Act).....	5
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	7
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension— (Section 28-1 Pension Act, 1928 amendments).....	8
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	670
Number of disability pensioners' allowances reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	628
Children.....	1,026
Number of awards made by Governor General in Council on recommendation of Special Tribunal under Section 21 Pension Act Meritorious Clause.....	1



## THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

OTTAWA, September 30, 1930.

Col. the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., M.D., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with the provisions of the Pension Act I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work of the Federal Appeal Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. TOPP,  
*Secretary.*

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### REPORT OF THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

Covering fiscal year ending March 31, 1930

During the twelve months ending March 31, 1930, the work of the board proceeded along similar lines to the period covered by the previous year's report. A steady increase in the number of appeals received each month was noted and although the board progressively increased the number of cases dealt with daily at its sessions, the end of the year showed an increase in the total of appeals awaiting hearing as compared to the previous year.

Four thousand two hundred and twenty-two appeals of all classes were received during the year. This was an increase of 1,138 over the previous year, or 36.9 per cent. In the same period the board heard 2,873 appeals, this figure being an increase of 978, or 51 per cent over the number dealt with during the twelve months preceding.

An increasing proportion of the claims placed before the board were found to be within its jurisdiction, and of the total received during the year only 155 were cases which could not be heard by the board owing to the provisions of the Pensions Act which limited the class of cases which could be heard. Two hundred and sixty-seven daily sittings were arranged at different centres throughout the Dominion and as in previous years these sessions took place at points from coast to coast.

Quorums of the board were absent from Ottawa during the year more than 300 days and travelled approximately 28,000 miles in the course of their duties, or a total of approximately 112,000 miles if the aggregate of travel by each member of the board is considered. The policy of hearing appeals in the presence of appellant in his own locality was continued although a number of sessions were again held at Ottawa to deal with appeals in which the appellant desired a decision rendered without appearing in person. Nearly half of the total of appeals received during the year again were received from Ontario.

#### SECOND APPEALS

Second appeals, made possible by the provisions of section 51-5 R.S.C. 1927, continued to be entered, and during the year many such cases were received. To date 567 second appeals have been entered, of which 56 were allowed, 265 disallowed, while 5 are still pending judgment.

## MERITORIOUS CASES

Up to March 31, 1930, a total of 456 applications have been submitted for consideration under section 21 of the Pension Act which has to do with the award of pensions in cases regarded as specially meritorious by a Special Tribunal composed of two members of the Board of Pension Commissioners and two members of the Federal Appeal Board. Of these applications 29 awards have been made under this section.

## IMPERIAL CASES

The board continued during the year to examine Imperial appellants on behalf of the Imperial Pensions Appeal Tribunal and during the year examined and forwarded recommendations in 37 such cases.

## EXPENDITURES

The amount voted by Parliament for the work of the board was again \$130,000. Details of the expenditures appear in the report of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Following are statistical statements covering the work of the board to date:—



	Halifax	Saint John	Charlottetown	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	London	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary	Vancouver	Victoria	Totals
Appeals awaiting further information (including new cases under review).....	29	26	6	10	114	134	128	54	64	43	47	37	22	714
Outside jurisdiction.....	182	132	11	78	935	499	462	177	797	120	209	260	156	4,018
Reopened by B.P.C. since appeal entered and allowed.....	79	32	7	16	160	182	292	101	153	38	76	65	36	1,237
Appeals waiting hearing.....	188	59	18	.....	242	290	983	353	177	49	241	258	68	2,926
Appeals waiting hearing (O.S.A.'s not ready).....	.....	.....	.....	54	285	.....	.....	.....	781	184	.....	.....	75	1,379
Set for hearing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	80	.....	23	.....	.....	126
Heard, judgment outstanding.....	3	4	1	3	14	57	148	20	10	122	153	5	1	541
Heard, adjourned.....	8	15	.....	2	9	16	33	3	7	11	7	5	3	119
Appeals heard, completed.....	688	372	99	159	747	1,274	2,017	648	677	466	661	739	313	8,860
Totals.....	1,177	640	142	322	2,506	2,475	4,063	1,356	2,746	1,033	1,417	1,369	674	19,920
Appeals received since Mar. 31, 1929.....	285	148	31	67	421	496	943	400	303	267	363	365	133	4,222
Meritorious, in preparation.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	9
Meritorious, ready for consideration.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	14
Meritorious, heard by each Board.....	14	3	5	5	17	44	57	24	23	15	26	16	12	271
Meritorious, heard by Special Tribunal.....	10	8	4	4	9	20	44	12	16	3	13	10	9	162
Total meritorious.....	25	13	10	9	32	68	103	36	42	18	52	27	21	456

## IMPERIALS

Appeals heard.....	19	5	1	4	69	39	373	96	86	57	76	132	40	997
Appeals set for hearing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Appeals awaiting.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	3	1	6	1	19
Totals.....	19	5	2	4	70	39	376	98	88	60	77	138	41	1,017



# NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

## FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

This was a year of progress in the Food and Drug Division. The major part of the work was, as heretofore, the administration of the Food and Drugs Act with inspection aid and analytical services for the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division, with laboratory work for the Narcotic Division, for the Department of Agriculture and other departments of Government.

Steadfast adherence to the fundamental principles upon which the policy of administration was based has maintained a measure of protection to the purchasing consumer of foods and drugs in a time when inducements to the practice of adulteration and misbranding are strong because of keen competition. In these days when industrial changes are so numerous with the advance of science and its application to industry, it is sometimes difficult to safeguard the interests of the consumer and to prevent the over-exploitation of new, immature discoveries about which may be woven a spell of romance. False or exaggerated claims were never more profitable. The truthful label is one of the most important forces in combating this evil, and a persistent effort is made to see that food and drug packages are properly marked.

### INSPECTION SERVICES

Twenty-six inspectors, distributed at strategic points, collected 12,287 samples for analysis in the laboratories. This, by no means, represents all the work done; in fact, the stocks and shipments of goods examined were many times greater in number. With a full round of duties including inspections not only of goods on sale, but of importations, with interviews, correspondence and prosecutions, these officers had a busy year. Prosecutions numbered 91, as follows: cream of tartar 1, cocoa 3, flavouring extract 1, drugs 1, maple products 9, meats 51, pepper 8, soft drinks 17. The sum of \$10,022.30 was collected in the fees for analysis, fines and costs. These prosecutions represent only the last recourse in dealing with wilful and persistent breaches of the Act after explanations and warnings have failed. In the figures quoted, the large number for meats was due to the colouring of sausages and the addition of chemical preservatives. Saccharine in soft drinks has also been the cause of numerous prosecutions.

### LABORATORY SERVICES

The laboratories maintained at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver are for regulatory purposes, not for research. Original investigations of scientific problems are undertaken only when the demands of law enforcement render the development of new methods indispensable. The following table shows the number of samples examined in routine:—

SAMPLES EXAMINED IN THE FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Nature of samples	Laboratories					
	Ottawa	Montreal	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Halifax	Toronto
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs....	1,683	1,612	4,201	1,862	1,144	1,784
Department of Agriculture.....	471	699	410	123	24	86
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (narcotics).....	24	92	118	23	13	27
Other departments of Government.....	136	1	204	100	22	1
Miscellaneous.....	33	32	4	10	8	
Totals.....	2,347	2,436	4,937	2,118	1,211	1,898
Grand total.....						14,947

It must be remembered that, like all statistics, these figures must be interpreted with caution and only in the light of understanding. Every analysis is undertaken with a purpose, and it is contrary to policy to make tests and accumulate figures if no use can be made of them when they are assembled. Some analyses are simple, other exceedingly intricate requiring expensive equipment, skilful operation, and the time may not be a few minutes but extend to a week or more. An analyst engaged in this work is in a rather trying position, as his certificates are subject to dispute in the event of the owner of goods seized or detained, deems himself aggrieved and engages an analyst to check up the findings of the Government laboratories. The Dominion analysts are to be congratulated on the fact that in no instance this year was a certificate controverted.

Some of the more important articles of food receiving attention are mentioned in the following tabular summary (see table A) of samples examined. It is to be noted particularly that these samples of any commodity do not represent the entire market, as they are taken mainly from stocks under suspicion. In practically every line there are well-known brands of superior quality. Multiple analyses of such products are not warranted. The money, time and energy so expended is better devoted to the investigation of food merchandise of doubtful purity and incorrect labelling.

TABLE "A"—FOODS

Article	Laboratories						Total	Remarks
	Hali-fax	Mont-real	Ottawa	Tor-onto	Win-nipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.....	2	57	4	47	116	88	314	21 adulterated or misbranded.
Baking powder and materials.....	10	4	31	11	10	5	71	9 adulterated or misbranded.
Beans.....	22	31	3	1	12	171	240	1 excess hydrocyanic acid.
Beverages.....	37	246	53	86	74	9	505	4 prosecutions for saccharin.
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	20	No adulterations.
Butter.....	8	665	300	52	28	561	1,614	1 adulterated (spoilage).
Canned foods.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	24	32	19 adulterated or misbranded.
Cheese.....	2	68	43	11	18	46	188	17 adulterated.
Cocoa and chocolate.....	17	67	15	65	25	28	217	No adulterations.
Cocoa butter.....	.....	2	.....	23	.....	3	28	2 misbranded.
Coffee, ground, essences and substitutes.....	35	.....	10	14	29	.....	88	66 adulterated or misbranded.
Confectionery.....	.....	10	31	189	39	275	544	7 adulterated.
Cream of tartar.....	.....	3	12	13	6	.....	34	5 adulterated.
Eggs—processed and substitutes.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	8	15	6 condemnations (shrimps and smelts).
Figs.....	45	23	1	56	1	52	178	28 adulterated or misbranded, 1 prosecution.
Fish, including shell-fish..	1	.....	9	2	1	264	277	No adulterations.
Flavouring extracts.....	57	8	45	31	23	18	182	18 misbranded.
Flour.....	2	2	14	2	4	2	26	9 adulterated or misbranded.
Food colours and preservatives.....	17	2	19	179	24	39	280	12 adulterated.
Fruit juices and syrups....	.....	6	1	6	7	30	50	13 rejections (imports).
Fruits, dried (other than figs).....	152	80	96	102	251	953	1,634	13 misbranded.
Fruits, fresh.....	2	43	.....	.....	19	559	623	1 gluten bread substandard
Honey.....	.....	5	13	7	7	29	61	Largely for standardization.
Invalid foods, etc.....	1	3	7	1	7	20	39	12 misbranded.
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products).....	3	1	104	3	110	5	226	.....
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, icings.....	46	14	52	31	71	17	231	.....
Liquors, wines, ale, etc....	22	5	.....	40	101	24	192	134 excise liquors, 38 wines.
Maple products.....	68	325	32	6	3	1	435	50 adulterated.



TABLE "A"—FOODS—*Concluded*

Article	Laboratories						Total	Remarks
	Hali-fax	Mont-real	Ot-tawa	Tor-onto	Win-nipeg	Van-couver		
Meat and meat products..	79	64	106	175	141	149	714	123 adulterated (sausage and Hamburg steak).
Mince meat.....	7	.....	6	6	.....	5	24	2 misbranded.
Mustard.....	31	8	2	19	5	8	73	6 adulterated or misbranded.
Mustard, prepared.....	11	4	1	.....	2	2	20	2 misbranded.
Nuts (imported).....	93	141	2	223	355	137	951	3 shipments defective.
Oils (olive, peanut, salad, etc.).	42	4	21	56	135	32	290	14 misbranded.
Olives.....	.....	5	6	6	6	39	62	40 of them were ripe olives.
Salt.....	.....	.....	61	.....	3	1	65	60 were iodized.
Sauces, pickles, etc.....	.....	1	4	12	4	58	79	9 misbranded.
Spices.....	223	55	493	88	241	77	1,177	35 adulterated, 8 prosecutions.
Sugar.....	22	24	3	2	4	6	61	8 misbranded.
Syrups and molasses.....	.....	56	16	2	5	10	89	7 misbranded.
Tea.....	15	3	1	2	.....	98	119	5 misbranded.
Vinegar.....	2	49	25	7	5	14	102	9 adulterated.

*Alimentary Pastes.*—The highest grades of macaroni and noodles are made with egg, and of a light yellow colour imparted by the egg-yolk. All possible encouragement should be given to the development of such quality products. Objections have been raised against the use of dye to conceal inferiority or to enhance the value of cheaper products.

*Baking Powder.*—Complaints regarding deteriorated stocks were fewer than in previous years. Possibly the more rapid turn-over in grocery supplies has been the improving influence. Baking powder low in gas-producing properties is removed from the trade wherever found.

*Beans.*—Whenever there is a shortage in domestic supplies of beans, importers turn to other countries, especially to Asia, and bring in very large shipments. These come through the port of Vancouver. The special feature to be observed is the possible production of hydrocyanic acid when heated with water. Unless the Rangoon bean is very carefully cooked there is danger of poisoning. A number of cases in Canada some years ago directed attention to this hazard. The Asiatics may know how to prepare such beans, but for us, the only safe procedure is to refuse entry of shipments that may be dangerous. Only one consignment was rejected this year.

*Beverages.*—Beverages are always a problem from the regulatory standpoint. Companies operating on a small scale are continually starting up with something new, and begin without paying attention to the requirements respecting labelling, the use of preservatives, dyes, etc. The use of saccharine as a sugar substitute has been detected in a few instances. Of the seventeen prosecutions arising from the adulteration or misbranding of soft drinks, four were because of the persistent and wilful use of saccharine. Import shipments of fruit juices were carefully inspected. Part of the world trade in concentrates is free from adulterants and there is no reason for special tolerance in permitting excessive proportions of chemicals, such as sulphites, in the output of any country. Chemical preservatives should not be used in any food if the trade can possibly function without them.

*Breakfast Foods and Special Cereals.*—In these products the labelling has been checked and, except for damage by insect infestation, no adulteration was found. As a general rule, the purchasing consumer receives poor value for his money, but seems willing to pay high prices for convenience in preparation for the table, because if the main consideration were the maximum of nutriment with minimum expenditure, this industry could not thrive.

*Butter.*—The majority of samples analyzed were for the purposes of the Dairy Industry Act. In spite of penalties imposed, adulteration is still found occasionally. Not only is there a profit to be derived by working the butter to excess water content, but the admixture of other fats is tempting to processors. Imported butters were found to contain no boric acid.

*Cheese.*—The changes in market conditions owing to the introduction of processed cheeses made from a cheddar base with the addition of emulsifiers have necessitated supervision of labelling. Cheese containing less than 45 per cent fat calculated on the moisture-free basis, is in general well labelled as skim-milk cheese. In the softer cheeses there is some need for a standard specifying maximum water content.

*Cocoa Products.*—Inspection was made of many import shipments of cocoa beans. The raw material shows improvement in quality, but the same cannot be said of the manufactured products. It was a great surprise to find on the market prepared cocoa containing but a fractional percentage of fat, an admixture with starch and faced with very finely ground iron oxide. Seizures were made, penalties exacted, and it is believed that the market has been cleared. Considerable work was done with a view to fixing standards of quality. Extraction processes have become so highly developed that there is a tendency to make the cocoas very low in fat.

*Coffee, Coffee Extracts and Coffee Substitutes.*—Abundant supplies of good coffee have apparently lessened the demand for substitutes. The decaffeinated coffees were found to meet label claims. Misbranding in a coffee essence was corrected.

*Confectionery.*—Candy and biscuits were examined particularly for non-permitted aniline colours. Numerous import shipments were refused entry.

*Cream of Tartar.*—This compound is used not only in the manufacture of baking powder, but also in simple combinations with soda suitable for the domestic kitchen or the small bakery. There is some difficulty in keeping clear of arsenic and other contaminating impurities.

*Figs.*—There has been a most remarkable improvement in the quality of figs coming to the Canadian market. A few years ago it was necessary to admit a tolerance of 35 per cent defectives (wormy), if we were to have any figs at all. Even on that basis many shipments were refused entry. No doubt this inspection had a corrective influence resulting in improved condition at sources of production. This year the tolerance of defectives was lowered to 10 per cent, and even with this strict standard, only five shipments in 178 were rejected.

*Fish and Shell-fish.*—Watering oysters is all too common in the retail trade. As a result of numerous analyses it has been found that there is no occasion for the drainable fluid from shucked oysters exceeding 10 per cent. A standard will be developed on this basis.

*Flavouring Extracts.*—Samples examined showed improvement in quality when compared with those collected in other years. Several found adulterated emanated from one source. It is hoped that the resulting prosecution will have a wholesome effect.

*Food Colours and Preservatives.*—Conditions in these commodities show advancement, with less than 7 per cent of the samples misbranded. The aniline colours permitted in foods would meet the needs of the trade very well if a good blue could be added to the list. Work now in progress indicates that Brilliant Blue will prove satisfactory.

*Fruits, Dried (other than figs).*—Shipments coming to Canada are of better quality. Practically all consignments are examined for sulphites. Three large shipments were refused entry because of the presence of excess preservatives.

*Fruits, Fresh.*—It may be that the absence of frost damage at the citrus groves lessened the number of detentions necessary to maintain quality in imports. Five hundred shipments of oranges were found clear without one rejection. Four shipments of grapefruit, one of pears, six of peaches, and two of cherries were refused entry.

*Honey.*—Honey is free from adulteration, but there is difficulty in securing compliance with the act in the matter of properly marking contents. Weight should be given as *net* weight—not gross. The consumer must pay for the container, but a five-pound pail of honey, for example, should contain five pounds of honey. This was clearly the intent of section 7 (f) of the Food and Drugs Act. It is expected that as a result of the steps taken in an educative way, this situation will gradually improve.

*Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades.*—These fruit products have been investigated for the purposes of standardization. In the course of time a very undesirable condition has resulted not only from the standpoint of the purchasing consumer, but also from that of the trade. The misuse of the word "pure" in labelling a filled product, artificially coloured, is a practice to be condemned. In fixing standards, two guiding principles will be observed. A pure jam should be made from fruit and sugar only, and with modifications bringing in pectin preparations, dyes and preservatives, the label should give a truthful description. The purchaser is entitled to the opportunity of obtaining that information. The regulations now promulgated do not prohibit the manufacture of the cheaper grades of jam, but do demand that they shall be sold for what they actually are.

*Meat and Meat Products.*—Numerous prosecutions have been necessary because of the persistent and wilful use of dyes and chemical preservatives, such as sulphite, in sausage and comminuted meats, such as Hamburg steak. These forms of adulteration are pernicious. Not only are the products so treated made to appear better or of greater value than they really are, but incipient putrefaction may be disguised. The inspectors endeavour to inform all manufacturers and dealers concerning the requirements of the regulations, and then to see that there is proper observance. Action will be taken wherever adulteration is detected.

*Salt.*—Table salt is not regarded as adulterated if iodide has been added and the label so states. This principle was decided years ago, when iodized salt was first advocated for the prevention of goitre. Undoubtedly there is some connection between iodine and the thyroid gland, but the exact relationship has not been settled in a mathematical way. Authorities seem to agree that a salt slightly iodized is a convenient preventive agent, the slight damage done to a very small percentage of consumers actually goitrous being greatly overbalanced by the good done by preventing goitre in thousands of individuals. Just how much iodide or how little is required cannot be declared with certainty. Evidently it is very small.

In these circumstances all that could be done was to estimate the iodine in samples and see that the composition of the iodized salt as sold was reasonably close to the label claims. In sixty samples examined, a few discrepancies were noted, but the errors were not regarded as serious. There are difficulties in the way of incorporating a very small proportion so that the product is homogeneous.

*Vinegar.*—The quality of the malt and cider vinegars on sale is now better than ever before in Canada. This improvement is due to the disappearance of spirit vinegars coloured with caramel or burnt sugar.

#### DRUGS

During the year under review, over six hundred pharmacopoeial and kindred drugs were examined, as well as some seven hundred imported medicines and nearly three hundred samples of narcotics. Many samples in the first group



represent special surveys and investigations of particular drugs and preparations, but the majority are routine in character, presenting certain features that may well be noted.

*Anæsthetic Ether.*—Anæsthetic ether has presented one of the features of the year's work. Quite independently of any popular anxiety which has found expression in the public press, but primarily in fulfilment of the responsibility laid upon the division, a very exhaustive survey of ether for anæsthesia as used in hospitals throughout Canada has been made, all of the larger institutions having been visited by our inspectors, who have taken samples and investigated the system of purchase and conditions of storage. The samples have been submitted to an exhaustive analysis, including, in addition to the tests of the British and American Pharmacopœias, certain very sensitive reactions designed to detect very small amounts of impurities, so as to render possible a classification according to quality. On the whole, these samples have passed the ordeal very creditably. The survey comprised some 257 packages, representing nine different brands. The two leading varieties constituted 93 per cent of the whole collection. Classifying these two together (A), and the remaining seven by themselves (B), the results may be summarized thus:

Quality	Number of samples	
	Leading brands (A)	Smaller groups (B)
Very good . . . . .	37	2
Good . . . . .	50	1
Satisfactory . . . . .	114	2
Just passable . . . . .	29	3
Inferior . . . . .	8	11
	238	19

Two brands with only a small distribution have been eliminated from the market and replaced in the institutions concerned by those of Class A; stocks of a third were seized and diverted from their original purpose; while in the case of a fourth, the manufacturers were cautioned. Strangely enough, these inferior brands were not in use when fatalities occurred; the ether used in fatal cases submitted to the Department, proved above reproach.

One feature, however, stands out in bold relief, and that is the gradual improvement in this substance that has taken place during recent years. In 1929-30 about eight per cent of the samples were inferior, compared with 65 per cent in 1925-26, and 25 per cent in 1927-28.

A study of the stability of ether under various conditions of storage revealed that ether is preserved best in hermetically sealed cans with exclusion of air and light. Bottles are not satisfactory. Moreover, it was observed that ether begins to deteriorate within a few days of opening; hence ether intended for anaesthesia ought not to be carried over in opened cans from day to day or from week to week. The ideal should be to use cans no larger than the average day's consumption.

*Blue Ointment.*—A preliminary survey of 11 samples of this ointment was made in the Ottawa laboratory during the year. The results covered a very wide range—from 6·8 to 44·8 per cent of mercury, instead of 30 per cent, as required by the British Pharmacopœia. Four showed reasonable compliance with this standard. One difficulty exists in the multiplicity of formulæ. The name "Blue Ointment" is in general use throughout the drug trade as a synonym for mercury ointment, although not officially recognized as such. But the Pharmacopœia of the United States does apply this name to an ointment containing 30 per cent of mercury, and the British Pharmaceutical Codex to one containing only 10 per cent.



*Boric Acid Ointment.*—Boric acid ointment is neither difficult to prepare, nor costly, nor liable to deterioration if properly stored, so there is little excuse for strengths such as 6·7, 4·9, 4·5 or 3·7 per cent instead of 10 per cent of boric acid.

*Camphorated Oil.*—This preparation has received a good deal of attention during the past year. Seventy-three samples showed an average content of 19·2 per cent of camphor; of these, 16 were deficient and one contained as much as 25·7 per cent of camphor instead of 20 per cent. Only 8 were prepared with olive oil as base, 2 with arachis oil, and the remaining 63 with cottonseed oil. Hence only 10—if of full strength—could correctly be labelled “B.P.” The use of cottonseed oil is sanctioned in the United States, but druggists must be careful to add the reference “U.S.P.” to the name, if that base has been used. This point appears to have been overlooked in a number of instances and has necessitated the cautioning of vendors by our inspectors. It is also necessary to remind druggists of the provisions of section 7 (f) of the Food and Drugs Act, which demands a statement of net contents upon the main panel of the main label where the gross weight is over two ounces. Figures blown in the glass of the bottle upon either bottom or sides are not deemed sufficiently conspicuous to comply with the Act.

*Elixir Potassium Bromide.*—This is a typical member of a group of preparations that presents some difficulty in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act. They are sold more or less as specialties, with a part formula on the label listing the amounts of the active ingredients. They do not appear in the pharmacopoeias although some are mentioned in standard works, but it would seem that the intention of the Act is being evaded by the presence of a formula on the label. Elixir of Potassium Bromide as a rule contains 80 grains of potassium bromide per fluid ounce, and this is all the information supplied by manufacturers. Hence variations in colour and flavour are to be expected. A survey of 48 samples made in the spring of 1929 revealed a commendable uniformity in potency. But the colours varied greatly; some were colourless, some deep red, others purple, cherry red and orange. One chain store furnished three samples, one colourless, one cherry red and one purple. It is liable to prove disconcerting to receive two of these as the same medicine. It is confidently anticipated that the new Canadian Formulary, presently in course of preparation, will exercise a controlling influence upon such undesirable variations.

A still more serious matter is the ready substitution of elixir of sodium bromide, of triple bromides, and in one case of five bromides, in place of elixir of potassium bromide.

*Ethyl Chloride.*—Recent fatalities during anaesthesia caused suspicion to fall on ethyl chloride as being responsible for the trouble. This led to a survey of available supplies. The collection consisted of ten samples of English, American and German brands. It is a pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of every one of these; all were entirely satisfactory. Fortunately the conventional packing in an ampoule with a patent spraying nozzle furnishes an ideal protection against deterioration.

*Fowler's Solution.*—Samples of this preparation taken in the Province of Quebec did not show up as well as those reported last year. Of twenty-two samples tested in the Montreal laboratory, only nine contained between 0·95 and 1·05 per cent of arsenious oxide, while two stocks containing 0·039 per cent and 0·084 per cent, respectively, were ordered to be destroyed. There is no excuse for so great a deficiency.

*Hydrogen Peroxide.*—Hydrogen peroxide figures largely in the annals of the last fiscal year. Not only is this article open to criticism in the matter of strength, but fault has also been found with the labelling. There is plenty of room for improvement in quality. The average content of hydrogen dioxide

in the samples examined was 2.69 per cent, which does not compare favourably with an official requirement of 3 per cent. Close upon 50 per cent were below the minimum limit set by the British Pharmacopoeia, but none exceeded the official maximum. A number also presented evidence of excessive amounts of free acid.

Likewise, the labelling calls for some comment. Eighteen specimens of different brands were purchased and the labels studied. Eight had contents stated, ten had not; nine carried declarations as to preservatives and nine did not, notwithstanding the fact that the use of such substances in hydrogen peroxide is virtually universal. Again, some packages were over ten years' old. Manufacturers have been advised individually by the inspectors of the legal requirements as to statement of contents and, in the majority of cases, have governed themselves accordingly.

*Imported Medicines.*—The policy of inspecting importations of medicines at the ports has been continued with great benefit to the people of Canada. Hundreds of shipments have been refused entry on account of failure to comply with the law respecting labelling. Many of these did not bear a statement of contents, while others contained, on circulars and labels, false and exaggerated therapeutic claims which serve only to mislead the purchaser.

*Narcotic Drugs.*—The analysis of 298 samples of narcotics in the course of the year demanded very careful work. Not a certificate was found erroneous.

*Nux Vomica Preparations.*—The improvement noted in this group last year has been maintained. Ten tinctures were examined, two of which were deficient in strychnine—one was slightly low, the other 60 per cent below strength. On following up the latter, it was ascertained that the makers had carried out the pharmacopoeial instructions in detail, using liquid extract they had purchased in good faith from a firm of wholesale druggists. This liquid extract was found proportionately deficient and was ordered destroyed.

*Seidlitz Powders.*—Seidlitz powders also have improved during the past year. Our chief criticism, however, is based on the failure of the trade to mark on the package, correctly and conspicuously, as required by the Act, the number of doses.

*Spirit of Camphor.*—Spirit of camphor, on the whole, has been well up to strength with respect to camphor. It is noted, however, that in two-thirds of the samples, the percentage of alcohol was slightly in excess of that necessary.

*Sweet Spirits of Nitre.*—During the period under review, a good deal of effort has been put forth to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory material both by Ottawa and the branch laboratories. Samples containing as little as 0.24 per cent and as much as 3.12 per cent of ethyl nitrite have come under notice. Exceptionally poor material was disposed of by destruction, while other substandard material has been detained until put right. Twenty-four per cent were below strength, nine per cent above permissible limits, and the remainder averaged 2.37 per cent of ethyl nitrite, which compares well with the official range of 1.52 to 2.66 per cent. This is slightly better than in the previous year.

*Syrup of Ferrous Iodide.*—This preparation is still being sold under strength. Our records indicate an average content of 4.07 per cent of ferrous iodide, instead of 5 per cent. The majority of samples examined in the past year were collected in the maritime provinces and were all substandard. It is the iodine which dominates the situation during manufacture, and unless manufacturers are careful to keep the chemical reaction between iron and iodine under good control, the latter will be lost by volatilization. Herein lies the probable explanation of the deficiency.

*Zinc Ointment.*—So far as medication goes, there is little fault to find with zinc ointment. The average percentage of zinc oxide in the samples dealt with works out at exactly 15.0—precisely that prescribed by the British Pharmacopoeia. But in no fewer than eighteen out of twenty-six cases has the official benzoated lard base been replaced by petrolatum and hence only eight samples, representing 31 per cent of the collection, can be considered genuine. It is freely admitted that benzoated lard is not as permanent a vehicle as the higher hydrocarbons and that it may be replaced in the edition of the British Pharmacopoeia now in course of preparation, but if manufacturers prefer to put up for general distribution a zinc ointment they can guarantee will not become rancid, they should adopt the United States formula and label the product accordingly.

*Drug Preparations Sold Under Distinctive Names.*—These may be divided into two groups—one registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, the other with label declaration of medicinal ingredients. There are certain diseases in which self-medication should not be attempted. Sufferers from cancer, tuberculosis, goitre, diabetes or diphtheria should not be misled by romancers who would, to their own profit, advertise and sell remedies of no established value.

The task of applying these principles to the inspection of preparations coming from Europe has demanded sustained effort. It is felt that, in spite of numerous controversies, results are worth while, as the public have been protected from many worthless frauds.

There was but one prosecution under this heading this year. The court dealt very promptly with the defendant who exploited a wonderful system of treatment for all sorts of diseases by fumigating the patient, claiming thereby to be adding iron to the blood and otherwise achieving that which was absolutely impossible.

The plan for next year provides for the continuation of all these lines of endeavour.

## NARCOTIC DIVISION

During the period under review the narcotic situation in Canada unquestionably continued to improve. Many traffickers, particularly on the Pacific Coast, were incarcerated, and by the best barometer available, that of price, illicit narcotics continued to be difficult to obtain. So long as quantities vastly in excess of those required for the world's medical needs continue to be manufactured, however, for just so long will Canada, which does not manufacture, but imports as required, be compelled to spend considerable money and energy in combatting the illicit traffic. It is earnestly hoped that an eventual control of world manufacture will be achieved, an objective at which the League of Nations is now aiming.

Canada makes no secret of the fact that narcotic addiction is prevalent within her borders, and it is estimated that some eight thousand citizens are so addicted, but it is not generally realized that these numbers fall within several very distinct categories. There are certain unfortunate people who, by reason of a medical condition which absolutely requires narcotics to be administered by a medical man, eventually develop an addiction which requires increasing quantities of narcotics to cope with such medical condition and addiction. In such instances there can be nothing but sympathy for the persons concerned, and usually the medical condition itself eventually terminates the case. Then there is the person who, occupying a decent position in the community, becomes an addict from a variety of causes, such as over-work, nervous strain, dissipation, or the appetite remaining after receiving narcotics for a medical condition which no longer exists. In such cases it has been found that where the person concerned has *something to lose*, such as family ties or the right to practise a



profession, much can be done *after* the withdrawal of the drug has been effected, and the opportunity exists to weigh carefully against the remaining appetite and the serious consequences which will inevitably accrue if reversion again occurs. Cases such as these, and they are unfortunately only too frequent, are naturally dealt with in the strictest confidence, but I am glad to be able to report that so far definite success has been achieved in a number of cases, which naturally affords the greatest pleasure to those controlling the use of narcotics, whose other activities in that regard are, of necessity, frequently very depressing. The greatest credit, however, belongs to the medical profession, many members of which, when given opportunities along the lines mentioned above, co-operate to a remarkable degree, and in a surprisingly large number of cases with little or no prospect of material reward. This Department is quite prepared to definitely state that in cases where there is no underworld association, and the person involved is in a position where a continuance of the narcotic habit will involve serious social, professional or pecuniary consequences, there is every reason to hope that a proportion of cures can be effected, although naturally a number will revert. Some of the cases initiated by, and known to us, have been completely free from addiction for over two years, although it is considered that a period of five years should elapse before any definite claim to permanent cure is made.

Then there is the underworld type of criminal addict, who spends a considerable proportion of his life in jail, either on narcotic charges or for other crimes usually committed in an endeavour to maintain a supply of the drug of addiction at the high prices now obtaining. For these cases there would appear to be no present solution, as the social environment occasioned by association with other addicts, both in jail and after the sentence is served, affords an opportunity of continuance in addiction which is taken full advantage of, and our efforts would apparently be best directed in preventing, so far as is possible, addicts, who are now respectable members of society, from descending, as is so often the case, into the category of criminal addicts. The latter constitute a most dangerous menace to society, and it is unquestionable that drug addiction, in its relation to most of the more serious crimes of the present day, is a very serious problem indeed from a police standpoint in practically all urban communities.

A great step in advance would be made if all provinces were to pass legislation, as Alberta has done, giving power to commit addicts for treatment and provide same, not necessarily in a central institution, but in local hospitals if and when control of the patient is possible. Nova Scotia some years ago passed legislation on the subject, which has not been amplified by the provision of accommodation, and in Ontario, while the provisions of the Mental Hospitals Act apply to drug addicts, the machinery is certainly not utilized to anything like the extent obviously necessary if the problem of drug addiction is to be seriously handled. In February, 1929, however, a committee of the Ontario Medical Association met the Premier of that province, and impressed upon him the

"urgent need for provision of a public institution, government controlled, for compulsory segregation of addicts to be placed under proper medical treatment therein,"

and as is well known a Royal Commission was appointed by the Ontario Government to study, amongst other matters, this problem, although the report of such commission is not yet available. However, until provincial action is taken of a reasonably uniform nature, the question of drug addiction cannot fail to constitute a serious menace to the well-being of this country.

The number of cases of attempts on the part of addicts to obtain narcotics from legal sources by illegal methods, such as thefts, hold-ups, impersonation of physicians over the telephone, etc., cannot be said to be decreasing, although it is, of course, a good indication of the comparative scarcity of illicit narcotics.



In one city, where numerous arrests of traffickers and exemplary sentences by the courts had rendered narcotics unobtainable in the underworld, the medical profession was very shortly thereafter inundated with requests for supplies or cures, not necessarily bona fide, as several arrests of addicts for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician were necessary, as also considerable correspondence along certain lines, before it became clear that this Department had no intention of permitting the physician to unconsciously replace the convicted drug trafficker as a source of supply, even if his sympathies were being played upon as compared with the less worthy motives previously involved.

During the 1929 session of Parliament the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was revised and consolidated, in the course of which it was referred to special committees of both Houses of Parliament, which afforded an excellent opportunity to explain the methods which were being followed and progress made. As a result a greatly improved Narcotic Act was eventually passed, which has been referred to by the Crown Attorney of Toronto in an annotation thereof (Canadian Criminal Cases, Volume 53) as follows:—

“From every point of view the statute now in force is an admirable piece of legislation, coherent and consistent, and well calculated to effectuate the object for which it was passed.”

The principal changes involved the addition of the lash, in the discretion of the judge, to the imprisonment provided for drug traffickers, and the addition of the offence of trafficking in substances held out or represented by the accused to be a narcotic. It was also made an offence, punishable by fine only, for a person to get himself supplied with narcotics or prescriptions therefor by two physicians at the same time, while no one, except members of the medical, dental professions, etc., can now send narcotics by mail. Provision is also made for the forfeiture of automobiles and other conveyances, as also money, used in connection with any narcotic offence.

In so far as the legal traffic in narcotics is concerned, the importations into Canada were not abnormal, and well within the estimate of our requirements furnished in advance to the League of Nations. Owing to Canada having ratified the Opium Convention, our statistics of imports and exports are, for the first time, prepared by calendar year, but when the figures for 1929 are compared with those for preceding twelve months' periods (see table 3), it will be noted that the importation of cocaine was well below the average of the three preceding years, and an importation of 2,180 ounces, as compared with 2,967 in 1927-28, 2,659 in 1926-27, and 2,633 in 1925-26, may be considered quite satisfactory, although the opinion expressed last year is repeated, namely, that we will not for some time reach the point where our annual consumption of this narcotic is less than 2,000 ounces. With regard to morphine and heroin, 7,025 ounces were imported, or nearly 1,000 ounces less than the average of the three preceding complete years, and 300 ounces less than the complete fiscal year 1928-29. In this connection it is interesting to note that the importation into Canada of codeine, a non-habit-forming drug, which is not covered by the International Opium Convention, is rapidly increasing. In so far as crude opium is concerned, the importation in the calendar year 1929 was 1,145 pounds as compared with 1,084 pounds in the fiscal year 1928-29. This opium was all legitimately used in connection with the normal legal trade.

There are, in Canada, one hundred and twelve wholesale licences issued annually to firms who import and export, manufacture or sell narcotics and preparations containing same, but each individual importation is covered by a separate licence which, in accordance with the terms of the International Opium Convention, must be also covered with an export licence from the country from which the purchase is made, and which latter is only issued after the production of Canada's import permit. In this way no country can have narcotics legally consigned to it without having granted prior permission. In addition to supplies

received from other countries, certain narcotics previously seized from illicit sources are sold to licensed wholesalers after passing the requisite standard of purity, and during the calendar year 1929, 310 ounces of cocaine, 305 ounces of morphine and heroin and 11 pounds of gum opium were so disposed of. The exportation of narcotics from Canada is negligible, consisting almost entirely of ordinary retail druggists' requirements despatched to Newfoundland, although the International Convention, involving export licences from Canada and import licences from Newfoundland is strictly adhered to in connection therewith.

During the period under review it was necessary to institute proceedings against two physicians and one retail druggist. In so far as the former were concerned, both cases involved the supplying of narcotics to individuals under conditions which were illegal, and substantial financial penalties were imposed, while in the case of the retail druggist, conditions affecting two drug stores were involved, and two fines of \$200 were imposed as penalties.

In so far as the illicit traffic is concerned, further progress was made in incarcerating the larger traffickers in particular, and in the twelve months ending March 31, 1930, the following are the principal sentences imposed: 2 of 7 years, 1 of 6 years, 10 of 5 years, 6 of 4 years, 7 of 3 years, 14 of 2 years and 31 of 1 year and over, while in the case of a second offender in Vancouver the lash was applied. This total of 174 years, as indicating the more important cases, compares with 158 years in the preceding fiscal year. When one remembers that there is a boundary line of 4,000 miles between Canada and the United States, it is obvious that the opportunities for illicit traffic are numerous. In addition there is, of course, the problem of importation from Europe on the Atlantic coast and from the Orient in British Columbia. Experience unquestionably demonstrates the wisdom not only of endeavouring to concentrate upon the detection of narcotics in process of being introduced into this country, but also upon the detection of the trafficker in the act of selling after introduction. If narcotics being smuggled are alone seized, the trafficker is free to continue his operations, and doubtless allows for a percentage of loss, whereas with a properly organized intelligence service, the influx of any considerable quantity of narcotics in any given community is very soon known, and the arrest and conviction of the owner or vendor thereof acts as a far greater deterrent than a mere seizure, and automatically prevents further trafficking in so far as those individuals are concerned. It should also be borne in mind that in the table of convictions printed herewith the number of cases of "selling narcotics" by no means represents the number of traffickers convicted. The penalties for possession are similar in range to those for selling or importing, and it very frequently happens that traffickers are charged with possession in circumstances where their guilt is obvious, rather than evidence being given of an actual sale, under conditions which would expose the persons working on the cases, and render future activities much more difficult.

Many of the smaller cases of breaches of the Narcotic Act, involving "deck peddlers", "opium smokers", etc., are handled by municipal and provincial police forces. These do not necessarily have to be reported to this department, although many of them are; consequently the only certain means of ascertaining exact statistics for Canada as a whole is to work in conjunction with the Dominion Statistician to whom all cases are reported by the courts for each year ending September 30. These are carefully checked with our records, duplications, etc., eliminated, and the result gives a very good yearly basis of comparison. In the year ending September 30, 1929, 567 persons were convicted, as compared with 430 in the previous year. Of these, 258 were federal cases, while the number of provincial and municipal cases was exactly the same as last year, namely, 309. There were 189 cases which involved the illicit sale or possession of narcotics, as compared with 227 the previous year, while 373 were in connection with opium smoking, possession of paraphernalia, etc., as

compared with 166. This large increase in connection with opium smoking is due to the increased activity of municipal officers in handling this type of case, and to certain Chinese investigations by federal officials, which incidentally brought to light the existence of opium smoking on a considerable scale in certain communities.

The most important occurrences from a federal standpoint during the year were the location in the United States of two long and badly wanted men, after searches on the parts of officers of both the United States and this country, extending over a year in one case and two years and a half in the other. Harry Astroff, for whom a warrant was issued in Montreal in 1926, in connection with the illegal possession of a very large amount of narcotics, was located on a race-track near New York, and waiving extradition, returned to Canada. After a bitterly contested and lengthy trial, the jury disagreed. Upon the second trial he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, but is now on \$30,000 bail pending the hearing of an appeal, which he has entered.

The other case was that of a Chinese trafficker in Victoria, named Wong Wa, who absconded after being sentenced to a penitentiary term, and while on bail pending the hearing of his appeal, which was dismissed. As in the Astroff case, it was felt that no effort or expense should be spared in bringing this man to justice, and he was in due course located in Chicago. Extradition proceedings, which were initiated, were strenuously opposed, as were also several applications for Habeas Corpus, but eventually Wong Wa was brought back to Canada and placed in the penitentiary to serve his term.

Another very interesting and important case from the opposite angle was the location in Vancouver of an important trafficker, who had jumped his bail in San Francisco. He was arrested and held for extradition proceedings, but was later given his freedom by the court on the ground that, while an undoubted *prima facie* case had been made out, the United States Federal Narcotic Act, known as the Harrison Act, was a revenue measure, and not a criminal statute, and therefore offences committed thereunder were breaches of a revenue law and not extraditable. This decision struck at the very root of the special Treaty between the United States and Canada providing for, amongst other things, the exchange of narcotic offenders wanted in either country; consequently another application for extradition was made to the Chief Justice of British Columbia by the United States authorities, with whom was associated counsel for the Dominion Government, and extradition was ordered in the following judgment:—

"The prisoner is charged with an offence which it should be to the common interest of all nations to suppress. That is conceded, and in order to support the demand for extradition from Canada, it is necessary to show that the offence is one of those enumerated under the Extradition Acts, also in the particular treaty and that the acts charged amount to the offence, according to the laws of both Canada and the demanding State, the State demanding the surrender, the United States. I find that the demand has been so supported and the prisoner, Sieman, will be delivered up to be sent to the State of California for the purpose of being tried, if so advised, where unquestionably he will get a fair trial, and the matter will be determined one way or the other."

A writ of habeas corpus was then applied for and refused, a further application for a writ of prohibition met with a similar fate, Sieman himself escaped from his place of confinement in Vancouver but was recaptured, and finally he was conveyed to San Francisco where he was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5,000.

During the year 69 aliens, convicted of narcotic offences, involving six months' imprisonment or more, were deported, 59 of whom were Chinese. This brings the total of deportations, since the inauguration of the present policy in 1922, to 731, of whom 578 were Chinese.

In table 7, printed herewith, will be found tabulated the narcotics seized or received from illicit channels, included in which will be noted over 500 pounds of opium and nearly 125,000 heroin tablets.



In so far as the *Maritime Provinces* are concerned, very little trouble is experienced, the two convictions obtained being in Nova Scotia for the possession of opium smoking paraphernalia on the part of some local Chinese.

In *Quebec* the return to Canada of Harry Astroff, previously referred to, involved much work in connection with the preparation for the two trials of this man and the eventual prosecution of two of the Crown witnesses on perjury charges, at the direction of the judge. Astroff, who had a very large supply of narcotics in an office in Montreal, rented in another name, was a member of the gang engaged in international traffic on an extensive scale, several members of which had previously, with the assistance of United States officers, been convicted and sentenced to penitentiary terms.

A Belgian from London, Ont., having offered to supply narcotics imported from Europe into Montreal, proceeded, after very considerable preliminary work on the part of the Mounted Police, to that city, where he offered for sale a quantity of cocaine and opium for over \$3,000. When this man and his associates were arrested at the time of delivery, it was found, as had been to some extent suspected, that the goods sold were not narcotics at all, and that the whole scheme had been to cheat the purchasers out of their money, on the assumption that, the whole transaction being illegal, no action could be taken. This type of case, however, had become fairly common, and for this, as also another important reason, an amendment to the Narcotic Act had only just been made which included in narcotic offences that of "selling any substance represented or held out to be a drug"; consequently these men, somewhat to their surprise, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Thanks to the acumen of a Customs officer on the Quebec border, who took the trouble to verify his suspicions, 100 ounces of morphine were discovered concealed in the automobile in which two Montreal men were returning from New York. One, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to three years, although he is now out on bail pending appeal, while the other received a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.

Some minor cases were developed in both Sherbrooke and Quebec city, while in the province of Quebec as a whole there were 151 convictions, as compared with 105 in the previous year. The increase, however, was entirely in connection with opium smoking, there being only 19 cases of illegal possession or selling, as compared with 50 in 1928, and it is beyond question, and confirmed from many angles, that narcotics were exceedingly hard to obtain in Montreal.

In *Ontario* the number of cases, 78, approximated closely to that of the previous year, 76, but the possession and selling cases increased from 42 to 55. The Toronto City Police Force were exceedingly active in narcotic work, and the results of their efforts were most valuable. In so far as Federal cases were concerned, the Mounted Police, after months of most painstaking work, succeeded in bringing to book a gang of Italian traffickers, whose methods were exceedingly clever. Large quantities of narcotics were involved, and while one man eventually jumped his heavy bail, convictions were obtained in the other three cases, and terms of imprisonment imposed. At Windsor two men with previous police records were sentenced to four and three years respectively for the illegal possession of twenty ounces of morphine and cocaine, which they were in process of selling to a member of the Mounted Police specially assigned to the case from another district. This man, posing as a buyer, had arranged certain plans with other members of the force, all of which through quite unpredictable circumstances miscarried, and he was eventually faced with the situation that he was alone in an automobile with the two men and the narcotics, and it was proposed to proceed to a certain hotel where his situation would probably become even more invidious. He therefore brought matters to a head by arresting them single handed; one escaped but subsequently gave himself up, and the



pair were given the sentences quoted above. At Peterborough there was one Chinese case involving the possession of a considerable quantity of opium, in connection with which a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment was imposed.

In *Manitoba* there were 19 convictions, 18 of which were for possession or selling, and all in the city of Winnipeg, as compared with 25 cases in the previous year. Winnipeg is an outstanding example of the results which may be achieved by means of unrelenting effort on the part of all police forces and the imposition of exemplary sentences by the courts. Three years ago the illicit narcotic situation in that city left much to be desired, but with the city police actively handling the small peddler, and being provided with legal assistance from this Department in such larger cases as they encountered, and with the arrest by the Mounted Police of not only the known local traffickers of larger calibre, but some whose activities involved the connivance of confederates in other cities, who were in turn arrested, a most radical change in the situation has been effected, and for months past illicit narcotics have been practically unobtainable.

The principal trafficker in the Winnipeg district was a man named Toole, and the ramifications of the various cases linked with his had, in one instance, a tragic ending. Toole, some time prior to his arrest, doubtless felt that conditions in Winnipeg were getting too hot to justify his retaining large quantities of narcotics in his possession. At any rate he conceived and carried out the idea of hiding thirty ounce packets of heroin in two inner tire tubes, and caching same under a culvert some eight miles from Winnipeg. By this scheme he could visit his cache nightly, extract therefrom sufficient to cover his sales, and only retain possession thereof for a period sufficient to arrange for delivery to his customers. Through the exploration of the culvert by a dog, the cache was discovered by two farmers, who naturally did not recognize the contents as being narcotics. One of them despatched some to a chemist for analysis, while the other handed some to the manager of a grocery in Winnipeg. This man in turn eventually claimed that it was stolen from him, but at any rate it came into the possession of a young man who, with his brother, commenced to sell same at prices far in excess of the licit value. These sales came to the knowledge of the Mounted Police, who, within a short time, had arrested the two brothers, another man involved with them, and the manager of the grocery. The latter was evidently much worried at his connection with the affair, and committed suicide before the trial, while the others were in due course sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Not long afterwards the arrest of Toole himself was effected, as a result of which fifteen more ounces of heroin were obtained, and Toole was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Another well-known trafficker who had a previous police record, named Regan, was, as a result of co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial Police, arrested for selling narcotics, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. It was undoubtedly the arrest of men of this type, to whom stiff sentences were awarded, which has resulted in Winnipeg achieving a degree of freedom from narcotic trafficking which is remarkable, and which we hope will be maintained in future.

In *Saskatchewan* there were ten cases as compared with fifteen in the previous year, the possession and selling charges totalling six, as compared with eleven in 1928. The only two cases which varied in any way from the normal occurred in Saskatoon. In one of these a well-known criminal addict from Winnipeg broke into a drug store and stole a supply of narcotics. Prompt action on the part of the city police resulted in his arrest, and he was in due course sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In the other case, although it terminated in Saskatoon, the previous investigation had involved a very large amount of work in the whole of the Prairie Provinces, the Okanagan valley and the Pacific coast, as the man involved, himself an addict and of good appear-

ance, with a previous pharmaceutical knowledge, had travelled through the whole of the West forging the names of local physicians to narcotic prescriptions. It proved to be a matter of some difficulty to locate him, although there were many evidences of his activities in various places which he had left. Upon being apprehended, however, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to both fine and imprisonment.

In *Alberta* there were twelve cases, nine of which involved possession and selling, as compared with five in the previous year, four of which were in connection with possession and selling. None of these cases, which occurred in Calgary, Lethbridge, and Edmonton, were of any particular importance except that in one instance a man named Hamilton, having been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for illegal possession, was transferred to Ponoka Asylum for cure of drug addiction, from which institution he shortly afterwards escaped. Some considerable time later he was arrested for illegal possession in New Westminster, B.C., and it is strongly suspected that he was responsible for the theft of a supply of narcotics in a hospital at that point. On pleading guilty at the assizes, the chief justice, in view of his exceptionally long police record, sentenced him to seven years in the penitentiary.

In connection with a Chinese case at Calgary, in which a charge of illegal possession had been laid, the magistrate found the accused guilty of the lesser offence of "smoking opium", an offence with which he had not been charged. The case was taken to appeal and in due course the Chief Justice of Alberta reversed the magistrate's decision in a judgment which has been since extensively quoted, and in the course of which he stated:—

"The penalty for smoking is a fine up to \$100 or imprisonment up to three months or both, while the minimum punishment for the offence charged is 6 months imprisonment and a fine of \$200 with the further consequence of deportation.

"Counsel for accused says he has lived 23 years in Calgary and the consequence of deportation is a very serious one. There is no doubt that is true but the responsibility for that is not on the magistrate or the court but on Parliament and it cannot be taken into consideration in the determination of a pure question of law.

"Equally the responsibility is on the prosecution and not on the court as to what charges will be laid . . . . In this case the offence charged was proved . . . .

"In the second place 'smoking' is not included in 'having in possession'. It may perhaps be said that one cannot smoke without having in possession but certainly one can have in possession without smoking. Section 951 (of the Criminal Code) says nothing about a 'lesser offence' and that popular term must not be taken in the sense of a minor or less serious offence but it must be understood as meaning 'a part of the offence,' when used in reference to this section . . . . It seems clear, therefore, that the conclusion of the magistrate was not legally justified."

In so far as *British Columbia* is concerned, there was an increase to 295 convictions as compared with 200 in the preceding period. The increase, however, was in connection with opium smoking offences, thanks to the activities of the British Columbia Provincial Police and the City Police of Vancouver, while the Royal Canadian Mounted Police also encountered a considerable number of such cases in the course of developing others of a more important nature. The convictions for the possession and selling of narcotics decreased from 101 in 1928 to 82 during the period now under review, and in this type of case also we are indebted to the Vancouver City Police, not only for their hearty co-operation but for their efforts to control the trafficker.

The Pacific coast, which for so many years has presented very great difficulties to those endeavouring to control the illicit narcotic traffic, is now undoubtedly in very much better shape than ever before. Some extremely important cases involving many months of patient and clever investigation have been brought to a successful conclusion by the incarceration of those concerned, and I cannot speak too highly of the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in that regard. The Commissioner of that force concentrated in Vancouver a number of specially selected men for an intensive course of training in narcotic

work, which proved to be a highly satisfactory arrangement. Conditions in Vancouver enabled the practical difficulties encountered to be demonstrated on the spot, and after several months of both practical and theoretical instruction the knowledge which they have acquired cannot fail to be of the utmost value in the various parts of Canada to which the men returned.

One of the most expert narcotic traffickers in Vancouver, in the person of a Chinese woman named Mrs. Nip Gar, was brought to book after more than a year's work, during which many purchases of narcotics were made under varying conditions until sufficient evidence had accumulated to conclusively prove her active participation in the traffic and the continuity of her operations. In this, as in many other cases, it is not in the public interest to go into much detail, but the importance of her operations was recognized by the court in imposing a sentence of seven years in the penitentiary.

A number of cases involving the active participation of members of the crews of boats plying to Vancouver from the Orient, both by such persons themselves selling or by conspiring to smuggle narcotics ashore, were encountered, and heavy sentences in due course imposed. One of the most interesting cases in this connection was that in which, with the co-operation of the Customs Department, it became known that narcotics were being smuggled off one of the "Empresses" by means of a small collapsible boat, which was hidden under one of the piers in Vancouver harbour. A white man was caught with a large number of cans of opium which he was in progress of smuggling ashore, and during the development of the case his partner became involved and two "opium jackets" specially prepared for smuggling opium off the ships were found. These men were sentenced to five and two years respectively in the penitentiary, and a short time later it became possible to learn in advance of the intentions of certain Chinamen on shore to arrange for a large quantity of opium to be delivered from an "Empress" with the connivance of a member of the crew. The plans made met with full measure of success, and as a result four Chinese were arrested. They were each sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but as they appealed, this department, in two of the cases, feeling that the Chinamen involved were traffickers of long standing and that the offence was an exceptionally serious one, cross-appealed, with the result that their sentences were, by the British Columbia Court of Appeal, increased to five years.

Over twenty traffickers in all were given penitentiary terms in British Columbia during the year, and although the large majority were Chinese, one case involving a white man, in addition to those quoted above, was that of a barber working on one of the "Empresses," who was caught in the act of smuggling a large quantity of opium ashore in a club bag with a false bottom. He was sentenced to a three-year term. Other cases involving penitentiary sentences were encountered in Kamloops, Ladysmith, New Westminster, Victoria, Agassiz and Fernie, and I can but repeat the observation made last year, namely, that there are now undoubtedly very many more of these larger traffickers inside the penitentiary than there are at large. The price of opium has increased three hundred per cent in the past three years on the Pacific coast, which is in itself a good indication of the progress made. At the same time, however, it has to be remembered that, with a much higher price obtaining, the profits accruing from a successful deal are correspondingly greater, and this factor undoubtedly will continue to tempt others to embark in the traffic and run the risk of detection, with the heavy punishments accruing thereto.

Our relations with the narcotic authorities of the United States have continued to be most cordial; the closest co-operation exists not only theoretically but actually as a matter of daily routine, and in very many ways the advantage of combined effort on both sides of the international boundary line has been abundantly proven. The League of Nations recently drew the attention of the



nations of the world to the special treaty existing between the United States and Canada with regard to co-operation, exchange of information, extradition of prisoners, etc., in connection with narcotic matters, and invited them to emulate the example set. It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that I record the great advantages accruing from the above arrangement. During the year an opportunity was also accorded of a personal exchange of views, information, etc., with the British authorities, and the Narcotic Services of both countries are now in constant touch.

Although I have particularly mentioned the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia, I desire to record our great appreciation of their most valuable services in connection with narcotic matters throughout Canada as a whole. The co-operation between that force and the Narcotic Division is extremely close, and we have nothing but praise for the manner in which investigations are carried out, many of which involve the exercise of patience and ingenuity to a remarkable degree.

With a new and improved Narcotic Act at our disposal; with a large number of Appeal Court decisions obtained which cannot fail to act as valuable precedents in the future, and with greatly improved methods of co-ordination of activities both in Canada and outside the borders of this country; with an increasing improvement in the illicit situation throughout Canada as a whole, and with a prospect of international action with a view to controlling the illicit manufacture of narcotics, it is felt that the results of the year's work can be looked upon with satisfaction, and that we are reasonably equipped to carry on the work of narcotic control in the future.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

Province	Nature of Offence								Totals
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a license	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island									2
Nova Scotia						2			
New Brunswick									
Quebec	18	1		31	86	12		3	151
Ontario	50	5		9	9	5			78
Manitoba	17	1					1		19
Saskatchewan	6			1	1	1		1	10
Alberta	8	1				3			12
British Columbia	51	30	1	62	127	24			295
Total	150	38	1	103	223	47	1	4	567

CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 AND 1929

Year	Nature of Offence								Totals
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a license	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
1925	381	55		139	208			52	835
1926	302	33		149	180			79	743
1927	163	37		85	81			124	490
1928	183	52		69	69	28		29	430
1929	150	38	1	103	223	47	1	4	567



TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin							
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	French	Italian	Polish	Russian	Hindu	Total
Prince Edward Island.....												
Nova Scotia.....	2		2			1				1		2
New Brunswick.....												
Quebec.....	149	2	130	21	17	133				1		151
Ontario.....	78		23	55	36	35	1	5		1		78
Manitoba.....	17	2	1	18	16	1			1	1		19
Saskatchewan.....	10		4	6	5	5						10
Alberta.....	11	1	3	9	6	6						12
British Columbia.....	290	5	212	83	24	269			1		1	295
Totals.....	557	10	375	192	104	450	1	5	2	4	1	567

DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1929

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280
1926.....	474	263
1927.....	327	159
1928.....	190	240
1929.....	375	192

TABLE No. 2

(a) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Country from which Imported	Number of licences issued
United States of America .....	175 (a)
France .....	49 (b)
England .....	27
Germany .....	7
Netherlands .....	1
Switzerland .....	2
Total .....	261

(a) One cancelled at request of importer.

(b) Three cancelled at request of importer.

Country to which Exported	Number of licences issued
Newfoundland .....	88*
France .....	1
Total .....	89

\* Five licences cancelled at request of the exporter.

(b) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Wholesale druggists .....	112
Retail druggists .....	23

TABLE No. 3. AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928, AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928, AND FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1929

—	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium	—	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	oz.	oz.	lb.		oz.	oz.	lb.
1918-1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262	1924-1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1919-1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626	1925-1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1920-1921.....	3,310	12,914	2,953	1926-1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1921-1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700	1927-1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1922-1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373	1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,550	4,553	629
1923-1924.....	1,561	7,092	845	1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,025	1,145

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin).

Statistics now prepared by calendar years to conform to requirements of the International Opium Convention.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Country imported from	Opium			Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca leaves	Eucaine prep.	Galenical preparations	Indian hemp
	Crude	Powdered	Preparation	Alkaloids of	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation	Straight				
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.
Great Britain.....	1,145	302	33.88	8.97	4,390.08	35.79	872.92	0.04	210		1.41	90.42	
France.....			18.64	46.92		11.89	2.65	1.14					
United States.....			2	55.71	5	77.25							50
Germany.....					875		50		1,600	100			
Switzerland.....					700								
Netherlands.....									360				
Total.....	1,145	302	54.52	111.60	5,970.08	124.93	929.57	1.18	2,170	100	1.41	90.42	50

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates pure drug. *Preparation* indicates pure drug contained in other non-narcotic drugs.

TABLE No. 4

In addition to the amount of narcotics imported during the calendar year 1929, the following amounts of seized drugs were disposed of to licenced wholesalers in Canada:—

Drug	Quantity lbs. ozs.
Gum opium .....	11 15
Cocaine .....	310.7
Heroin (diacetyl-morphine) .....	91.9
Morphine hydrochloride .....	127.6
Morphine sulphate .....	85.7

TABLE No. 5.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Country exported to	Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Opium contained in tinctures, pills, pre- parations, etc.	Galenical pre- parations
	*Straight	†Pre- paration	Straight	Pre- paration	Straight	Pre- paration		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Newfoundland.....	14.37	11.76	1.61	4.23	1	0.59	51.86	10.78
France .....						0.46		
Total.....	14.37	11.76	1.61	4.23	1	1.05	51.86	10.78

\*Straight: Pure drug.

†Preparations: Containing narcotics with other non-narcotic drugs.

TABLE No. 6.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA, HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE EIGHT CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1929

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Totals
Chinese.....	4	92	123	88	86	55	69	59	578
Czecho-Slovak .....				1					1
East Indian.....						1			1
English.....		2	1	1					4
French.....		2		1				1	4
Greek.....		1							1
Irish.....		1							1
Italian.....		2	2	2			1		7
Japanese.....			1				1		2
Philippino.....		1							1
Polish.....								1	1
Roumanian.....					1				1
Scotch.....				2					2
Swedish.....			1				1	1	3
Swiss.....							1	1	2
United States citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	122
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	731

TABLE No. 7.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

	lbs.	ozs.	grs.
Opium—			
Opium, crude .....	34	5	
Opium, smoking .....	10	14	275
Opium seconds (Yen-She) .....	9	11	396
939 tins of smoking opium containing .....	469	8	
14 tins of smoking opium (2 oz.) total .....	1	12	
53 tins of smoking opium (1 oz.) total .....	3	5	
247 jars of smoking opium (1 oz.) total .....	15	7	
247 jars of smoking opium (1 oz.) total.....	15	7	
*Decks of smoking opium .....	1,549		
Decks of Yen-She (Seconds) .....	65		
Pills of opium .....	878		
Tincture of opium .....		3½	
Pills (Anti-opium smoking), packages .....	2,115		
Pills (Anti-opium smoking), small bottles .....	142		
Cubes (Anti-opium smoking) .....	249		
Morphine—			
Morphine .....		35	131
*Decks of morphine .....	128		
Cubes of morphine (Approx. 3 grs. each) .....	1,089		
Tablets .....	1,486		
Capsules of morphine (3 grs. each) .....	44		
Cocaine—			
Cocaine .....		2	212
*Decks of cocaine .....	111		
Tablets of cocaine .....	9		
Capsules of cocaine (3 grs. each) .....	4		
Heroin (Diacetylmorphine)—			
Heroin .....		4	223
*Decks of heroin .....	16		
Tablets of heroin .....	122,860		
Alleged drugs (miscellaneous) including morphine, cocaine and heroin—			
Drugs alleged .....		32	27
*Decks .....	90		
Tablets and pills .....	494		
Paraphernalia—			
Opium lamps .....	187		
Opium lamp globes .....	85		
Opium smoking pipes .....	264		
Opium pipe bowls .....	162		
Opium scales (Chinese) .....	46		
Scrapers, opium pipe .....	147		
Yen-Hocks (needles) .....	723		
Opium tins (empty) .....	28		
Syringes (improvised) .....	30		
Syringes (hypodermic, metal) .....	4		
Scissors .....	87		
Connections for opium pipe bowls .....	254		
Head rests .....	6		
Mouth pieces for opium pipes .....	28		

\* Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

### THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act controls the manufacture, sale and importation of every secret formula non-pharmacopœial medicine permitted sale in Canada. Each such medicine is given a registration number, and its sale is reviewed and licensed annually. Applications for registration are carefully considered, having regard to the drugs used in the composition of the medicine; the purpose for which the product is recommended; the limitations placed on the use of potent drugs in its composition; the presence of alcohol in quantity exceeding 2½ per cent by volume, and the fact that no false, misleading, exaggerated claims or statements shall, in any manner, be made in respect of such article.



The activities of the Division during the past fiscal year comprised in particular a review of the registration of 5,131 medicinals; the registering of 554 new preparations, and licensing a total of 5,685; the examination and criticism of 731 labels, 200 cartons, 134 samples as labelled and found on the market, and 249 newspaper and other collateral advertisements. The Advisory Board approved 82 alcoholic medicinal preparations as registerable, and rejected 26 as insufficiently medicated.

During the period referred to the division continued to give attention to all infractions of the law with the object of assuring the Canadian public of a truthfully labelled proprietary or patent medicine supply, and assisting well informed vendors and manufacturers to sell their preparations under truthful statements without being forced into unfair competition with medicinals put out under false, misleading and exaggerated claims. Falsely labelled medicines for self-administration by the public constitute a grave danger, not in so much that they may prove injurious, as that those afflicted with some serious disease may rely upon them, and neglect approved scientific treatment until it is too late to control a malady which might have responded to proper treatment at the outset.

Much has been done to protect the public from the exploiters of new discoveries in medical science and the sciences related thereto, put forward under the guise of proprietary medicines. These schemes are generally frustrated at their inception through the control which the department exercises over the business of the manufacturer, and the advertisements of the modern advertising expert.

In the experience of the department, and in the light of further revealed scientific knowledge respecting the action and use of drugs, it has been found necessary to add the following drugs to the schedule of the Act, in order that restriction may be placed on their use. Other potent drugs are being investigated:—

Phenobarbital,  
Beta Naphthol,  
Ephedrine Salts,  
Phosphorus,  
Scopolamine,  
Hyoscine,  
Butyn,  
Benzocaine,  
Compounds of Antimony.

Full co-operation was had with the administrators of related legislation.

A number of shipments of proprietary medicines from foreign ports were refused entry into Canada for improper labelling, and considerable quantities of medicinals placed on the Canadian market were seized for non-conformity with requirements.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

Work carried on under this heading is by virtue of the votes known as "Public Works Health Act" and "Pollution of the Inland Waters of Canada."

Co-operative work was done in collaboration with representatives of the United States Public Health Service, in the districts adjoining the international boundary, regarding the pollution of boundary waters and the enforcement of certain regulations respecting drinking and culinary water supplies for common carriers engaged in international traffic.

This co-operative arrangement with the United States Public Health Service is of mutual benefit to the people of both countries. Under this arrangement more accurate information is available regarding vessel movements, water supplies, laboratory analyses, and sanitary conditions.

The necessity for co-operation among the nations of the world in preventing the spread of disease dangerous to public health has been more widely recognized during recent years than formerly. Experience has demonstrated that disease does not regard international boundaries, and the advance in the facilities for rapid transportation increases the danger of the introduction and spread of communicable disease.

Assistance was given to other departments in regard to sanitary facilities, water supplies, bathing beaches, etc., and their pollution by human wastes. The public health aspect of the sewage disposal problem involves more particularly the protection of bathing beaches, the use of waters for recreational purposes, and its use as a source of water supply. Pathogenic bacteria are dangerous to bathers and to persons drinking water which has not been subjected to some form of adequate purification.

In co-operation with officials of the Department of Public Works proposals for waterworks extensions and sewer outfalls were scrutinized for the municipalities of Toronto and Ford City, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Conferences were had with officials responsible for sanitation on the railways of Canada, and data supplied regarding the quality of the water supplies available and general sanitary conditions on railway trains engaged in international and interprovincial traffic, in response to which there has been a definite improvement in the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies in use aboard such common carriers.

Co-operative work was carried on with health officials in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and it is expected that it will be possible to extend this co-operation to the health officials in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick with the appointment of a district engineer for the Atlantic district.

On request six National parks were visited and subsequently recommendations made concerning sanitary conditions therein. As the great National parks become more widely known, the number of visitors, railway travellers and automobile tourists, is rapidly increasing, and attendant problems of sanitation present themselves for solution. It can readily be seen that the thousands of tourists who visit the parks each year would, if they were to contract disease through insanitary conditions, carry the infection to all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

In co-operation with the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario, a preliminary investigation was made of a complaint from the State Department of Health of Minnesota, that the international waters of Rainy river were being polluted by sewage from Canadian sources.

Due to a combination of circumstances, the Great Lakes being bodies of fresh water that have been used extensively untreated for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels, and the adjoining cities and the lake-navigating vessels dispose of their wastes into these lakes, it is necessary to supervise vessel drinking and culinary water supplies and water supply systems very thoroughly and frequently.

Special consideration was given to the source of water supply of vessels tied up for the winter and fitting out either in the fall or early spring. Carelessness in regard to this matter has been definitely demonstrated on several occasions to have undesirable results.

Thirty-five examinations were made of the sources from which drinking and culinary water supplies were obtained for use aboard common carrier engaged in international and interprovincial traffic.

In accordance with the regulations concerning common carriers engaged in such traffic, 1,503 inspections were made of passenger trains engaged in interprovincial and international traffic, to check the quality of drinking and culinary water available. Inspections by health officials of vessels navigating on the inland waters of Canada numbered 1,987.

In order that the problem might be handled from all sides, it is customary to carry on an educational campaign in the winter seasons when the navigating officers and engineers are away from the boats. In the mid-winter season lectures on the subject of safe water supplies were given at various centres where students qualify for marine certificates. It is usual to give notice in advance that these lectures are open to all persons interested. The lectures consist of a talk on the subject of water supplies in addition to which moving pictures are shown indicating the life that is present in water supplies that have been contaminated by sewage.

Inspections were made and reports prepared concerning conditions on branch lines of railways under construction as provided under the Public Works Health Act. (This includes a special investigation of the typhoid outbreak on the Hudson Bay Railway.)

The application of the regulations concerning drinking and culinary water was extended to vessels on lake Winnipeg. Tourist traffic on this lake is handled largely by two steamship companies operating passenger vessels out of Selkirk, Man. Owing to the severe contamination of the Red River by sewage, the source of the drinking and culinary water supply at Selkirk was carefully investigated and subsequently very much improved.

In addition to the physical examination of water supplies for and on common carriers, information and advice of a technical nature and copies of reports concerning water supplies and sanitation were supplied to transportation companies.

Plans of Canadian passenger and freight vessels under construction at shipyards in both Great Britain and Canada were reviewed and, if in compliance with the regulations, approved as regards drinking and culinary water systems. Features of design of drinking and culinary water systems and sewage and garbage disposal methods were brought to the personal attention of transportation officials, so that in the future satisfactory water supply and sewage and garbage disposal systems may be installed.

Correspondence and interviews took place with health and transportation officials and other persons concerned regarding the certification of water supplies available at various points. In this connection visits were made to many water-works to study in detail the facilities available for the supply of drinking and culinary water at these sources of supply.

Throughout the season transportation companies are supplied regularly with copies of water analyses reports, and wherever it seems advisable, attention of the management of these organizations is drawn to potential public health hazards.

The importance of a pure water supply for vessels is evidenced by the number of passengers carried. During the season of 1929 the larger steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland water of Canada carried 23,231,381 persons. The corresponding passenger movement on vessels of United States ownership was 24,104,992 during 1928.

The popularity of water from safe shore sources with steamship companies since control has been exercised by this department is well illustrated at Montreal. Hydrants are located at intervals along the water front and several crews of men are employed during the navigation season filling orders for water for boilers and drinking water tanks on vessels about to sail. A motor truck is used to convey lengths of hose from the drying towers to the vessels. During 1928 a total of 32,875,000 gallons of fresh water was supplied to vessels, being an increase of 18,500,000 gallons over the quantity of water so supplied in 1923.

One of the features for careful attention in the public health supervision of railways is the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies. Just how important this feature becomes is emphasized by the fact that during 1928 railways in Canada carried 40,592,792 passengers, in addition to the thousands of men who were employed in the maintenance and operation of these railways.



It was possible to give more attention to railroad and coachyard sanitation than in previous years. A very distinct attitude of co-operation exists in dealing with railroad officials and a very encouraging appreciation of the importance of railroad sanitation is manifest.

By means of a co-operative arrangement with the Pullman Company and the railways, this office is supplied with lists of all special gatherings or conventions, special mention being made of those where sleeping cars will be parked for occupancy in lieu of hotel accommodation. It is proposed to present details of railway sanitation in pamphlet form.

A river, as a natural drainage channel customarily receives the discharge of the liquid wastes of communities along its banks, these wastes comprising sewage from human beings and wastes from industries. The natural run-off into streams carries with it organic matter from fields, dead vegetation, detritus, and the like in addition to the sewage. Nature provides for the conversion of this organic matter into mineral matter, and then into organic life which serves for fish food. An important element necessary for this conversion is oxygen. The water of the stream and some of its organisms supply oxygen. The water absorbs it from the air at falls, rapids, and from quiescent, as well as wind-agitated surfaces and receives additional oxygen from tributary streams and from chlorophyl-bearing plant life. Where the conditions of sewage discharge and stream flow are such that sludge banks do not form, and where the organic matter does not use oxygen faster than it can be supplied, oxidation proceeds naturally and without due disturbance. The organic matter is broken down by bacterial action and mineralized, the products stimulating the growth of small plants and animals which become food for fish. Thus the biology, the fish life, and the oxygen balance are indices of the condition of the river. If the oxygen in the river water is greatly depleted, many kinds of fish suffer or are unable to exist unless they can escape to purer water. It is evident that when a stream is covered with ice there is very little opportunity for reaction and the oxygen content may be reduced to a minimum.

It is recognized that surface waters cannot be maintained in a condition suitable for drinking purposes without proper purification. This is due to the fact that there are along the shores of nearly every lake or river many sources of contamination which from a practical standpoint are beyond control. It is also realized that a grossly polluted stream adjacent to any community constitutes a menace to public health in that it may be, and often is, used for drinking purposes by people in the community and by strangers who may not know that the stream is unfit for such use.

There are certain areas in the grossly polluted sections of a river, especially near the sewer outlets, where scum such as oil and grease and floating solid material discharged with the sewage and industrial wastes can be seen on the surface of the water. Undoubtedly some of this material is infected with disease producing organisms. It is reasonable to conclude that contact with this material, through wading or bathing might be dangerous to health, especially in the summer months.

It is a well known fact that where dairy herds are permitted to wade in grossly polluted waters the contaminating material adhering to the udders may get into the milk at the time of milking and so infect the milk supply, unless the milk is subsequently pasteurized, before delivery to the consumer.

Investigations conducted in Minnesota, Michigan, and Manitoba indicate that fish may become infected by the eggs of the fish tapeworm through the pollution of natural waters with human discharges. Recent investigations show that fish in some natural waters in northern Minnesota, Michigan, and Manitoba are infected. An increasing number of human infections in these regions are



being brought to light. The importance of protecting natural waters from pollution by sewage containing human discharges from the standpoint of infection with fish tapeworm should not be overlooked.

Pollution of waters has an effect upon the wealth of any community and, therefore, the economic phases of the problem cannot be ignored. Some of these, such as depreciation in property values, loss to the commercial fishing industry, etc., can be estimated within reasonable limits and even roughly measured in dollars and cents.

It is difficult to measure in money value the effect of pollution from an aesthetic standpoint.

In addition to the public health hazard of attempting to purify highly polluted waters, the possibility that such waters may develop other objectionable characteristics, such as taste and odour, is greater than would be the case with water from relatively unpolluted rivers or lakes.

From comparison of the charts showing typhoid fever incidence and quality of drinking water, there is apparently a very close relation between the number of cases of typhoid fever among members of the crews of Great Lakes vessels and the quality of the water supplied on these vessels.

How typhoid fever can be controlled is well illustrated by the record for the calendar year 1928 in the United States. Here a new low death rate for this disease is shown. At the beginning of the present century typhoid fever was responsible for 34 deaths per 100,000 of the population. This mortality has decreased until in 1928, forty-three states reported 5,425 deaths, giving a death rate of 4.8 per 100,000. This reduction of 86 per cent in the death rate from typhoid fever has been brought about largely through the practical application of the principles of modern sanitary science.

Most cases of typhoid fever are contracted during the summer and early fall. From this fact the disease is often called "vacation typhoid." The infection is conveyed through milk, water or food, and the germs of the disease must be swallowed before a person becomes ill. A serious menace to vacationists is the drinking of water or milk, or the eating of food which may have become contaminated by body discharges from a case or a carrier. A carrier is defined as a person who, although not having any symptoms, harbours within his body, and discharges from time to time, the germs of the disease. From three to five per cent of persons who recover from typhoid fever remain carriers for an indefinite time. Such persons are a menace to all who partake of food handled or prepared by them.

Fortunately medical science has prepared a method by which illness with typhoid fever can be prevented. A simple treatment with anti-typhoid vaccine will protect a person for a period of two years and a half. This information is presented at this time to give opportunity to every one to become protected before the vacation season opens. All who travel, and especially those who are planning to camp out during the coming vacation season, should avail themselves of this protection for the menace of typhoid fever is always present.

The science of public health does not stop at interprovincial or international boundary lines and it is only through the exchange of scientific knowledge and practical ideas that we may hope to attain the best living conditions in Canada.

#### HEALTH AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Health Act and Regulations, R.S. Canada 135, section 1, first enacted in 1899, has been in force for over thirty years, with the consequence that changing conditions have made it expedient to revise the act and the regulations thereunder so as to be in line with the times.

During the past year inspections and reports as provided in the Public Works Health Act were made at thirteen different points concerning sanitary conditions on branch lines of railways and other federal public works from Alberta on the west to Nova Scotia on the east. This includes a special investigation of an outbreak of typhoid fever in construction camps along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Primary attention was given to the enforcement of the clauses of the Act that provide for medical treatment, temporary hospitals and a definite number of doctors on each construction work in direct proportion to the number of men employed on such construction work.

All sorts of insanitary conditions were found to have existed prior to the inspections and measures had to be taken for the correction of these undesirable conditions. Drinking water supplies varied in quality from good to dangerous. Sewage and garbage disposal methods were also found to be included in a similar category. While matters such as fly screening of kitchens and dining rooms and ventilation of sleeping quarters had to receive careful attention.

The total number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating aboard Canadian vessels navigating the waters of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario during 1929 was three, as indicated in the attached schedule.

During the same period the number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating from vessels navigating the St. Lawrence river was eleven.

A report from the representative of the United States Public Health Service states that the number of typhoid fever cases reported from Great Lakes vessels of United States registry during the season of navigation of 1929 was nine.

TABLE 1.—TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Puckasaw</i> .....	Newaygo Timber Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.	1	Dr. G. L. Sparks, District Officer of Health, Fort William, Ont.	.....	Capt. James Gerow. Patient died.
<i>Smith</i> .....	Canadian Towing and Wreck- ing Co.	1	Winnipeg General Hospital.....	Oct. 6, 1929	Jabie Smith.
<i>Yorkton</i> .....	Mathews Steamship Co. ....	1	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal.....	Nov. 27, 1929	Sam Tobin.

TABLE 2.—TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Mercier</i> .....	Quebec and St. Lawrence Navigation Co., Ltd.	1	Marine Hospital, Boston .....	April 15, 1929	Rene Dessurault.
<i>Barge No. 1</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	May 24, 1929	Joseph LeBoeuf.
<i>Barge No. 3</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	May 27, 1929	Augustine Gallibois.
<i>Barge No. 8</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	June 15, 1929	Romeo Frechette.
<i>Dredge No. 8</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	June 18, 1929	Florian Fortin.
<i>Dredge No. 16</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	Aug. 23, 1929	Joseph St. Pierre.
<i>Dredge No. 18</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Dr. A. Belanger, Leuzon.....	Sept. 8, 1929	Jules Roy.
<i>Barge No. 4</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	Sept. 30, 1929	Phillippe Tremblay, Para-Typhoid A.
<i>Barge No. 4</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	Oct. 7, 1929	Corentin Audet.
<i>Barge No. 4</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	Oct. 30, 1929	Antonio Guimont, Para-Typhoid B.
<i>Valley Camp</i> .....	Great Lakes Transportation Co., Midland, Ont.	1	J. R. Menzies.....	Mar. —, 1930	Shipkeeper.
<i>Mikula</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Jeffrey Hall Hospital.....	Feb. 28, 1930	W. Mullins.
<i>Mikula</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Quebec General Hospital.....	Mar. 28, 1930	P. Desrochers.

TABLE 3.—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS

Municipality	Year	Number of		Remarks, increase, etc.
		Cases	Deaths	
Montreal.....	1929	.....	.....	.....
	1928	.....	48	One from lake steamship.
	1927	5,131	592	Epidemic due to milk.
	1926	93	49	4 from ss. <i>Lake Gaither</i> of U.S. ownership.
	1925	140	52	5 directly from steamships.
	1924	150	51	.....
	1923	165	47	4 directly from steamships.
	1922	271	63	.....
Cornwall.....	1921	187	62	.....
	1929	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	4	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1927	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1926	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1925	.....	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1924	6	.....	All from outside of Kingston.
	1923	9	2	1 directly from steamships; 6 originated outside of Kingston.
Toronto.....	1922	A few	.....	Report of Dr. Williamson.
	1921	6	.....	Report of Dr. Williamson.
	1929	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	32	.....	None from lake steamships; 26 originated outside of city.
	1927	.....	.....	4 from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	3 from ss. <i>Lake Gaither</i> , of U.S. ownership.
	1925	43	9	21 contracted infection outside of city.
	1924	39	.....	29 originated outside of city.
Hamilton.....	1923	85	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	.....	.....	.....	66 originated outside of city.
	1929	2	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1927	3	.....	Probably infected outside of the city.
	1926	1	.....	.....
	1925	18	.....	10 were infected outside of the city.
	1924	13	.....	6 from outside of the city.
St. Catharines.....	1923	13	4	9 cases infected outside of city.
	1922	21	1	.....
	1921	21	3	.....
	1929	4	.....	None from lake vessels; all contracted away from city.
	1928	.....	.....	1 from lake vessel.
	1927	.....	.....	1 from lake vessel.
	1923	13	2	1 from steamship; increase of 11.
	1922	2	1	.....
Welland.....	1921	13	.....	All contracted outside of city.
	1929	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	4	.....	1 from lake vessel.
	1927	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1925	20	5	8 originated outside of Welland.
	1924	19	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1923	10	.....	3 directly from steamships.
Windsor.....	1922	14	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1921	4	.....	.....
	1929	12	.....	None from steamships.
	1928	10	.....	None from steamships.
	1926	2	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1925	.....	.....	.....
	1924	12	.....	1 directly from steamship.
	1923	24	.....	3 directly from steamships.
Sarnia.....	1922	15	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1921	.....	.....	1 from steamship.
	1928	2	.....	None from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	1 case from tug, Reid Wrecking Co.
	1925	6	.....	1 case from steamship <i>Sarnolite</i> .
	1924	10	2	None.
	1923	2	.....	Both being employees of vessel companies.
	1922	5	.....	4 directly from steamships.
	1921	4	.....	3 directly from steamships.



TABLE 3.—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS—*Con.*

Municipality	Year	Number of		Remarks, increase, etc.
		Cases	Deaths	
Collingwood.....	1929	1	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1927	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1926	.....	.....	1 from Great Lakes vessel.
	1925	.....	.....	None from steamships.
	1924	.....	.....	None from steamships.
	1923	1	.....	1 directly from vessel.
Owen Sound.....	1922	2	.....	2 from steamships.
	1929	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	.....	.....	None from steamships.
	1927	.....	.....	None from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	.....
	1925	28	3	An epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. One from lake vessel.
	1924	8	.....	6 from steamships.
Midland.....	1928	.....	.....	2 from steamships.
	1925	.....	.....	2 cases from Great Lakes vessels.
	1924	2	.....	Both from Great Lakes steamships.
	1923	11	.....	Increase 10, 6 directly from steamships.
	1922	1	.....	1 from steamship.
	1921	3	.....	2 directly from steamships.
Parry Sound.....	1929	2	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	2	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1925	3	.....	.....
	1924	2	.....	These two cases infected outside of Parry Sound.
	1923	13	.....	This is for Parry Sound district, increase 3.
	1922	14	.....	.....
	1921	11	1	Very bad record. See report of Dr. E. George.
Sault Ste. Marie....	1929	1	.....	None from steamships.
	1928	1	.....	None from steamships.
	1927	9	.....	None from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	None from steamships.
	1925	3	.....	None from steamships.
	1924	1	.....	None from steamships. Decrease of 4.
	1923	5	.....	2 directly from steamships.
	1922	6	.....	Increase of 3, 2 directly from steamships.
Port Arthur.....	1921	3	.....	1 from steamship.
	1929	.....	.....	None from lake vessels.
	1928	2	.....	Child on ss. <i>Glenbogie</i> and man from ss. <i>Assiniboia</i> .
	1927	.....	.....	None from steamships.
	1926	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....
	1923	7	.....	Increase of 6, 4 originated outside of Port Arthur.
Fort William.....	1922	1	.....	.....
	1921	1	1	.....
	1929	.....	.....	1 from ss. <i>Puckasaw</i> and 1 from tug boat.
	1928	2	.....	1 from ss. <i>Islet Prince</i> .
	.....	.....	.....	1 from ss. <i>H. H. Brown</i> owned in Cleveland, U.S.A.
	1927	.....	.....	1 from tug <i>Strathmore</i> .
	1924	3	.....	3 directly from steamships.
	1923	27	1	Increase 6, 11 directly from steamships.
	1922	21	1	Increase 11, 2 directly from steamships.
	1921	10	1	3 directly from steamships.

TABLE 4.—TYPHOID STATISTICS—TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED

Province	Year	Totals		Increases		Remarks
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Nova Scotia.....	1928	122	23	65	.....	Increase over 1927.
	1927	57	.....	.....	.....	
	1926	43	16	.....	.....	
	1925	91	24	.....	3	
	1924	123	24	10	.....	There was a total of 193 from enteritis and diarrhoea in 1925.
	1923	113	33	.....	.....	
New Brunswick.....	1928	359	30	118	2	Epidemic in Madawaska.
	1927	241	28	118	8	
	1926	123	20	.....	.....	
	1925	187	17	.....	.....	
	1924	233	18	.....	.....	
	1923	402	28	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	1928	1,125	243	.....	.....	Montreal epidemic, typhoid and paratyphoid, 1927.
	1927	5,866	869	.....	.....	
	1926	.....	256	.....	.....	Increase.
	1925	.....	236	.....	.....	
	1924-25	562	316	.....	.....	
	1923-24	893	334	60	.....	Epidemic at St. Jerome.
	1922-23	833	326	.....	.....	
Ontario.....	1928	715	44	146	.....	Decrease.
	1927	851	35	286	.....	
	1926	581	32	278	7	Decrease.
	1925	859	70	.....	.....	Outbreak at Courtright and Owen Sound.
	1924	833	76	.....	.....	Port Colborne epidemic.
	1923	1,663	212	1,087	85	Cochrane epidemic.
	1922	576	.....	127	.....	
Manitoba.....	1927	108	.....	.....	.....	
	1926	128	18	.....	.....	
	1925	.....	23	.....	.....	
	1924	81	20	.....	.....	
	1923	110	24	.....	.....	
	1920	192	.....	.....	.....	
Winnipeg city.....	1928	10	2	.....	.....	
	1927	27	6	.....	.....	8 received infection outside of the city.
	1926	66	8	.....	.....	13 while travelling outside of city.
	1925	42	6	.....	.....	9 contracted disease while travelling.
	1924	36	6	10	.....	15 persons contracted typhoid while outside of city, 1923.
	1923	36	5	.....	.....	
Saskatchewan....	1927	91	21	.....	.....	
	1926	115	30	.....	.....	
	1925	223	39	140	2	
	1924	83	37	68	26	Decrease.
	1923	151	63	.....	.....	
	1922	249	71	66	.....	Increase over 1921.
Alberta.....	1927	91	21	.....	.....	Typhoid and paratyphoid.
	1926	115	30	.....	.....	
	1925	127	39	.....	.....	
	1924	98	37	.....	.....	
	1923	155	36	.....	.....	
	1922	169	50	.....	.....	
Edmonton.....	1927	21	6	11	.....	17 patients from outside of city.
	1926	10	.....	.....	.....	Five of these died.
	1925	17	.....	.....	.....	
British Columbia.....	1923-29	39	.....	.....	.....	
	1927-28	67	13	.....	.....	
	1926	64	15	45	.....	Decrease of 45.
	1925	109	13	.....	.....	
	1924	109	15	30	.....	
	1923	79	12	.....	.....	

## MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The medical and hospital treatment of sick and injured mariners has been continued without interruption since 1867 in conformity with the provisions of part five of the Canada Shipping Act (Chap. 186, R.S. 1927). The object of the Act is to provide medical and surgical attendance, and such other treatment as the cases require, and to protect the sea ports from being compelled to administer to those sick and injured mariners, not properly a charge against the municipality, who might be left at their ports by ships coming from foreign parts and meanwhile sailing away and evading responsibility.

With certain exceptions, a duty of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied and collected not more than three times during each calendar year on every ship arriving in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia from any place out of Canada or from a port in another province. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada, within the limits of one province, are not subject to the payment of the Sick Mariners' Dues. It is not compulsory for vessels employed exclusively in fishing to pay these dues, but the person in command may do so if he so desires, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment for the calendar year is made before the ship makes its first fishing voyage in the year.

All sick or injured mariners, belonging to vessels that have paid the Sick Mariners' Dues for the current calendar year, are entitled to gratuitous treatment if sent to a designated hospital or port physician in the provinces mentioned with a written recommendation from the master or person in command of the ship, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.

The department operates two marine hospitals exclusively for the care and treatment of sick mariners—one at Sydney, N.S., and the other at Lunenburg, N.S. At other ports, provision is made as far as possible for their care and treatment at contract rates with the various local hospitals. Where there is no marine or designated hospital, the collector sends the sick mariner to a port physician. When considered necessary, the sick mariner may be sent to the nearest public hospital if there is one at a convenient distance and if not, he may be sent to a public or private boarding house.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 3,316 vessels. The crews on these vessels numbered 96,590. The number of sick mariners treated was 6,069; 3,970 of these were admitted to hospitals and the number of days of hospital treatment was 57,589. The net amount of sick mariners' dues collected during the fiscal year was \$209,321.55 and the amount expended, including unpaid accounts on hand March 31, 1929, amounting to \$46,816.81 as the amount voted for 1928-29 was not sufficient, was \$253,649.31.

The following is a list of the hospitals in which sick mariners were given care and treatment and a statement of the diseases and injuries treated during the past fiscal year:—

Port	Name of Hospital
Nova Scotia—	
Amherst .....	Highland View
Antigonish .....	St. Martha's
Bridgewater .....	Dawson Memorial
Halifax .....	Victoria General
	Rockhead Minor Infections
	Halifax Infirmary
	Camp Hill
	City Health Board (Contagious Diseases)
	Tuberculosis
Kentville .....	Nova Scotia Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Lunenburg .....	Marine
North Sydney .....	Hamilton Memorial
Pictou .....	Pictou Cottage
Springhill .....	Springhill Cottage

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Port	Name of Hospital
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded</i>	
Sydney .....	Marine City of Sydney
Windsor .....	Payzant Memorial
Yarmouth .....	Yarmouth
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	
Bathurst .....	Gloucester
Campbellton .....	Hotel-Dieu
Chatham .....	Hotel-Dieu
Moncton .....	Moncton
Rexton .....	Rexton
St. John .....	General Public St. John County (Tuberculosis) Quarantine
St. Stephen .....	Chipman Memorial
Tracadie .....	Hotel-Dieu
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	
Charlottetown .....	Charlottetown Prince Edward Island
Summerside .....	Prince County
<i>Quebec—</i>	
Chicoutimi .....	Hotel-Dieu
Chandler .....	Providence
Gaspe .....	l'Hotel Dieu du Gaspe
Harrington .....	Harrington
Lachine .....	General
Lake Edward .....	Lake Edward Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Levis .....	Hotel-Dieu
Montreal .....	St. Luke's Montreal General Notre Dame Royal Victoria Convalescent Home Alexandria (Contagious Diseases) Hotel-Dieu Providence St. Paul's (Contagious Diseases) St. Mary's Grace Dart Home (Tuberculosis)
Quebec .....	Hotel-Dieu Jeffery Hale's St. Michel Archange Mastai Laval (Tuberculosis)
Rimouski .....	St. Joseph's
Riviere du Loup .....	St. Joseph's
Sorel .....	Hopital General
Sainte-Agathe-Des-Monts .....	Laurentian Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Three Rivers .....	Hopital Saint-Joseph
<i>British Columbia—</i>	
Anyox .....	Anyox General
Bella Bella .....	R. W. Large Memorial
Chemainus .....	Chemainus General
Cumberland .....	General
Nanaimo .....	Nanaimo
New Westminster .....	St. Mary's
Ocean Falls .....	Ocean Falls
Port Alice .....	Port Alice Private
Port Alberni .....	West Coast General
Powell River .....	St. Luke's
Prince Rupert .....	General
Stewart .....	Stewart General
Tranquille .....	Tranquille Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Vancouver .....	St. Paul's North Vancouver General Shaughnessy Vancouver General
Victoria .....	St. Joseph's Provincial Royal Jubilee

Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

*Nova Scotia.*—Canso, Clark's Harbour, Larry's River, Liverpool, Lockeport,  
 Port Felix, Port Greville, Sherbrooke.  
*New Brunswick.*—Beaver Harbour, Lameque, North Head.  
*Prince Edward Island.*—Point Prim.



STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING  
THE YEAR 1929-30*General Diseases—*

Alcoholism .....	12
Anaemia .....	11
Beri-Beri .....	1
Chicken-Pox .....	3
Cholera .....	3
Circumcision .....	5
Cyst .....	39
Diphtheria .....	9
Erysipelas .....	4
General Debility .....	40
Gonorrhoea .....	384
Influenza .....	227
Malaria .....	16
Measles .....	18
Mountain Fever .....	1
Mumps .....	6
Neurasthenia .....	7
Malignant growths .....	11
Non-malignant growths .....	16
Ptomaine .....	5
Rheumatism .....	96
Rheumatic fever .....	6
Scarlatina .....	2
Scarlet fever .....	6
Septicemia .....	4
Smallpox .....	1
Sleeping sickness .....	1
Syphilis .....	244
Tuberculosis .....	78
Typhoid fever .....	26
Typhoid inoculations .....	
Varicella .....	1

1,283

*Nervous System—*

Hysteria .....	1
Neuritis .....	20
Concussions .....	2
Meningitis .....	3
Dementia praecox .....	1
Epilepsy .....	5
Headache .....	3
Insomnia .....	2
Melancholia .....	1
Mental .....	3
Myalgia .....	30
Neuralgia .....	38
Paralysis .....	4
Paranoia .....	1

114

*Diseases of the Eye—*

Blepharitis .....	14
Conjunctivitis .....	43
Dacryocystitis .....	1
Diplopia .....	1
Glaucoma .....	2
Iritis .....	9
Scleritis .....	2
Strabism .....	1
Stye .....	8
Ulcer Cornea .....	10

91

*Diseases of the Ear—*

Cerumen .....	52
Mastoiditis .....	7
Otalgia .....	13
Otitis externa .....	9
Otitis media .....	69

150

*Diseases of the Nose and Throat—*

Infections .....	6
Coryza .....	24
Deviated septum .....	12
Epistaxis .....	3
Frontal sinus .....	3
Ozena .....	1
Rhinitis .....	3

52

*Diseases of the Circulatory System—*

Angina pectoris .....	6
Arterio-sclerosis .....	1
Cardialgia .....	7
Endocarditis .....	3
Goitre .....	2
Heart disease .....	7
Myocarditis .....	11
Pericarditis .....	3
Tachycardia .....	1
Varicose veins .....	16

57

*Diseases of the Respiratory System—*

Abscess lungs .....	3
Asthma .....	18
Bronchitis .....	129
Broncho-pneumonia .....	8
Conjestion lungs .....	7
Hemorrhage lungs .....	6
Laryngitis .....	37
Pleurisy .....	50
Pneumonia .....	28
Tonsillitis .....	134

420

*Diseases of the Digestive System—*

Abdominal adhesions .....	1
Alvcolar abscess .....	14
Appendicitis .....	119
Cholecystitis .....	8
Colitis .....	8
Constipation .....	58
Dental caries .....	97
Diarrhoea .....	22
Dyspepsia .....	12
Dysentery .....	17
Enteritis .....	31
Enterorrhagia .....	1
Fistula .....	6
Gastro-enteritis .....	6
Gastritis .....	101
Hemorrhoids .....	44
Hemorrhage stomach .....	2
Hepatic-colic .....	3
Hernia .....	76
Indigestion .....	91
Intestinal obstruction .....	9
Jaundice .....	18
Peritonitis .....	1
Pharyngitis .....	22
Pyorrhoea .....	18
Quinsy .....	9
Toothache .....	319
Ulcer Duodenum .....	34
Ulcerated stomach .....	28

1,185

*Diseases of the Lymphatic System—*

Adenitis .....	39
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*Diseases of the Generative System—*

Chancroids .....	48
Epididymitis .....	16
Hydrocele .....	12
Orchitis .....	17
Paraphimosis .....	2
Phimosis .....	6
Spermatorrhea .....	1
Stricture .....	7
Urethritis .....	17
Varicocele .....	10
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	136

*Diseases of the Urinary System—*

Albuminaria .....	4
Cholelithiasis .....	2
Cystitis .....	23
Bright's Disease .....	3
Diabetes .....	10
Hematuria .....	10
Nephritis .....	30
Nephrolithiasis .....	1
Prostatitis .....	25
Pyelitis .....	3
Renal Calculus .....	14
Renal Colic .....	4
Retention .....	4
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	133

*Disease of the Organs of Locomotion—*

Arthritis .....	60
Bursitis .....	29
Lumbago .....	82
Myositis .....	6
Neurosis .....	2
Osteo-Myelitis .....	17
Osteitis .....	6
Periostitis .....	4
Phlebitis .....	4
Sciatica .....	15
Sinusitis .....	8
Synovitis .....	23
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	256

*Diseases of the Connective Tissues—*

Abscess .....	98
Cellulitis .....	145
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	243

*Diseases of the Skin*

Acne .....	14
Boils .....	96
Carbuncle .....	14
Dermatitis .....	27
Eczema .....	42
Erythema .....	8
Herpes Circinatus .....	1
Herpes Zoster .....	14
Impetigo .....	13
Psoriasis .....	4
Scabies .....	20
Sycosis .....	2
Ulcers .....	26
Urticaria .....	7
Whitlow .....	22
	<hr/>
	320

*Injuries—*

Multiple injuries .....	15
Burns and scalds .....	86
Contusions .....	106
Abdomen .....	6
Ankle .....	14
Arm .....	24
Back .....	16
Chest .....	23
Ear .....	2
Elbow .....	7
Eyes .....	16
Face .....	20
Fingers .....	179
Foot .....	56
Hand .....	104
Head .....	26
Hip .....	11
Knee .....	27
Leg .....	49
Lip .....	4
Nose .....	4
Ribs .....	17
Scalp .....	20
Shoulder .....	15
Side .....	13
Spine .....	10
Thigh .....	3
Throat .....	2
Toes .....	30
Thumb .....	3
Wrist .....	17

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 925
*Fractures—*

Ankle .....	4
Arm .....	11
Clavicle .....	6
Elbow .....	2
Femur .....	3
Fibula .....	7
Fingers .....	9
Foot .....	13
Leg .....	6
Mandible .....	2
Maxillary .....	1
Metacarpal .....	18
Nose .....	1
Os calcis .....	3
Petalla .....	1
Radius .....	14
Ribs .....	45
Skull .....	8
Spine .....	4
Tibia and Fibula .....	8
Tibia .....	8
Toe .....	6
Wrist .....	4

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 184
*Dislocations—*

Clavicle .....	1
Finger .....	1
Hand .....	1
Radius .....	1
Shoulder .....	6
Thumb .....	3
	<hr/>
	13

*Sprains—*

Ankle .....	33
Arm .....	3
Back .....	14
Chest .....	2

*Sprains—Con.*

Elbow .....	4
Foot .....	3
Hand .....	2
Hip .....	2
Knee .....	6
Leg .....	2
Shoulder .....	6
Wrist .....	11
	88

*Strains—*

Abdomen .....	7
Arm .....	2
Back .....	13
Foot .....	4
Hip .....	1
Knee .....	4
Leg .....	1
Muscular .....	28
Side .....	2
Shoulder .....	3
	65

*Foreign Bodies—*

Ear .....	1
Eye .....	61
Finger .....	2
Hand .....	3
Jaw .....	2
Lip .....	1
Nose .....	1
Thigh .....	1
Throat .....	1

73

Frost bite .....	2
Frozen feet .....	1
Gas poisoning .....	4
X-Ray examination .....	42
All others .....	193

242

Total ..... 6,069

## QUARANTINE SERVICE

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal harbours as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—Saint John, the Harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours, as substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the Department.

Each substation is in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer, except when otherwise provided by the department.

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local customs officer is, ex officio, the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations.

The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

## QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera (Asiatic).
- (b) Plague.
- (c) Smallpox.
- (d) Typhus fever.
- (e) Yellow fever.

## OTHER CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons sick with other infectious or contagious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

The following tabulation indicates the number of vessels and personnel inspected at the organized quarantine stations during the fiscal year 1929-30:—

## VESSELS AND PERSONNEL INSPECTED

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Total personnel inspected
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.....	917	5,041	21,128	26,689	75,120	93,547	96	221,621
Halifax, N.S.....	636	2,831	20,413	13,602	52,446	89,950	44	179,286
St. John, N.B.....	282	3,173	45	2,057	15,800	21,609	15	42,699
William Head, B.C....	952	6,228	3,041	7	16,978	63,280	17	89,551
Total.....	2,787	17,273	44,627	42,355	160,344	268,386	172	533,157

No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the year on vessels which came up the St. Lawrence river. Minor infectious diseases were, as usual, disembarked at the port of Quebec and cared for in the Immigration Hospital (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

Neither were there any cases of quarantinable disease at the ports of Halifax or Saint John during the year; a few cases of minor infectious diseases only. At the port of Halifax, these were treated in the Immigration Hospital at Rockhead, as is now the established practice (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

At William Head, B.C., the quarantine station guarding Pacific coast ports, apart from one case of smallpox, the sick taken by the quarantine officer from arriving vessels were restricted to the minor infectious diseases class.

The following tables show the distribution of sick, contacts, and persons accompanying the sick, in the quarantine hospitals at Saint John and William Head respectively:—

## CASES TREATED IN QUARANTINE HOSPITAL AT PARTRIDGE ISLAND, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Diagnosis	Number of sick	Number of hospital days	Contracts and persons accompanying sick	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Chickenpox.....	6	87	8	125	14	212
Erysipelas.....	2	19			2	19
Measles.....	12	298	19	369	31	667
Mumps.....	5	61	15	203	20	264
Scarlet fever.....	5	165	8	180	13	345
Total.....	30	650	50	877	80	1,507



## CASES TREATED IN QUARANTINE HOSPITAL AT WILLIAM HEAD, B.C.

Diagnosis	Number of sick	Number of hospital days	Contracts and persons accompanying sick	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Chickenpox.....	1	13	1	13	2	26
*Influenzal pneumonia.....	16	89	170	510	186	599
Smallpox.....	1	42	9	108	10	150
Totals.....	18	144	180	631	198	775

\*Two of these cases terminated fatally.

## DERATIZATION OF SHIPS

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. When, upon inspection, ships are found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, the Department has authority, under the regulations, to issue deratization exemption certificates in certain cases.

Facilities for the deratization of ships now exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Esquimalt, William Head, Cremainus, Nanaimo, Comex, and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports:—

## FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

Port	Vessels fumigated with		Deratization certificates issued	Dead rats recovered	Deratization exemption certificates issued
	Cyanide	Sulphur			
Halifax, N.S.....	41		41	50	11
North Sydney, N.S.....		4	4		
St. John, N.B.....	11	3	14	20	11
Chicoutimi, P.Q.....		1	1	76	1
Port Alfred, P.Q.....		1	1	39	1
Three Rivers, P.Q.....		3	3		
Quebec, P.Q.....		5	5	18	
Montreal, P.Q.....	62		62	654	18
Vancouver, B.C.....	103	17	120	554	4
William Head, B.C.....	1	5	6	110	1
Esquimalt, B.C.....	1		1		
Victoria, B.C.....	1		1		
Total.....	220	39	259	1,521	47

## QUARANTINE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

In harmony with the provisions of Article 57 of the International Sanitary Convention, signed at Paris on June 21, 1926, and reading in part as follows:—

“Governments, taking into account their particular situation, may conclude special agreements amongst themselves, in order ‘to make the sanitary measures prescribed by the Convention more efficacious and less burdensome’;”

and following strong representations on the part of the Canadian and United States shipping interests on the Pacific coast, an Agreement was entered into

during the fiscal year between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States, effective as from January 1, 1930, whereby vessels from foreign countries destined to both Canadian and United States ports located on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Haro, Rosario, Georgia, Puget Sound or their tributaries or connected waters, or so destined to ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, shall undergo one quarantine inspection only, i.e., by the quarantine officer of that Government having jurisdiction over the primary port of arrival, in place of the dual quarantine inspection conducted hitherto. In such cases the quarantine pratique is issued in duplicate, the original being presented at the primary port of arrival and the duplicate presented to the quarantine officer at the first port of call under the jurisdiction of the other Government. This Agreement is subject to the proviso that cases of quarantinable disease have not been prevalent in the ports visited and have not occurred on board the vessel since the issuance of the original pratique.

### REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service: Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. W. Aylen.*

"Following is a résumé of the activities at Father Point inspecting station during the season of 1929 just ended:—

"There were 917 vessels cleared during the season, being 317 fewer than last year. This decrease was due to the grain situation. Practically no tramp steamers came up the St. Lawrence during the season.

"A total of 1,634 vessels passed inward and the steamer *Jalobert* or the new launch *A. Martin* of the pilotage service went alongside of them. Quite a number were coasting vessels and we, therefore, did not have to board them. We had, however, to go out to them and in many cases had to inquire of the masters whence they came owing to the fact that many vessels will not fly the necessary quarantine signals although their captains have been coming up the St. Lawrence for years. This omission on their part entails a great deal of extra and useless work for us. As I did in last year's report, I again recommend the imposition of the fine, as provided in the regulations, for breaches of the same. If done in a few instances there would soon be no necessity of doing so, as the regulation would then be carried out.

"The past season has been a good one, there being practically no severe storms at all and only a few moderate ones. All vessels were cleared here and none had to be sent to Quebec as in former years.

"Of the vessels cleared, 203 were passenger vessels (22 per cent of vessels cleared), being seven fewer of this class of vessel than last year.

"The personnel on vessels cleared totalled 221,621, divided as follows: First, 5,041; cabin class, 21,128; tourist third, 26,689; third class, 75,120; steerage, nil; crews, 93,547; others, 96.

"Contagious or other diseases were reported on 93 vessels on as many voyages. These included all the minor infectious diseases and cases of pyrexia where the disease was not sufficiently developed to permit our making a definite diagnosis here. Other non-infectious cases on board were noted and reported. All these cases were taken care of at Quebec at the Immigration Hospital.

"On one occasion the ss. *Melita* wirelessed that she had three cases of variola on board, but on boarding the vessel here we decided it was not such and our diagnosis was confirmed by Dr. Mayrand, consulting specialist of the Department at Quebec, where I took the vessel direct instead of stopping at Grosse Isle as would have been done if there had been a doubt as to the nature of the disease.

"On June 16 the ss. *Cairglen* arrived here with one of the crew ill. A provisional diagnosis of varicella was made here and the vessel sent to Quebec for confirmation or otherwise. The diagnosis of varicella was confirmed there but on the vessel's arrival at Montreal the diagnosis was changed to variola and the case treated as such.

"On October 13 the ss. *Hada County* and on October 23 the ss. *Aalsum* arrived here from Rotterdam where alastrim or variola was epidemic. As the period of incubation for this disease had not elapsed before their dates of arrival, these vessels were taken to Grosse Isle and detained for the required period. Every person on board these vessels who needed it was vaccinated. The vessels were then released.

"On several occasions persons requiring vaccination under the regulations, were vaccinated here. On seven other occasions a total of twenty persons who, coming from infected areas, refused to be vaccinated were sent to the Immigration Hospital at Quebec for the necessary period of detention.

"Deaths were reported on eleven vessels as follows:—*Metagama*, lost overboard; *Antonia*, premature birth; *Montcalm*, uremic coma; *Letitia*, jumped overboard; *Proteus*, malaria; *Lady Somers*, myocarditis; *Metagama*, bronchitis; *Regina* (2), cardiac asthma and cerebral haemorrhage; *Champlain*, burned to death; *Laurentic*, pneumonia; *Olaf Bergh*, heart failure.

"Births were reported on two vessels—the *Aurania*, May 10, and *Antonia*, May 12.

"Passengers obtained permission from the Departments of National Revenue and Immigration to land at Father Point from incoming steamers on three occasions.

"The vessels ordered fumigated were very much fewer than last season owing to falling off in the number of tramp steamers arriving here. Only sixty-four vessels were ordered fumigated—fifty-two at Montreal, five at Quebec, three at Three Rivers and four at Port Alfred and Chicoutimi.

"Twelve vessels arrived here that had sailed from or called at infected ports. Of these, nine were from a smallpox-infected port and three from a plague-infected port. Three other vessels had called at a plague-infected port at some time since their last fumigation.

"A total of fifty-eight vessels were given routine orders which call for an inspection and, if necessary, fumigation.

"Fourteen vessels were given exemption certificates; the remainder were fumigated."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. J. V. Graham*

"During the year 636 vessels were inspected at this Quarantine Station. These vessels carried 89,950 crew, 2,831 first-class passengers, 13,602 tourist-third passengers, 52,446 third-class passengers and 44 others made up of stowaways, distressed seamen, cattlemen and deportees. The vessels reported two births and eleven deaths at sea, the deaths being classified as angina pectoris, one; acute peritonitis, one; cancer of liver, one; broncho-pneumonia, three; dyspepsia, one; diabetes, one; gastro enteritis, one; stomach ulcer, one; apoplexy, one.

"The following cases of minor infectious disease and members of their families accompanying were handed over to the Immigration Medical Officer for hospitalization: Measles, thirty-nine, with fifty-six accompanying; scarlet fever, four, with six accompanying; mumps, three, with nine accompanying; chickenpox, twelve, with sixteen accompanying; observation for diphtheria, one; influenza, one, with three accompanying; german measles, one, with two accompanying.

"No vessels arrived at this port during the fiscal year with quarantinable disease.

"During the year forty-one vessels were fumigated at this port. On nine of these, fifty dead rats were recovered after fumigation, and on three of them ninety dead mice. The largest number of rats recovered on one ship was twenty.

"The Station hospital was not made use of during the year except for the thirty-eight hospital days of the patient and contact remaining over from last fiscal year.

"Other than the routine vaccination of those members of the staff and members of their families residing on the Station, there were no vaccinations performed here during the year."

*William Head, Victoria, B.C.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. C. P. Brown*

"I beg to submit the following report covering the work coming under the supervision of this station during the fiscal year April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.

"The work is reported as usual under the grouping of divisions—boarding, detention, fumigation, laboratory, lazaretto.

"Boarding Division.—Fewer vessels reported for inspection this year than last, a total of 952 as compared with 1,068 last year. There was a decrease in what is ordinarily called the "tramp freighter" traffic. Passenger traffic showed a small increase during the year. Vessels of British registry comprised 35 per cent of the total traffic, a decrease of six per cent from last year. The Orient still supplies 40 per cent of our vessels. Vancouver is the first Canadian port of call for 62 per cent.

"There was only one vessel quarantined during the year, the last of the smallpox epidemic in the Orient from the previous year. 48 per cent of vessels came from ports reporting some quarantinable disease.

"There have been no outstanding epidemics of quarantinable disease in districts from which our traffic comes. Smallpox has been very widespread, tending to get worse at Hongkong and Shanghai toward the end of the year. Plague has occurred at intervals in its usual haunts, about the Mediterranean, both coasts of South America, the Straits Settlements and at Hongkong for a time last October. Cholera has been prevalent on the Oriental coast and in the Straits Settlements during the winter. Typhus was reported from Dairen. Yellow fever was reported from Brazilian ports. The epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis died down during the warm weather, and did not recur during this past winter.

"In connection with the work of this division, by authority issued from Ottawa and Washington, "Duplicate Pratique" is now obtainable at William Head and Port Townsend. This treats the international waters of the gulf of Georgia and Puget sound as being subject to coastwise regulations. This station issued thirty-one such duplicate pratique certificates. We received declaration forms covering eleven such as issued at Port Townsend. We issued the first duplicate on January 8, 1930.

"Detention Division.—The bulk of our work under this division was with those Filipinos remaining from the previous year, including the two deaths. Only one case of smallpox was admitted to hospital during the year.

"Fumigation Division.—Eleven vessels were ordered fumigation as coming from plague-infected ports. We advised the respective harbour-masters concerned of the arrival of these vessels. They then enforced rat-guarding regulations and supervised the discharge of cargo until fumigation took place. The remaining vessels were fumigated as routine, in conformity with the regulations. Crews of vessels rather welcome fumigation, not so much as a means of getting rid of rats, as of eliminating the insect pests that so frequently infest their quarters.

"Laboratory Division.—Only the routine work for the patients at Bentinck Island was done this year.



"Bentinck Island Lazaretto.—During the year two patients were returned to China as practically non-infectious and quite able physically to earn their living. The Russian patient was transferred to the lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B. He was very lonely here without other white patients to talk with. There are three patients in whom we can expect further improvement. The best that can be done for the others is to make them comfortable and keep the disease arrested as far as possible.

"Buildings and Equipment.—The architects division, Department of Public Works, have installed an extra fuel oil tank, done considerable renovating of the residences, and assisted our staff in routine repairs by supplying materials and supervision. Both buildings and equipment have been kept ready for work. The question of the providing of electric energy by the British Columbia Electric Company is under discussion. The engineers division, Department of Public Works, had quite extensive repairs carried out on the large wharf.

"Boats.—Both vessels have been kept fit for duty. The condition of the *Maide* has been the subject of much discussion, and a recommendation has been made to replace it with a smaller vessel as more useful and economical. Captain Robertson, of the Marine Department, has been very kind in advising us along this line. Plans have been prepared pending parliamentary action.

"Staff.—There have been no changes during the year.

"Departmental Visits.—There have been no visits from Ottawa during the year. In December I accompanied the Russian to Tracadie, stopping at Ottawa for several days on the return journey.

"We have had various local conferences here with Dr. L. D. Fricks, Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, in charge at Seattle and district, concerning matters of mutual interest, especially the arrangements for duplicate pratique certificates.

"I wish to express to you my appreciation of the good work done by Dr. Tremayne and all members of the staff here and at Bentinck Island, also by Dr. Cartwright at Vancouver.

"I also wish to express to you the appreciation of Dr. Tremayne and myself of the friendly co-operation of associated services, provincial and city, and especially the kind help and co-operation of Dr. Young.

"Other Government services with whom we come in contact, especially the Department of Public Works, have been most courteous and helpful."

The following tabulated statements summarize the work of each division:—

#### BOARDING DIVISION

##### *Vessels and Persons Inspected—*

Total number of vessels inspected .....	952
Total persons inspected .....	89,551
as follows:—	
Crew .....	63,280
First class .....	6,228
Second class .....	3,041
Tourist third .....	7
Third class .....	3,754
Steerage .....	13,224
Others .....	17

##### *Nationality of Vessels—*

British .....	330 (34.7%)
United States .....	196 (20.6%)
Japanese .....	186 (19.5%)
Norwegian .....	71 (7.4%)
German .....	42 (4.3%)
Swedish .....	30 (3.2%)
Danish .....	27 (2.8%)
Dutch .....	22 (2.3%)
French .....	20 (2.1%)
Belgian .....	6
Greek .....	1
Mexican .....	1

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

BOARDING DIVISION—*Concluded**Nationality of Vessels—Con.*

Nicaraguan .....	1
Panama .....	1
Finish .....	1
Chilean .....	1

*Where from—*

Orient .....	384	(40.3%)
Europe .....	249	(26.2%)
North America .....	204	(21.4%)
Australasia .....	58	(6.1%)
Central and South America .....	56	(5.9%)
Africa .....	1	

*Destination of Vessels—*

Vancouver .....	592	(62.2%)
Victoria .....	198	(20.8%)
New Westminster .....	93	(9.8%)
Comox and Union Bay .....	19	
Chemainus .....	12	
Powell River .....	10	
Port Alberni .....	9	
James Island .....	4	
Nanaimo .....	4	
Ocean Falls .....	3	
Englewood .....	3	
Nanoose .....	3	
Port Alice .....	2	

*Time of Inspection—*

During the day .....	531	(55.7%)
During the night .....	421	(44.3%)

*Vessels from ports showing quarantinable disease—*

Number vessels .....	460	(48.0%)
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*Vessels quarantined—*

Number vessels .....	1	(for smallpox)
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*Persons vaccinated for smallpox—*

Crew of vessel .....	31
Staff and families .....	45
Total .....	76

*Hospital and Detention Division—*

Sick .....	18	Hospital days .....	144
Contacts and persons accompanying .....	180	Hospital days .....	631

(Of above, 16 sick and 170 contacts were remaining from previous year)

Deaths in quarantine hospital .....	2
(from influenzal pneumonia)	

## FUMIGATION DIVISION

Vessels fumigated at Vancouver .....	120
Vessels fumigated at Victoria .....	8
Exemption certificates issued at Vancouver .....	4
Fumigated with cyanide only (Zyklon-B) .....	105
Fumigated with sulphur only .....	22
Fumigated with sulphur and cyanide .....	1
Vessels inspected on remand .....	72
Vessels inspected on request .....	60

*Vessels from—*

Orient .....	73
North America .....	20
Europe .....	14
Australasia .....	10
South America .....	7
Central America and Mexico .....	3
Africa .....	1

FUMIGATION DIVISION—*Concluded*

Total number rats recovered .....	669
Total number mice recovered .....	147
Rats on remand vessels .....	392
Rats on request vessels .....	277
Rats found on 47 vessels, averaging 14.3 per vessel ....	
Rats found after cyanide fumigation .....	554
Rats found after sulphur fumigation .....	115
Rats found in holds of vessels .....	554 (83.0%)
Rats found in storerooms (forepeak, afterpeak, provision storeroom) .....	112 (17.0%)
Rats found in living quarters .....	3
<i>Rats recovered (and inspected)—</i>	
Mus Alexandrinus .....	391
Mus Rattus .....	116
All adults of these were dissected and found negative for plague.	
Vessels remanded for fumigation to Seattle.....	21

## LABORATORY DIVISION

Total specimens examined .....	43
All smears for B. Leprae	
Nasal smears .....	41
Smears from thickened areas of skin.....	2
Smears positive for B. Leprae .....	20
Smears negative for B. Leprae .....	23

*Montreal Sub-Station: Medical Officer in Charge of Ships' Fumigations,  
Dr. G. E. Beauchamp.*

"The inspection and the fumigation of ships were carried out according to the instructions given in 1928.

"The arrangements concluded with the Harbour Commission for the use of one of their buildings as a central warehouse in the harbour and the use of a small store for the material and equipment at Longue-Pointe were again made for the last navigation season.

"The use of a floating dock for the yacht at Longue-Pointe was also arranged with the Harbour Commission.

"The yacht *Jeannette* was used for the inspection and fumigation of ships at Longue-Pointe and in the harbour when possible.

"The number of vessels inspected and fumigated was much smaller than in previous years. This was due to the fact that vessels coming to Montreal to take grain cargoes have decreased considerably during the season.

"As we are expecting a rush of grain boats during the first months of the coming season, we have made preparations for taking care of same in the way of extra equipment and personnel that will be available at a moment's notice, so as to avoid any complaints of delay due to our organization."

*Vancouver Sub-Station: Medical Officer in Charge of Ships' Fumigations,  
Dr. C. Cartwright.*

"During the past twelve months the fumigation of vessels with 'Zyklon B' has continued to give satisfaction and many coasting vessels, which are exempt under the regulations, have been fumigated by the companies operating here, at the request of the owners.

"There has been a falling off in the number of vessels fumigated during the past twelve months, especially during December, January and February, as compared with the same period last year; the figures being twenty-seven this winter as compared with fifty-five in 1928-29. This was probably due to the smaller quantity of grain shipped during this winter from Vancouver.

"During the past twelve months 120 deep-sea vessels have been fumigated here and four vessels have been granted exemption certificates.

"Vessels done on remand numbered sixty-four and by request fifty-six.

During the past year, at the request of the department, I have assisted at the examination of twenty-seven pilots, have examined the crews of the customs launches *Despatcher* and *Imperator*, and have also instructed Messrs. Langridge and McGhee, of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, in the use of cyanide gas for fumigating purposes."

### LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS

Under the Quarantine Regulations of Canada, it is the duty of a quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew on board a vessel arriving at a Canadian port. In the event of this disease being found, the person affected would not be allowed to enter the country, but would be detained in quarantine at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same vessel when next outward bound, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she would be deported by the department at the expense of the owners of such vessel.

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S. 1927, c. 136), two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C., are administered by the Quarantine Division of the department. In these institutions are segregated all known cases of leprosy in Canada, in accordance with the provisions of the Leprosy Act.

#### LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

##### *Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Langis*

At the close of the fiscal year there were ten patients in this institution—six males and four females—as compared with eight a year ago. One of the new arrivals was transferred from the Bentinck Island lazaretto; the other was a case discovered in Blaine Lake, Sask. Five of the patients show clinical signs of active leprosy; the other five are considered to be arrested cases.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P. D.....	43	M.	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B. T.....	79	F.	October, 1914....	French Acadian.....	Portage River, N.B.
A. D.....	31	F.	July, 1918.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
J. D.....	68	M.	April, 1919.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
V. de L.....	30	F.	January, 1921....	Scotch and French descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
K. S. J.....	48	M.	October, 1922....	Chinese.....	Montreal, Que.
J. P.....	36	F.	November, 1926..	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
P. P.....	86	M.	July, 1928.....	French Canadian.....	Neguac, N.B.
*E. D.....	37	M.	December, 1929..	Russian Doukhobor.....	Verigin, Sask.
N. P.....	25	M.	February, 1930....	Russian Doukhobor.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.

\*Transferred from lazaretto at Bentinck Island, B.C.

#### LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

##### *Medical Officer in Charge, Dr. C. P. Brown*

At the close of the fiscal year there were nine patients in this institution, all males, this number being three fewer than in the previous year. Two patients were returned to China as non-infectious, and one was transferred to the lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B.

Dr. Brown reports that medicinal treatment was carried on along approved lines. The condition of three of the cases shows some improvement as indicated below; the condition of the remaining six is such that a cure of the disease cannot be expected.



The table below furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
F. H.....	44	August, 1916.....	Chinese.....	Victoria.
C. K. W.....	45	October, 1918.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver.
L. A.....	34	November, 1918.....	Chinese.....	Victoria.
L. B.....	39	December, 1921.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver.
C. K.....	50	March, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Saanich, B.C.
W. K. D.....	45	October, 1925.....	Chinese.....	Nanaimo, B.C.
W. H. F.....	28	October, 1927.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.
C. W.....	43	August, 1928.....	Chinese.....	Nanaimo, B.C.
L. C.....	82	March, 1929.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.

These patients are classified by Dr. Brown as follows:—

Retrogressing slowly .....	2
Without change .....	4
Improving .....	3

One patient only has been bacteriologically negative throughout the year. In March, 1930, six patients showed negative smears.

### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Section 3 of the Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following "prohibited classes":—

#### *Mentally Defective Persons.*

Subsection (a) of section 3 prohibits the landing in Canada of "Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously."

#### *Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases.*

Subsection (b) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes "Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment."

#### *Physically Defective Persons.*

Subsection (c) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes, "Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an Immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge."

#### *Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority.*

Subsection (k) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority."

#### *Chronic Alcoholism.*

Subsection (l) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons with chronic alcoholism."

*Minor Mental or Physical Defects.*

Subsection (m) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living."

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICES OVERSEAS

Under a policy adopted in the autumn of 1927, prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and the countries of Europe are required to undergo medical examination before obtaining permission to come forward. This examination is conducted by Canadian doctors employed by the department. In the British Isles, in addition to the Canadian medical officers stationed at key centres, examinations may be performed by British doctors selected by the department from an official roster. This facilitates the work, particularly in the towns and rural centres.

At the opening of the fiscal year, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers were in operation in the following cities:—

England:	Ireland:
London,	Belfast,
Liverpool,	Londonderry,
Bristol,	Cork.
Birmingham,	Wales: Cardiff.
York,	France: Paris.
Newcastle.	Belgium: Antwerp.
Scotland:	Holland: Rotterdam.
Glasgow,	Germany: Hamburg.
Aberdeen.	Poland: Danzig.
	Latvia: Riga.

By the end of the fiscal year the number of these centres had been reduced by eliminating Bristol, Birmingham, York, Aberdeen, Londonderry, in the British Isles, and extending the use of British roster doctors. The examination centre at Riga was also dispensed with.

As regards those immigrants coming direct to Canada from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, there being neither Canadian immigration agents nor Canadian medical officers stationed in these countries, all prospective settlers arriving therefrom are subjected on arrival at Canadian ports to the same thorough medical examination as is required in the British Isles and at European ports.

Medical officers of the Immigration Medical Service, Department of Pensions and National Health, act merely in an advisory capacity to the Department of Immigration. It is their duty to diagnose the mental and physical condition of the prospective immigrants presented to them, and to "certify" those who in their opinion are subject to rejection under section 3 of the Immigration Act. Decision as to the acceptance or rejection of those medically "certified" rests with the Department of Immigration.

The increased efficiency resulting from the system of medical examination prior to embarkation may be appreciated when it is noted that, previous to the advent of this policy, at the time when immigrants were medically inspected on arrival in Canada, there were rejected at our ocean ports, on medical grounds, some four hundred persons between the years 1923 and 1927, involving the serious disadvantage to them of being returned to their native land. During the last fiscal year the medical examiners overseas "certified" some 10,907 persons, the majority of whom were thereby prevented from emigrating to Canada, and saved the risk of rejection on arrival in Canada.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED IN BRITISH ISLES AND ON CONTINENT OF EUROPE, PRIOR TO EMBARKATION

1929-30	British			Continental
	By Canadian medical officers	By roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers
April.....	12,042	1,772	13,814	9,221
May.....	10,465	1,278	11,743	7,437
June.....	6,083	1,318	7,401	5,900
July.....	4,703	1,115	5,818	5,838
August.....	4,289	1,007	5,296	3,685
September.....	2,727	890	3,617	2,873
October.....	3,021	649	3,670	2,550
November.....	2,093	379	2,472	2,074
December.....	1,736	401	2,137	1,647
January.....	2,555	958	3,513	1,633
February.....	3,863	1,777	5,640	3,045
March.....	4,526	2,333	6,859	10,762
Totals.....	58,103	13,877	71,980	56,665

Of the total of 128,645 persons thus medically examined prior to embarkation, 10,907 were certified as "prohibited" under the categories set forth in the following table:—

## PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	Totals
	Examined by Canadian medical officers	Examined by British roster doctors	Examined by Canadian medical officers	
SS. (a) Mental diseases and defects.....	512	54	47	613
SS. (b) Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis...	142	20	546	708
SS. (c) Physical diseases and defects.....	6,144	804	1,217	8,165
SS. (k) Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	230	13	9	242
SS. (l) Chronic alcoholism.....	6	2	1	9
SS. (m) Minor mental and physical defects.....	783	163	214	1,160
Totals.....	7,817	1,056	2,034	10,907

The following is an extract from the annual report of Dr. H. B. Jeffs, Chief Medical Officer of the Overseas Service at London:—

"I beg to submit my report on the work of the Overseas Immigration Medical Service during the fiscal year 1929-30.

"During the period covered the overseas service lost, through retirement or transfer, three of our very promising medical officers in Drs. Currie, Delamere and Nodwell. We have had for varying intervals on temporary duty, Immigration Medical Officers from Canadian ports in the persons of Drs. Chisholm, Chretien, Couillard, Gouthro, Macaulay and Reid. Since the visit of the honourable the minister and the deputy minister in June, 1929, we have been assisted also by Dr. Williamson, Medical Adviser of the Pensions Branch of the department in London.

"There have been no promotions among the medical or clerical staff, but the department have been able to grant the annual statutory increase for all our permanent personnel. Four stenographers have been taken on the staff during the past fiscal year, and five have retired.

"Following the expressed desire of the honourable the minister that the medical officers of our service should be associated together in their work as much as possible and not isolated, and with a view to economy, there has been considerable rearrangement in the location of our offices.

"In August, following the decision of the Department of Immigration and Colonization to close their office in Riga, we were able to close our office there and transfer Dr. Rolland to Danzig, thereby relieving the situation at the latter port.

"In July we were able to transfer our medical officer from Birmingham to Glasgow, the work of the Birmingham office being done henceforth first from Bristol, and later from London, the office being finally closed in December.

"The Bristol and Aberdeen offices were closed in September, and the medical officers transferred to Liverpool and Glasgow respectively. York and Londonderry offices were closed at the end of December, and the medical officers transferred to Liverpool and Belfast respectively.

"Consequently, at the end of the fiscal year we had offices in the British Isles in London, Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow and Belfast, with a continuance of the part-time service in the Irish Free State. On the Continent our offices were stationed at Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg (covering Bremen), and Danzig.

"The medical personnel consisted in the British Isles of fifteen permanent and one part-time medical officer, and on the Continent, five permanent and one temporary medical officer.

"The clerical staff totalled twenty-one permanent, two temporary, and two part-time clerks and stenographers.

"During the fiscal year 58,103 examinations were conducted in the British Isles by Canadian medical officers, who made 7,817 certifications or 13.60 per cent. On the Continent 56,665 examinations were conducted, but the certifications only totalled 2,034 or 3.57 per cent. *This marked difference in the percentage of certifications is explained by the fact that prospective emigrants to Canada on the Continent are examined one to four times prior to their examination by a medical officer of our service.*

"A considerable difference in the average number of examinations conducted by individual medical officers on the Continent, as compared with examinations conducted by medical officers in the British Isles, will be noted. The medical officers on the Continent are able to do many more examinations each day on account of the extra facilities provided for their examinations, and the assistance they receive from the steamship companies' officials. In the British Isles our medical officers are required to act as ushers in addition to examiners, and lose a very considerable time while emigrants are disrobing and dressing.

"Owing to the loss in personnel it has been necessary to further extend the roster of British practitioners authorized to conduct examinations for our service. The increase on March 31, 1930, as compared with March 31, 1929, is 111.

"Although there is a very large number of doctors on the roster, it is to be observed that more than fifty per cent conducted fewer than eleven examinations during the twelve months, and that in only 0.02 per cent of roster doctors' centres were more than 200 examinations conducted. Out of the total of 553 centres where roster doctors were authorized to conduct examinations, at only 72 of these centres were 50 or more examinations conducted.

"During the fiscal year roster doctors examined 13,877 prospective emigrants and certified 1,056, representing 7.60 per cent.

"We greatly appreciated the visit and investigation of the overseas service by the honourable the minister and the deputy minister in 1929, and par-



ticularly the very excellent advice given in general at our July 1 conference, and individually to each medical officer, by Dr. Amyot on every possible occasion.

"The number of British examined during the fiscal year shows a drop of approximately 18 per cent over the last fiscal year, and on the continent of 14 per cent. This, of course, means actually a much more considerable drop in British emigration on account of the greater wastage. This drop in British emigration is almost entirely confined to the first three months of the present calendar year (1930), when examinations by our medical officers and the roster doctors combined show a drop of 17,000 from the examinations during January, February and March, 1929.

"In my opinion the outstanding happening of the year so far as our service is concerned was the new regulation holding apparently cured trachoma cases for three months before they may be passed. This, I hope, is the beginning of the end of trachoma cases in any state of cicatrization emigrating to Canada. Apart from conditions in Canada such as bad crops and the stock market collapse causing unemployment, I consider the other big factor in deportation of British emigration was due to the harvesters' movement in 1928. At this time it was broadcast throughout the British Isles and Canada that facilities would be afforded immigrants to enable them to get a free passage back to Europe at the steamship companies' or Government expense.

"In conclusion I beg to bring to your attention the loyal support and assistance I have received from all our medical and clerical staff during the fiscal year."

#### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA—REPORTS FROM OCEAN TERMINALS

Those immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation, including, as above stated, those coming direct from Scandinavian countries, are subjected to a thorough medical examination on this side. Those holding cards of identity showing that they have been passed by the Canadian overseas medical staff, including those certified cases whose emigration has been approved by the Department of Immigration, are not required to undergo medical examination on arrival. When, however, symptoms are apparent indicative of abnormal conditions, which may have developed since they were originally examined, a further medical examination is required.

The following table shows the monthly arrivals at Canadian ocean ports, according to figures supplied by the Department of Immigration:—

MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

Fiscal year 1929-30	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Sydney	North Sydney	Montreal	Vancouver	Victoria	Monthly
April.....	6,155	12,063	6,837	11	136	37	135	22	25,396
May.....	17,773	4,458	22	1	148	179	120	26	22,727
June.....	13,672	3,896	32	.....	115	116	110	32	17,973
July.....	9,828	2,780	49	.....	85	59	71	17	12,892
August.....	8,767	2,424	35	.....	162	32	101	15	11,536
September.....	6,590	1,617	16	.....	115	28	82	17	8,465
October.....	4,747	1,318	27	2	135	31	94	14	6,368
November.....	3,238	1,581	233	.....	94	51	28	23	5,248
December.....	12	2,483	877	.....	73	14	45	9	3,514
January.....	8	1,176	663	.....	52	4	81	44	2,028
February.....	4	1,634	1,032	.....	20	.....	51	14	2,755
March.....	8	7,219	4,839	.....	56	1	143	17	12,283
Port totals.....	70,803	42,649	14,662	17	1,191	552	1,061	250	131,185

The following table shows the number of persons who, on arrival at Canadian ocean ports of entry, were medically certified as "prohibited":—

Ocean ports	Insane, feeble-minded epileptic, etc.	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease	Physically defective—liable to become a public charge	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	Chronic alcoholism	Minor physical defects— affecting ability to earn a living	Totals
	Section 3 (a)	Section 3 (b)	Section 3 (c)	Section 3 (k)	Section 3 (l)	Section 3 (m)	
Quebec.....	14	6	31	4	1		56
Halifax.....	6	8	71	1		2	88
St. John.....	3		7				10
Montreal.....		6	10				16
North Sydney.....	1	3	5				9
Vancouver.....	4	3	6				13
Victoria.....	2		2				4
Totals.....	30	26	132	5	1	2	196

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	North Sydney	Vancouver	Victoria	Totals
Section 3 (a)—								
Epilepsy.....	4						1	5
Feeble-minded.....	1	1			1	1	1	5
Idiocy.....	1							1
Imbecility.....	2							2
Insanity.....	6	4	1			2		13
Previous insanity.....		1	2			1		4
Section 3 (b)—								
Gonorrhoea.....	1	4		4				9
Ringworm.....	1							1
Sycosis barbae.....		1						1
Syphilis.....	1							1
Trachoma.....	3	2		2		1		8
Tuberculosis.....		1			3	2		6
Section 3 (c)—								
Absence of members.....	2	5		1		1		9
Blood vessels, defects of.....	5	17		1				23
Bronchitis, chronic.....				1				1
Chest conditions.....	1							1
Deafness.....	1			1				2
Deformities.....	5	3	1					9
Duodenal ulcer.....		1						1
Empyema.....				1				1
Fractures.....			1	1				2
Glandular conditions.....		1						1
Goitre.....	1	4						5
Heart conditions.....	4	6	1		2	2	1	16
Hernia.....	4	3	1	1				9
Hydrocele.....		4						4
Jaundice.....							1	1
Joints, disease of.....		1						1
Loss of power of members.....	2	2			3			7
Malaria, recurring.....	2							2
Nephritis.....	1	1						2
Neurasthenia.....	1							1
Nystagmus.....			1					1
Paralysis.....			1			1		2
Pleurisy, chronic.....				1				1
Poor physique.....		2		1				3
Pre-senility.....		1						1
Rheumatism.....	1					1		2
Senility.....		1						1
Tumour, fibroid.....						1		1
Varicocele.....			1					1
Vision, defective.....	1	19		1				21



MEDICAL DETENTIONS—*Concluded*

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	Vancouver	Totals
Furuncles.....		4				4
Gastritis.....	4					4
Gastro-enteritis.....	3	1				4
German measles.....	2					2
Herpes.....	1	2				3
Hydrosalpinx.....	1					1
Impetigo.....	18	18	5			41
Infected members.....			3			3
Influenza.....	1	8	3			12
Intestinal toxemia.....	1					1
Marasmus.....	1*	1				2
Measles.....	55*	59				114
Miscarriages.....		1				1
Mumps.....	5	6		1		11
Nephritis.....	1					2
Observation—						
Chest.....	1		1			2
Chickenpox (contacts).....	10					10
Diphtheria.....	4					4
Epididymitis.....	1					1
Eyes.....		3	1			4
General and mental.....	6	16	1			23
Genito-urinary.....	1		1			2
German measles (contacts).....	3					3
Goitre.....		2				2
Measles (contacts).....	22					22
Mumps (contacts).....	11					11
Pyrexia.....	4	36	6			46
Rash.....	2					2
Refusing vaccination.....	2					2
Scalp.....	1					1
Scarlet fever (contacts).....	8					8
Skin.....	1	1				2
Throat.....	3					3
Venereal.....		1				1
Osteomyelitis.....	2					2
Otitis media.....	6	3	3			12
Paronychia.....	1	1				2
Peritonitis.....		2				2
Pharyngitis.....	2					4
Pleurisy.....		1	1			2
Pneumonia, pleuro.....	1	10				11
Poisoning.....	1					1
Quinzy.....			1			1
Rheumatic fever.....	1					1
Rhinitis.....		1				1
Ringworm.....	3	4				7
Scabies.....	6	2				8
Scalds.....	3					3
Scarlet fever.....	5	11				16
Seasickness.....	3	5	2			10
Septic members.....	9					9
Sinusitis.....		1				1
Sprains.....	8	6				14
Styes.....	3		1			4
Synovitis.....	1					1
Tonsillitis.....	21	6	2			29
Toxic rash.....	3					3
Trachoma cicatrization.....	3			1		4
Trauma.....	4					4
Traumatic shock.....	1					1
Tuberculosis.....	1*					1
Typhoid fever.....	1					1
Ulcers.....		2		1		3
Urticaria.....		1				1
Vaccinia.....	3					3
Vincent's angina.....	1	1				2
Vision, defects of.....		18				18
Whitlow.....		1				1
Worms.....		3				3
Wounds (abrasions, lacerations, contusions).....	8	20				28
Totals.....	398	344	47	4	4	797

\*Indicates that 1 died. Remainder were released as cured or fit to travel.



Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" of entry under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

#### CASES RECORDED AS HAVING MINOR DEFECTS

Quebec .....	27
Halifax .....	34
St. John .....	3
	<hr/>
	64

#### DEPORTATIONS FROM CANADA AFTER ADMISSION, ON ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS

During the fiscal year, a total of 928 persons were deported from Canada by the Department of Immigration on account of becoming public charges due to mental or physical defects which either existed prior to their admission to this country or developed within five years of their arrival, the time necessary to acquire Canadian domicile. With a view to checking up the thoroughness of the medical examinations overseas previous to embarkation, before these people are deported from Canada they are detained at Montreal for a competent examination by a medical officer of the department for the purpose of ascertaining, so far as possible, if the medical condition on which their deportation is based pre-existed their entry to Canada, also if it is sufficient to justify return to their home country. From this double checking it is apparent that the large majority of these deportees were physically fit to carry on when they were admitted to Canada; moreover, that whereas a certain percentage of them developed various disabilities subsequent to their arrival, in a high proportion of such cases the disability is so slight that it must be concluded that had they found conditions in Canada to their liking they could have made good; in other words, that they must be classed as malingerers.

#### LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Reinspection has been made during the year of all Canadian plants which are under licence to manufacture biological products for human use. They were all found to be in a satisfactory condition. To a plant which was refused a licence last year, a licence was granted this year, as all requirements of the regulations under the Food and Drug Acts had been finally complied with.

On the basis of last year's inspection of clam beds in Nova Scotia, licences have been certified to a further number of shippers of clams to United States markets.

Tests for sterility and potency of biological products on the market, phenol coefficients of disinfectants, clinical diagnosis and others have been made to the number of 778 in the year just closed, and several products have in consequence been denied the Canadian market.

The laboratory has now completed its standard ouabain for manufacturers of tincture of strophanthus, and has distributed samples of it and other standard preparations to several manufacturers in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

New methods for biologic and bacteriologic assays are being tested out, looking towards better and more accurate results being obtained.

Scientific papers have been prepared, presented and published by members of the staff, and others are in course of preparation.

Additions have been made to the equipment of this Laboratory which will lead to further extension of work.

Some of the Quarantine Station laboratories have been inspected and equipment, added to, and changes of present equipment are contemplated in certain respects to bring these laboratories up-to-date.

As formerly, the laboratory has taken part in problems of investigation in conjunction with the staff of the Food and Drug Laboratory, and has afforded consultant service and practical help to the local medical profession, with fruitful results.

### DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

During the past year very satisfying results have followed our efforts along the line of venereal disease control.

Due to a wider knowledge of the work done in the free venereal disease clinics, together with the untiring and sympathetic service rendered by the doctors on duty in these clinics, there has been displayed by patients and the public in general, a marked increase in confidence and co-operation.

From our own observations and from the opinion expressed by many actual workers in the field scattered throughout the Dominion, the present situation may be summed up as follows:—

There is no reliable evidence to suggest any material increase in venereal disease during the past five years.

The general source of venereal disease (i.e., promiscuous intercourse) is ever present, but has shown the effects of altered social conditions, in that with the decrease in commercialized prostitution there has been undoubtedly an increase in the ranks of the amateur and semi-professional operator. Those individuals contributing to this increase, however, are in all probability those who would have repleted the wastage in commercialized prostitution were that institution still in existence.

There is to-day an increasing intelligence on the part of the average patient attending clinics with regard to his condition and the requirements necessary in his conduct and co-operation during treatment.

It is generally believed that there is an increase in the number of early cases of syphilis presenting themselves for treatment, and a decrease in late and congenital cases, and little or no change in comparative numbers of gonorrhœa. The increase in early syphilis cases, above mentioned, is believed to be due to the effects of educational propaganda and the increasing realization on the part of the public as to the seriousness of this disease and the necessity for early diagnosis and adequate treatment.

The majority of clinicians believe that the particular type of advertisement or propaganda so far most effective is that of the "satisfied customer" or, in other words, the ex-clinic patient. This has been borne out by conversations with many patients, who stated that they were recommended to go to the clinic for treatment by friends who had either been patients themselves or had known patients clinic treated. In the old days many of these individuals would have been recommended by friends to go to a "quack" or to the corner drug store or some advertised patent medicine.

This has been particularly noted in connection with women patients, who are naturally averse to seeking medical aid for venereal disease. The nurses attached to the clinics carry out a follow-up service with regard to the women patients, and as a result of the friendly professional relationship between nurse and patient, the latter is prevailed upon to remain under treatment longer than she otherwise would, and through one patient the nurse frequently gets in touch with another who is then persuaded to obtain clinic treatment. It is generally conceded that the friendly "personal touch" obtaining in an efficient clinic staff is a more efficacious form of education than lectures or literature propaganda, although the latter have their place as well in the general campaign against the evil of venereal disease.

Compulsory treatment of infected individuals confined in jails, penitentiaries, etc., is another feature which is progressing satisfactorily in the general scheme of venereal disease control.

During the past year there has been a further improvement in co-operation on the part of the general practitioner with the provincial health authorities as regards reporting the number of venereal disease cases under private treatment. This is very encouraging and it is hoped that very soon this co-operation will be such as to make possible the compilation of reliable statistics, yearly comparisons of which will indicate the variance in venereal disease incidence throughout the country.

The provincial government expenditures in connection with venereal disease control are augmented by the federal Government grant of \$100,000 allotted as follows:—

Alberta .....	\$ 6,504 21
British Columbia .....	5,798 23
Manitoba .....	6,743 67
New Brunswick .....	4,287 22
Nova Scotia .....	5,790 00
Ontario .....	32,425 93
Prince Edward Island .....	979 47
Quebec .....	26,098 47
Saskatchewan .....	8,372 80
Department of Pensions and National Health for administrative purposes .....	3,000 00
Total .....	\$100,000 00

## DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

### MATERNAL WELFARE

This subject continues to occupy a foremost place at meetings of medical and other associations, in the daily press and in medical journals.

#### *Canadian Medical Association.*

The Maternal Welfare Committee of the Canadian Medical Association continued its work during the year and presented its first report at the annual meeting of the association in June, 1929, in Montreal.

The report reads in part as follows:—

"In considering the question of maternal welfare your committee undertook an analysis of the available vital statistics of the country and was impressed by two outstanding facts: first, that a very large percentage of the mothers who died had had no ante-natal care; and second, that a remarkably large number of deaths was due to two causes, viz., the toxæmias of pregnancy and puerperal infection, diseases which, in view of recent advances made in obstetric practice, might almost be placed in the class of preventable diseases.

"Your committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that existing conditions might be greatly improved by educating the public as to the value of ante-natal care, and by impressing on the profession the necessity of giving to each expectant mother intelligent and conscientious ante-, intra- and post-natal care.

"Regarding the education of the public it was found that the women of the country had already become active in this field through a Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada.

"Your committee would recommend that this work receive the endorsement of the Canadian Medical Association.

"Regarding the profession, your committee begs to recommend that a list of suggestions concerning the management of obstetrical patients, a copy of which is herewith submitted, be sent to each medical practitioner throughout the Dominion, either direct from the Canadian Medical Association headquarters, or through the provincial, district or county societies.

"Your committee further recommends that in each provincial, district and county medical society at least one meeting each year be set aside for the consideration of preventive obstetrics."

The report was received and adopted and the committee was continued for the year 1929-30.

#### *Academy of Medicine, Toronto*

Another Committee on Maternal Welfare which has continued its work during the year is that appointed by the Academy of Medicine, Toronto. The president, Dr. F. W. Marlow, stated in his annual report that this committee is one of the most important ever appointed by the academy and that it has "done much commendable work, placing the academy well to the front in the consideration of this very important phase of public health. There are many years' work ahead of them and it is hoped that the entire fellowship will encourage their efforts to promote harmonious discussion and activity. Great care should be taken to continually strengthen this Committee and to have it thoroughly representative of all interests."

A special meeting of the council of the academy was held for the consideration and approval of this report.

#### *Federated Women's Institutes*

At the Sixth Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada held in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., June 17-21, 1929, the Special Committee on Maternal Welfare reported in part as follows:—

"When considering the question of pre-natal care one's thoughts are apt to be confined to the narrow limits of its clinical aspect on the threshold of which Institute members as such would certainly be justified in protesting, 'There is nothing we can do'. Fortunately there is a much wider field than that, as our medical men were quick to point out, a field in which institute members can do something."

#### *Other Voluntary Societies*

The Victorian Order of Nurses, St. Elizabeth's Visiting Nurses' Association, the Babies' Dispensary Guild of Hamilton, the London Child Welfare Association, the Child Welfare Council of Calgary, the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare and other organizations have made great efforts to put forward the necessity for pre-natal care. The London Child Welfare Association writes, "Each time any of our nurses gives a talk on child welfare she stresses the pre-natal side of the work. In fact, ever since your report on maternal mortality called special attention to this field, this propaganda has gone on here and we feel is now beginning to get results." The infant mortality rate for London is 58.7 and there is a marked reduction in neo-natal mortality.

#### *National Council of Women*

At the annual meeting of the National Council of Women at Saskatoon on June 12, 1929, the report of the Special Committee on Maternal Care received much attention. This committee recognized its function to be the promotion of interest and activity in local communities in reference to maternal mortality and maternal welfare and to this end issued letters, questionnaires and leaflets on these subjects which met with marked appreciation.

### INFANT MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Preliminary Report of Vital Statistics of Canada for 1929 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the following figures:—

#### INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under 1 year (exclusive of still-births)—	
1926 .....	23,692
1927 .....	22,010
1928 .....	21,195
1929 .....	21,657
	<hr/>
	88,554



INFANT MORTALITY—*Concluded*

## Rate per 1,000 living births—

1926 .....	101.8
1927 .....	94.0
1928 .....	89.5
1929 .....	92.2

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

## Deaths from puerperal causes—

1926 .....	1,317
1927 .....	1,300
1928 .....	1,331
1929 .....	1,337

5,285

## Rate per 1,000 living births—

1926 .....	5.7
1927 .....	5.6
1928 .....	5.6
1929 .....	5.7

In some parts of Canada the infant mortality in 1929 was less than 50 per 1,000 living births and the Victorian Order of Nurses, who took care of 14,218 obstetrical cases under the direction of physicians in 1929 had only 28 maternal deaths, or 2 per 1,000 living births.

## CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL CARE

*Disabled Children.*

Perhaps more progress in work for disabled children has been made this year than ever before. The preliminary and informal Conference on Dominion Organization for this work, arranged by request to take place at this department on November 23, 1929, the organization of the Quebec Provincial Society for Crippled Children in Montreal on February 11, 1930, by representatives of thirty-seven different agencies in the province of Quebec, the Annual Meeting of the International Association for Crippled Children at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, March 17-19, and the remarkable success of the efforts of public health officials, physicians, parents, the press and the general public in the summer and early autumn of 1929 to protect children against anterior poliomyelitis all combined to place work for disabled children in Canada on a better basis.

*Mental Health.*

*Alberta.*—An important Survey on Mental Disease and Mental Defect was conducted in Alberta in December, 1929, and January, 1930, by a Mental Hygiene Commission. Early examination and treatment where necessary, children's clinics, and a new institution for mentally defective children are among the recommendations of the commission.

*Under-Nourished Children.*

The important subject of malnutrition continues to receive attention, and assistance has been given to child welfare workers in preparing diet-lists for under-nourished children.

*The Pre-School Child.*

Increased attention has been given during the year to the health and welfare of the pre-school child.

Four special clinics for pre-school children were opened in Toronto in February, 1930. It is now generally recognized that most of the defects and diseases of children originate at this time and preventive measures therefore are then most successful.

## NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

*Tuberculosis.*

At the meeting of the Tuberculosis Advisory Committee of the National Research Council, the chief subjects of interest in connection with Child Welfare were:—

The report of Dr. R. G. Ferguson, on Tuberculosis Research and treatment for Indian School Children at the File Hills Reserve and the Fort Qu'Appelle Reserve, the extension of this work to pre-school children and the means taken to secure medical and public health nursing care for these children and the report of Professor Klotz, University of Toronto, of further work done by Dr. Rae Price re "Tuberculosis in Children" and the pasteurization of milk.

## DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

*Women's Branch.*

Constant co-operation has been maintained with the Women's Branch and we are much indebted to the superintendent for making it possible for us to help a number of mothers and children, unaccompanied women coming to Canada and domestic assistants.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

## THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents, amended, was passed by the House of Commons on May 20 and by the Senate with further amendments, on May 28. These amendments were concurred in by the House of Commons on June 3, 1929.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act was proclaimed in Moncton and King's county, N.B., and in the county of Hants, N.S., as announced in the *Canada Gazette* of January 4, 1930.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND TRUANCY

On January 31, 1930, a deputation was received by the Prime Minister of Ontario. The deputation stated that:—

"1. There are a large number of boys and girls becoming delinquent whose educational background does not fit them for industrial life.

"2. It is exceedingly difficult to place large numbers of boys and girls in employment because of their lack of adequate training.

"3. The majority of our vagrants, truants and serious behaviour problems have been found to be those of the non-academic class.

"4. These boys and girls are going out into industrial life, not only unprepared but in many cases with an anti-social attitude, due to conditions which compel them to take certain school training for which they are not fitted.

"In view of these facts we believe that there is an urgent need of a change in the character of the training given to certain types of children; and would suggest that certain schools or classes be set aside for special training of the non-academic children who will be entering our trades and industries.

"These points were supported by a signed statement from the Head of the Employment Department, Massey-Harris Company, showing that for 1,499 boys under the age of twenty who left the employment of the Massey-Harris Company voluntarily, or were discharged for cause, from January 1, 1922, to December, 1929, the average length of service for each boy was nine weeks; 115 were employed for one day only, and only 107 were employed for over six months and stating 'that the bulk of these boys belong to the non-academic class who do not care for the normal type of public school education.'

"A committee appointed by the Teachers' Institute, No. 6, Toronto, to make a study of the 'Non-Academic Problem in Toronto Public Schools,' submitted the following:—

"WHEREAS

"1. According to statistics gathered from the reports of twelve representative schools, 39 per cent of the pupils in the Junior 1st to Senior 3rd Grades inclusive, repeat their grades from one to four times before promotion is gained.

"2. These repeaters are costing the Board of Education \$90 per year, per pupil.

"3. According to the psychiatric reports, 52 per cent of our public school pupils are non-academic."

"4. Principals of schools find that these pupils provide almost all our delinquents.

"5. The non-academic child being compelled to pursue the present public school course of study, often becomes discouraged, rebellious and anti-social.

"6. We believe the present course of study and equipment fails to meet the needs of the non-academic child.

"7. Because of inadequate training, too many boys and girls are leaving our public schools at the ages of fifteen to sixteen years, to drift through life.

"We, therefore, beg to suggest that certain public schools or portions thereof, be equipped for the training of 'non-academic' children."

Principal Richardson of the Regal Road School states that "at an age when most children expect to graduate into high school, namely, at fourteen years, there are 1,107 pupils 14 to 17 years of age, just *beginning* their third grade work for the *second time*. It is for these non-academic pupils possessing talents the standard course fails to develop, that a different training should be offered."

Some progress has been made in this matter of providing for "non-academic" pupils but it is still under consideration.

#### YOUNG PERSONS IN PENITENTIARIES

In the estimates passed by the House of Commons on June 14, 1929, the sum of \$600,000 was set aside to establish two institutions for the reception and training of juvenile adults serving terms in penitentiaries. Out of 2,769 inmates cared for in our penitentiaries during the official year ended March 31, 1929, those under twenty years of age numbered 322 and those between twenty and thirty years numbered 1,274.

In the sessions of the American Prison Association in Toronto, September 18-28, 1929, Borstal methods and other methods of prison reform for juvenile delinquents occupied a large part of the program.

#### CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES

The following provinces have now established Correspondence Classes: Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There has been a great increase in this work during the year. Letters written to the parents of correspondence class pupils in co-operation with the provincial Directors of Correspondence Classes have resulted in many inquiries in regard to child welfare and requests for "The Little Blue Books."

The following reports are quoted:—

*Alberta.*—"The work has increased tremendously. This was due to some extent to the fact that a large number of schools had to close early in the winter because of lack of finances consequent upon a partial crop failure. An extremely cold winter, too, prevented many pupils from attending schools which were operating, and it was here that the Correspondence School was able to be of service to a very large number of under-privileged children.

The work has meant something to a large number of pupils all over this province. Even to touch the homes with their problems does count for something, I find, and I am so glad to feel that something worth while may have been accomplished."

*Saskatchewan.*—"The scope of this school has been broadened to include children whose homes are more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from schools, if they are under 12 years of age, and those whose homes are more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from school, if they

are over 12. It also provides for those whose schools are closed during the winter months, with particular attention to those who are preparing to write the entrance examination. Our present enrolment is about 200 pupils."

*British Columbia.*—In this province there are three divisions of the work, including Correspondence Classes for public school pupils who are too far away from any school to attend regularly, also a series of classes for boys who have left school and are beginning coal mining and other work. These last are called Correspondence Classes in Coal Mining. In September, 1929, classes in high school subjects were offered for the first time and there is now an enrolment of about five hundred pupils.

#### SCHOOL CARS

The following is an extract from a letter received from the principal of a School Car in Ontario:—

"Everything seems to be going along very nicely on the school car. The attendance is nearly always perfect, and the pupils are doing good work. They seem to make good progress at every point. My attendance has increased since last year, both in day and night school. The night school is quite interesting. I have several men who are getting along in years, in fact I have one man who is fifty-nine years old. It is surprising the progress that this man has made in the short time that he has been attending. We hope that the younger pupils will be bigger and better Canadians when they grow up. I find that these people are ready and willing to make changes and improvements in their ways of living, if they only know how to do this."

#### ESKIMO CHILD WELFARE

By invitation of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, the subject of Eskimo child welfare and protection was brought before the Northwest Territories and Yukon Council at their meeting on January 15, 1930, and plans were suggested to secure the same.

A good deal has been done during the year to advance the welfare of the Eskimo. Another medical officer has been appointed, radio stations have been established, a large herd of reindeer is on the way to the Mackenzie Delta and the air mail reaches within the Arctic Circle. As Mr. D. Jenness points out in a memorandum, the future of the Arctic rests entirely with the Eskimo. "For no other people will live there permanently. With training and guidance from Europeans, they have greatly enhanced the value of Greenland and Alaska to the nations that own those countries, and with similar guidance they could develop our own Arctic domain."

"After we have studied the native problem over the world, we have come to the conclusion that in the last analysis the native problem is a moral one."—Hon. Charles Stewart.

During the month of November all eyes were turned to the Arctic. On November 4 word was received by wireless of the rescue of the MacAlpine party who had not been heard of since September 9. On his return, Colonel MacAlpine said that all the party were extremely grateful to the Eskimos who had been fathers to them in their time of need. It was stated repeatedly in the press that the party was saved by the Eskimo, who guided the party from Dease's Point to Cambridge Bay.

Major Burwash stated recently that he never travels in the Arctic without an Eskimo guide, no matter how short the distance may be.

#### INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

Conferences have been held with the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Dr. D. C. Scott, and later, at his request, with Dr. E. S. Stone, Director of Medical Services, in reference to child welfare among the Indians.



## CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

Opportunities which occur daily, for co-operation with the Women's Institutes, Homemakers' Clubs, Cercles des Fermières, Victorian Order of Nurses, National Council of Women, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Women's Missionary Societies, Catholic Women's League, Visiting Nurses' Associations, Canadian Council of Child and Family Welfare, Children's Aid Societies, Child Welfare Associations, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and other voluntary societies, form an important part of our work and are always accepted and appreciated.

*Conference of Voluntary Societies*

At the request of a number of voluntary societies with Dominion organization, a conference was arranged to take place at the department in November, 1929. Thirteen societies were represented. The discussion included a description of the organization and work of each association which showed that child and maternal welfare forms a very large part of their work.

## INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

The meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Montreal in July, 1929, was an important event and had a bearing on child welfare. The members of the Grand Council were received on July 3 at the Parliament buildings, by the Prime Minister.

By request, a supply of "The Little Blue Books" and "Request Cards" was placed in a booth of the Council Exhibit at the Montreal High School. This booth was visited by a large number of nurses and the supply of "The Little Blue Books" had to be renewed three times. Many Request Cards were filled out and returned to the Department.

## PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the division, known as "The Little Blue Books," have had a wide circulation during the year, thanks to the valuable co-operation of the provincial authorities, the clergy of different churches, the local registrars of births, the Women's Institutes and other voluntary societies, and the help of the press. Two numbers of a new series—"The Leaflet Series"—have been published:—

National Health Publication No. 43, "Rickets: Prevention and Cure."

National Health Publication No. 51, "Keep Him Well: Be Prepared to Prevent Infantile Paralysis."

The more important parts of the latter, by the co-operation of the Canadian press, appeared in most of the newspapers of Canada and several newspapers republished it in full. About 65,000 copies of the leaflet were distributed and over four hundred additional requests were received before the end of the year, after the supply was exhausted.

In regard to the former, the principal of a school car in Ontario writes of one of his pupils—a girl of fifteen—who will marry this year: "There are fourteen in her family. The children have bent limbs. She picked up 'Rickets.' She was surprised to hear that sunlight is something like a food. She asked, 'Is that why the agent at Ruel put the baby out even on cold, cold days?' What she will retail to her sisters, aunts, cousins, etc., will get more attention than anything we could say to them. She is a girl who can be a missionary."

The other "Little Blue Books" were distributed as usual and seem to have an increasing place among new Canadians, as well as among the general public. A teacher in Saskatchewan sends a list of Ukrainian ratepayers in his school

district: "Would you kindly send a set of Blue Books to them? The books sent to my school have been in constant use and they are not enough to go around."

An inspector of schools in British Columbia asked for a complete set of "The Little Books" for each of the seventeen Doukhobor schools of his inspectorate.

The wife of a missionary on an Indian reserve writes: "I have taken the Canadian Mother's Book around with me and shown the pictures to the Indian women. A week or so ago a group of them came and suggested that I translate it into Cree. They asked why the Canadian Mother's Book isn't also 'Kukinow Ininu Isquao o musin aikin'—Every Indian Woman's Book."

"The Canadian Mother's Book" was rewritten and enlarged during the year and the new edition will shortly be published.

The most encouraging letters received by this division are letters from mothers. A mother in the outposts writes, "I intend letting other farm women like myself know about those books so full of valuable information to lonely farm folks."

Requests for "The Little Blue Books" have been received from all parts of Canada, including the Magdalen Islands and Hay River on Great Slave Lake; also from the British Isles; Madras, India; Colombo, Ceylon; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States of America, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

### DIVISION OF HOSPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES

The pertinent inquiries concerning hospitals of the Dominion, made at the International Hospital Congress, held at Atlantic City, N.J., U.S.A., June, 1929, emphasized the necessity of a medium or channel whereby consultative advice on planning, equipment and general data on hospitalization might be available.

The congress, treating the question internationally, passed a resolution advocating that central bureaus were essential if hospital work was to progress on parallel lines with the advance being made in other phases of human welfare, and results would only be obtained by centralization.

The Division of Hospital Advisory Services is fulfilling the demand as outlined above by its activities in advising in consultation with provincial governments, municipalities, hospital boards and others upon the many phases of hospitalization, comparable to the requirements of health measures being practised to-day.

Bibliographies are compiled by request upon any subject coming within the scope of the division.

The Canadian Medical Association's Annual Report, 1930, refers to the much needed advice of this division as a supplement to its own study of general problems, and further expresses appreciation of the close co-operation existing.

The exhibit of Canadian hospitals at the International Hospital Congress excited the enthusiasm and interest of the delegates. Those from Egypt, Germany and South Africa desired that copies of plans of some of the buildings be forwarded to them.

One prominent feature of the exhibit presented by the department was that for the insulation of buildings, both for sound and climatic conditions. The method developed by the division for outlying districts of the Dominion was deemed to be suitable to meet similar conditions which prevail in Norway, Poland, Switzerland and Australia.

The principle, practice and construction of infectious diseases hospitals, as observed in other exhibits at the congress, rather emphasized the fact that this phase of hospitalization has not yet been fully grasped by those responsible for such units.

When it is realized that about one out of every sixty people suffer each year from infectious disease, it can be readily seen that the subject of communicable disease is well worth serious consideration by those people interested in the health of the people.

It is generally considered that a community, for its own protection, is responsible for the care and treatment of its cases of communicable disease. A hospital is part of a community, so it would seem reasonable to suppose that a general hospital in a community, where no other provision is made, should at least feel some responsibility for the treatment of cases of infectious disease.

The economic loss due to the method of handling communicable diseases in rural parts of the Dominion must be considerable; besides which there is the disadvantage of the possibility of improper isolation with the resultant spread of disease in and out of the house, to say nothing of the possibility of the patients themselves having less efficient treatment.

The considered opinion of outstanding hospital authorities to-day is that the ordinary general hospital, in respect of communicable disease, should assist in the provision of adequate facilities for the isolation and care of communicable disease.

Sanatoria, a subject exciting the interest of most people to-day, formed a prominent part of the exhibit. The principal phases stressed were orientation, co-ordination and cost.

Marked progress is being made in the education of patients of school age in sanatoria.

Heliotherapy is playing a larger part than ever in the treatment of tuberculosis. In fact, no sanatorium worth the name would be complete to-day without the plan of including facilities for such treatment.

It would seem that exhibits, similar to the one now under review, should be available at all such meetings and amplified so as to include all kinds of hospitalization throughout the Dominion.

The officials of the International Council of Nurses Congress, held in Montreal, July, 1929, requested that the exhibit be available at that congress, which request was acceded and, in the words of the chairman of the committee, the officials were grateful to the Government for its gesture in providing such an educational exhibit, and further that it had been most beneficial to those interested in such work.

The division advised on many projects during the fiscal year and an enumeration of these is deemed of interest, namely:—

General Hospital, Kentville, N.S.

Aberdeen General Hospital, New Glasgow, N.S.

General Hospital, Havre St. Pierre, P.Q.

Grace Dart Home Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.

Convalescent Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.

Bruchesi Institute, Montreal, P.Q.

University of Montreal, Montreal, P.Q.

Hotel Dieu, Chicoutimi, P.Q.

St. Michael's Hospital, Lethbridge, Alta.

Rural Tuberculosis Hospitals for Western Provinces.

General Hospitals, North West Territories.

Public meetings were held in connection with some of these projects and addressed by the director of the division, tentative sketches prepared and consultations held with provincial Government officials, as also medical and hospital boards.

With the view of furthering education upon hospitalization, a series of articles is now appearing in the Journal, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, under the caption of "Hospitals—Their Planning and Equipment."



By arrangement with the Canadian Medical Association, these articles are available to the members of that organization, the result anticipated being that, with the combined efforts, many of the blunders perpetrated in the past may be averted.

At the request of the University of Toronto, lectures were given by the director of the division to the students in the Diploma in Public Health Class, covering hospitalization of infectious diseases.

In these lectures, emphasis was made that actual experience on this Continent and Europe has established the fact that asepsis and not the interruption of air currents is the basic factor in controlling infection in hospitals.

Up to the time of Pasteur, Koch and other bacteriologists, practically nothing was known about the causes and modes of transmission of infectious disease. Previous to their discoveries it was believed that these epidemic diseases had their origin in decayed matter, bad smells, arose from swamps or were visitations of the wrath of God, and it is little wonder that hospitalization and home isolation have had a very recent origin.

Previous to 1890, it was universally believed that infectious diseases were transmitted principally by air, and it was not until the year 1900 that the Pasteur Hospital in Paris was constructed and was the first hospital to isolate in different rooms on the same ward floor different kinds of infectious diseases, as also the first to embody the principle that contact infection is the only real factor in the spread of infectious diseases.

Another pertinent remark made in the lectures was that to interrupt contact, direct and indirect, between patients in a hospital ill with different contagious diseases, depends upon proper construction, equipment and administration.

Isolation hospitals of less than fifty beds are not economical to administer and should be attached to general hospitals where the expense will be less, better service rendered and, if properly managed, this can be done with safety.

Inter alia, it may be noted that the infectious diseases hospitals administered by the department have, in a large measure, been remodelled to conform with this modern conception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

The division has been consulted upon the growing urge for convalescent hospitals for patients other than those suffering from acute diseases in general hospitals.

Every building is the expression of a utilitarian, and sometimes, also, of an artistic idea. Modern city conditions led to the development of skyscrapers. Our newer hospitals are likewise the result of economic necessity and the demands of modern medicine. The hitherto undeveloped possibilities of convalescent hospitals create a demand for adequate housing of this new social function.

The present-day idea of convalescent care is that of a creative, dynamic force, bringing into play all the resources of mind and body, of medicine and psychology, to offset the baneful effects of illness. It comprises play as well as rest; it invokes religious emotion and an appeal to reason; it calls for the exercise of mind as well as muscle; it furnishes comforts and stimulates purposeful effort; it provides dressings for surgical wounds and instills sound health habits; it aids the natural recuperative processes and develops social discipline; it expedites recovery and strengthens character.

The carrying out of this multiple aim requires policy, organization and an adequate plant.

The management of convalescent hospitals is also as difficult and quite as important as is the practice of medicine itself. In fact, in many instances, it is so intimately bound up with medicine that the two can not be successfully dissociated. The time has passed when some philanthropically inclined in-



dividual could donate or hire a farm house in the country, install a cook and a trained nurse on the premises, supply food and lodging, pay all the bills, and thus successfully promote convalescence. A place is not a convalescent home simply because it is in the country. Confusion as to just what convalescence means exists in the minds of many persons concerned; not only among the lay public, but among the physicians themselves, and only by a careful perusal of the problem it can be appreciated how complicated a matter it is to restore people, who are cured by the hospital, to a state of health where they can adequately bear the stress and strain of modern economic conditions.

If facilities for the entertainment and amusement of patients in convalescent homes are not provided, they readily fall into groups, talking about themselves, their ailments, their hospital experiences and their troubles, the worst possible atmosphere in which to regain health. What is required is supervised leisure, not idleness.

When those interested in convalescence measure the usefulness of their work by the quality of the service rendered, rather than by the number of persons passing through their doors, the whole subject will be placed on a sounder basis.

It is a great thing to care for and heal the sick, but it is no mean task to restore a man to health and render him able to play his part in life.

The philosophy of convalescent management is in its infancy. Continuous constructive criticism is needed if forward strides are to be made in this realm, the importance of which is gradually becoming recognized in the fields of curative as well as preventive medicine. There is more than a likelihood that under the pressure of economic and medical forces, increasingly larger investments, both philanthropic and municipal, will be made in convalescent institutions.

Housing is a live issue and plans and advice have been prepared and distributed in a generous measure throughout every Province in the Dominion.

The Quarantine Stations, Immigration Hospitals and Food and Drug Laboratories have further been remodelled to meet the requirements of the services, as also plans prepared for future projects when exigencies of the moment permit consummation.

The new Animal Breeding House for the Laboratory of Hygiene of the department sounds a new note in such projects, by featuring modern practice in insulation, heating, lighting and ventilation.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## EXPENDITURE, BY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Service	Gross expenditure		Refunds		Net expenditure	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government Salaries.....	182,427	68	79	98	182,347	70
Civil Government Contingencies.....	70,856	38	2,309	64	68,546	74
Food and Drugs.....	105,005	51	982	09	104,023	42
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	40,220	27	356	90	39,863	37
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	3,591	03			3,591	03
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	9,384	06	295	02	9,089	04
Pollution of Inland Waters.....	16,579	10	582	74	15,996	36
Marine Hospitals, etc.....	255,703	82	2,054	51	253,649	31
Quarantine.....	182,610	33	467	50	182,142	83
Leprosy.....	24,247	82	0	65	24,247	17
Public Works Health Act.....	3,610	00			3,610	00
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	300,607	72	13,436	09	287,171	63
Venereal Diseases.....	97,987	03			97,987	03
Gratuities, C.S. Act, Sec. 56.....	785	83			785	83
St. John Ambulance Association.....	5,000	00			5,000	00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	10,000	00			10,000	00
Canadian Council on Child Welfare.....	10,000	00			10,000	00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	5,000	00			5,000	00
Canadian Social Hygiene Council.....	20,000	00			20,000	00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	25,000	00			25,000	00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	20,000	00			20,000	00
International Council of Nurses.....	5,000	00			5,000	00
	1,393,616	58	20,565	12	1,373,051	46

## REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Service	Total revenue		Refunds		Net revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
"A"—Food and Drugs.....	9,782	30			9,782	30
"B"—Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	16,422	07	631	30	15,790	77
"C"—Patent Medicines.....	7,442	50	661	50	6,781	00
"D"—Sick Mariners' Dues.....	210,426	53	1,104	98	209,321	55
"E"—Casual Revenue.....	41,409	64	60	00	41,349	64
	285,483	04	2,457	78	283,025	26

## "A"—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1929-30

Province	Licence		Analysis		Penalties		Costs		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....			45	00	25	00	10	00	80	00
New Brunswick.....			5	00					5	00
Prince Edward Island.....			5	00	900	00	301	80	1,316	80
Quebec.....	110	00	5,915	00	1,525	00	525	50	8,110	50
Ontario.....	145	00	10	00	25	00	35	00	70	00
Manitoba.....			15	00	25	00	10	00	50	00
British Columbia.....									150	00
Foreign.....	150	00								
	405	00	5,995	00	2,500	00	882	30	9,782	30

## "B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1929-30

Province	Business Licence	Import Licence	Export Licence	Penalties	Seizures	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	60 00					60 00
New Brunswick.....	80 00			300 00		380 00
Prince Edward Island.....						
Quebec.....	1,005 00	250 00	70 00	4,935 10	835 94	7,096 04
Ontario.....	1,130 00	75 00	5 00	1,350 00		2,560 00
Manitoba.....	250 00					250 00
Saskatchewan.....	55 00			74 73		129 73
Alberta.....	155 00			1,235 00		1,390 00
British Columbia.....	115 00	30 00		3,750 00		3,895 00
Foreign.....	25 00	5 00				30 00
	2,875 00	360 00	75 00	11,644 83	835 94	15,790 77

## "C"—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE FOR 1929-30

Province	Penalties	Registration Fees at 2.00 each	Licence Fees at \$1.00 each	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....		22 00	95 00	117 00
New Brunswick.....		40 00	110 00	150 00
Prince Edward Island.....			11 00	11 00
Quebec.....	5 00	238 00	1,611 00	1,854 00
Ontario.....	60 00	464 00	2,531 00	3,055 00
Manitoba.....		53 00	252 00	305 00
Saskatchewan.....		44 00	65 00	109 00
Alberta.....		16 00	78 00	94 00
British Columbia.....		42 00	152 00	194 00
Foreign.....		134 00	758 00	892 00
	65 00	1,053 00	5,663 00	6,781 00

## "D"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE FOR 1929-30

Province	Total	Refunds	Net
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	56,647 17	340 72	56,306 45
New Brunswick.....	16,896 62	71 58	16,825 04
Prince Edward Island.....	1,050 82		1,050 82
Quebec.....	49,723 60	252 88	49,470 72
British Columbia.....	86,108 32	439 80	85,668 52
	210,426 53	1,104 98	209,321 55

## "E"—CASUAL REVENUE FOR 1929-30

	Net total
	\$ cts.
Fumigation of ships.....	15,070 54
Hospital care of passengers.....	24,103 50
Use of launch.....	1,800 00
Refunds of previous year's appropriations.....	368 49
Sundry sales.....	7 11
	41,349 64















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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

THE PENSION TRIBUNAL

THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

AND

THE WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1931



OTTAWA

F. A. ACLAND

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

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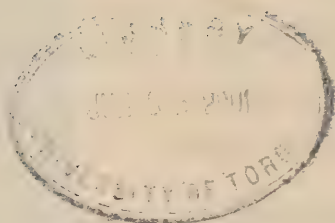


OTTAWA

F. A. ACLAND

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1932





*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Pension Tribunal, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans Allowance Committee, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MURRAY MACLAREN,  
*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

December 31, 1931.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

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MINISTER—Col. The Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

DEPUTY MINISTER—Lt.-Colonel J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.B., Tor.

### PENSIONS

Head Office.....*Daly Building, Ottawa*

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER—J. W. McKee.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES—Lt.-Colonel Ross Millar, M.D.

SECRETARY—E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER—Captain G. W. F. Hodgins, M.C.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT—Major A. M. Wright.

DIRECTOR ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES AND VET-CRAFT—Lt.-Colonel J. L. Melville, M.C.

DEPARTMENTAL PURCHASING AGENT—Major A. U. Meikle, M.C.

ARCHITECT—W. H. George.

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER—D. D. Wilson, D.D.S.

CHIEF PENSIONS ADVOCATE—Lt.-Colonel C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

#### *District Offices—*

“A” District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Merger Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)

“B” District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

“C” District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, 3rd Floor, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

“D” District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Duffield Building, Jackson Street, Hamilton, Ont.

“F” District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, 7 Metropolitan Building, Windsor, Ont.

“G” District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

“H” District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

“I” District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

“J.” District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

“K” District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office—*Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1, England.

## THE WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

Office ..... *Daly Building, Ottawa*

CHAIRMAN—Walter S. Woods.  
MEMBER—Colonel D. Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.  
MEMBER—Lt.-Colonel F. J. G. Garneau, A.D.C.  
MEDICAL ADVISER—Dr. H. A. Bowie.  
SECRETARY—Lt.-Colonel W. C. N. Marriott.

## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Office ..... *Daly Building, Ottawa*

CHAIRMAN—Lt.-Colonel J. T. C. Thompson, K.C., D.S.O.  
COMMISSIONER—Major J. F. McQuay, M.D.  
COMMISSIONER—J. F. Ellis, Esq., M.D.  
CHIEF MEDICAL ADVISER AND ACTING COMMISSIONER—R. J. Kee, Esq., M.D.  
ACTING SECRETARY—W. E. Dexter.

## THE PENSION TRIBUNAL

Office ..... *Daly Building, Ottawa*

CHAIRMAN—Lt.-Colonel Thomas Morrison, V.D.  
MEMBERS—Colonel L. H. MacKenzie, D.S.O., V.D.  
Lt.-Colonel N. P. MacLeod, M.C.  
Colonel J. T. E. Gagnon, O.B.E.  
Captain J. I. Grover.  
Major J. F. McKay, M.C.  
Captain E. C. MacKenzie.  
Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.  
Major Leo St. C. Warde.  
REGISTRAR—Mr. A. Chassé, M.C.

## THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

Office ..... *Daly Building, Ottawa*

PRESIDENT—The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman.  
MEMBER—Lt.-Colonel L. R. LaFlèche, D.S.O., M.C.  
MEMBER—Colonel L. P. Sherwood, V.D.  
REGISTRAR—Major T. H. Warren.

## NATIONAL HEALTH

Office ..... *Elgin Building, Ottawa*

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES.....319 Queen St., Ottawa  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT—J. J. Heagerty, M.D., D.P.H.  
SECRETARY—Major F. H. Brown, M.C.  
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—J. Anderson.  
CHIEF, DIVISION OF QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE—J. D. Pagé, M.D.  
CHIEF DOMINION ANALYST—H. M. Lancaster, B.A.Sc.  
CHIEF, LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—Norman MacL. Harris, M.D.  
CHIEF, DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—Helen MacMurchy, M.D.  
CHIEF, NARCOTIC DIVISION—Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
CHIEF, PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE BRANCH—L. P. TEEVENS.  
HOSPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES—B. Evan-Parry, M.R.A.I.C.  
CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER—Captain G. H. Ferguson, M.C.



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INTRODUCTORY LETTER  
TO REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

Colonel, the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S.,  
F.A.S.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report for the fiscal year 1930-31.

The report is divided into six sections:—

- (1) Department of Pensions and National Health, Pensions Division.
- (2) War Veterans' Allowance Committee.
- (3) Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.
- (4) Pension Tribunal.
- (5) Pension Appeal Court.
- (6) Department of Pensions and National Health, Health Division.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

PENSIONS DIVISION

Owing to the amendments to the Pension Act referred to in the report of the Board of Pension Commissioners, there was considerable expansion in the work of administration of pensions during the latter half of the fiscal year.

The admissions to hospital during the fiscal year showed a marked increase, the number being 12,077, as against 9,941 in 1929-30. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 15,519 as against 12,939 in 1929-30 and 12,147 in 1928-29. Treatments under the out-patient department increased from 122,651 to 161,816.

Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1931, 1,875 were in departmental hospitals, while 1,252 were in civil institutions, making a total of 3,127, as against 3,403 in the year previous.

The number of veterans' care cases showed a decrease of twelve, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 171.

The output of the orthopaedic and surgical appliance factories has been maintained with a slight increase.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 8,811. A comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 5,548 in 1929-30, 4,647 in 1928-29, 4,182 in 1927-28.

In the Vetract Shops 130 men were admitted and 181 discharged. The number employed on March 31, 1930, was 240.

During the year fourteen cases were taken on for vocational training and eleven for probational training.

One of the most valuable amendments to the Pension Act of 1930 was the provision for the creation of the Veterans' Bureau, an organization within the

department to assist applicants for pension in the preparation and presentation of their cases. Previously this work had been done by the official soldiers' advisors in the various districts, but these men were largely independent of departmental direction. The function of the Veterans' Bureau is to organize, train and direct advocates and their staff in pension law, so equipped as to give authoritative and skilful counsel to ex-soldiers and their dependents seeking to establish claims and to bring forward the ex-soldier's view-point in all matters of interpretation and policy pertaining to the general administration of the Pension Act. During the period October 1, 1930, when the Veterans' Bureau commenced to function, to March 31, 1931, 14,333 applications were received.

There was a further decrease in the number of applications for returned soldiers' insurance, the number being 1,563, as against 3,580 during the previous fiscal year. One hundred and sixteen applications were refused for various reasons. There was a slight increase in the number of surrenders. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1931, was 29,013, a decrease during the year of 100. The amount of insurance carried was \$64,314,952.

The provision under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry has continued to benefit many men who would otherwise be excluded from employment. Expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal and serious accidents. During the fiscal year under review the number of claims was 192, 17 less than during the previous year, yet the expenditure was \$45,142 as against \$35,727 in 1929-30.

The following is an epitomized statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions in amount and percentage:—

Direct payments to men and dependents.....	\$ 50,491,851 66
Payments for services to men and dependents.....	4,858,954 71
Capital expenditures.....	128,438 53
Payments to outside organizations.....	53,122 75
Recoverable expenditures.....	231,947 25
	<hr/>
	\$ 55,764,314 90
Revenue—Insurance premiums.....	\$1,791,542 45
Revenue—Casual.....	112,535 41
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,904,077 86
	<hr/>
	\$ 57,668,392 76
Administration expense.....	1,444,868 46
	<hr/>
	\$ 59,113,261 22
Expense of the Board of Pension Commissioners, Federal Appeal Board, Veterans' Bureau, Pension Tribunal and Pension Appeal Court.....	713,156 42
	<hr/>
	\$ 59,826,417 64

#### DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

General departmental administration.....	\$ 1,444,868 46
Percentage departmental administration.....	2.415%

#### ADJUDICATION OF PENSIONS

Board of Pension Commissioners.....	\$ 412,884 62
Federal Appeal Board.....	99,209 84
Veterans' Bureau.....	76,173 42
Pension Tribunal.....	108,990 63
Pension Appeal Court.....	15,897 91
	<hr/>
	\$ 713,156 42
Percentage—Adjudication of pensions.....	1.192%
	<hr/>
Total administration and adjudication expense.....	\$ 2,158,024 88
Percentage—All expense.....	3.607%

The work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee during the fiscal year is dealt with in detail in that section of the report dealing with war veterans' allowances. This is veterans' legislation of a new type. It provides a living allowance for the aged or permanently disabled pensioner, whose condition is only partially pensionable and for the aged or permanently disabled veteran not eligible for pension, provided that he saw service in a theatre of actual war, when such pensioner or veteran is in necessitous circumstances.

Decisions under the Act are made by a committee of three members. The department is charged with furnishing the administration, such as performing the investigations, medical examinations, making payment of allowances granted, etc., subject to the directions of the committee.

It was estimated by the department at the time this legislation was under consideration that the number of recipients would be 3,176 and the annual cost \$1,333,000 during the first year of operation. On September 1, 1931, when the legislation had been operating for one year, the number of those receiving the allowance was 3,049, representing an annual expenditure of \$990,084.

Whilst the legislation is keeping within the estimated cost, the expenditure under this Act will gradually increase year by year as the ex-service men attain the age of sixty years in increasing numbers.

The legislation is undoubtedly providing for those veterans who, because of their age and disabilities, were heretofore experiencing hardship. The work is up to date in so far that on December 1, 1931, 8,490 applications had been received by the committee, of which 8,375 had been finally disposed of; the remaining 115 having been deferred for further information or awaiting consideration.

Summaries and complete details of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada are included in the section of the report governing the activities of this board.

The sections dealing with the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court also indicate the work done at the end of the fiscal year.

The amendments during 1930 provided for the creation of a Pension Tribunal consisting of nine members and the Pension Appeal Court consisting of three members, the former to travel over the country and to deal with applicants personally and the latter to sit in Ottawa. To understand the operation of the amendments it is necessary to bring the figures down to a later date than that contained in the attached report. The figures quoted below are, therefore, made up to November 30, 1931.

Necessarily, with the advent of the new legislation, there was a deluge of applications which had in the first instance to be made to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. Many of those who thought that there was even a remote chance of securing pension made application. There was a provision in the Act that any application not granted by the Pension Board should be referred to the Veterans' Bureau and to the Chief Commission Counsel, an officer appointed to represent the Pension Board before the Tribunal and the court. This automatic reference necessarily clogged the new machinery, as upwards of 15,000 cases were referred, and it was impossible either for the Veterans' Bureau to prepare and present, or for the Tribunal to hear these applications without great delay.

In order to make possible the administration of the Act, amendments were passed during 1931, whereby the personnel of the Pension Tribunal was increased, so that instead of there being four sections of the Tribunal sitting at one time there are now six. This has meant more rapid hearing of cases. The new members of the Tribunal appointed were: Lieut.-General Sir Richard Wm. Ernest Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General Harold French MacDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Major Charles C. Thompson, M.C.

The Tribunal has rendered 3,793 decisions to November 30, 1931, 1,811 of these have been in favour of the applicant and 1,982 against the applicant.

By the amendments of 1931, the automatic reference by the Pension Board to the Tribunal was abolished and provision was made that any cases which were not listed before the Tribunal should be referred back to the Pension Board for further consideration and adjudication. When an application, whether made direct to the Pension Board or referred back by the Veterans' Bureau, is not granted, the applicant is provided by the Pension Board with a statement of the reasons why it cannot be granted and is informed that his claim will again be reviewed by the Pension Board if he can provide any further evidence, or he may ask that his case be heard by the Tribunal. Entitlement to pension has been granted by the Pension Board in about twenty per cent of the cases referred back with additional evidence.

These amendments have produced a most beneficial result. While it is too early to forecast the exact ultimate effect, it is already clear that the new procedure will result in final settlement of a great many applications without judicial inquiry other than that carried out by the Pension Board. The bulk of the work, therefore, is now being done by the Pension Board and by the Veterans' Bureau and the work apparently ahead of the Pension Tribunal has been materially reduced.

Before the amendments of 1931 became effective about 2,500 cases per month were referred by the Pension Board for consideration by the Tribunal, while in the four months during which the amendment has been in effect there has been a total of only 229 references. The work of the Pension Board, however, has greatly increased. For example, during September, October and November, 1,984 disability pension claims and 1,188 dependent claims were admitted, while 2,978 disability claims and 706 dependent claims were not granted.

The Pension Appeal Court has been functioning only since February, 1931. During the interval to November 30, 1,293 appeals have been entered by Commission Counsel on behalf of the Pension Board and 949 by applicants. One thousand and ninety-two of these appeals have been heard; of those submitted by the Commission Counsel, 190 were decided in favour of the applicant for pension and 274 against, and, of those submitted by the applicants against decisions by the Tribunal, 23 were decided in the applicant's favour and in 489 cases the adverse decision of the Tribunal was confirmed, while 116 cases have been referred back for rehearing. There were, on December 1, 1931, approximately 1,100 cases listed for hearing. Most of the cases already dealt with are those heard by the Tribunal in its early stages.

On March 31, 1930, there were 56,996 disability pensioners and 19,644 dependent pensioners, consisting of widows, orphans, parents, etc., of men who have died—a total of 76,640. At the present time there are 73,787 disability pensioners and 19,485 dependent pensioners—a total of 93,272. The increase is made up as follows:—

	Disability	Dependent
Pensions in force at 31-3-30.....	56,996	19,644
New pensions awarded by the Board of Pension Commissioners.....	4,394	1,473
New pensions awarded by the Pension Tribunal and Pension Appeal Court.....	405	52
Final payment cases restored (no increase in disability)...	9,318	
Final payment cases restored (increased disability)....	2,329	
Other restorations.....	2,033	328
	<hr/> 75,475	<hr/> 21,497
Less pensions discontinued for various causes.....	1,688	2,012
	<hr/> 73,787	<hr/> 19,485
Total at 30-11-31.....	73,787	19,485



## NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

The policy of previous years in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations was maintained through the Food and Drugs Division with success, special attention being paid to purity in standard articles and the truthful labelling of products.

In the control of the distribution of narcotics through legal channels and in the efforts to curb illegal traffic, much has been accomplished in the past year by the Narcotic Drug Division.

The Division of Immigration Medical Inspection continued the policy of conducting the medical examination of prospective emigrants from the British Isles and the continent of Europe, prior to embarkation.

The Quarantine Division maintained its service at the principal ocean ports of Canada. No disease was reported on incoming vessels, other than of a minor infectious nature.

Through the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Branch, the check on proprietary or patent medicine offered for sale to the general public was maintained.

Widespread interest was again shown in child welfare and maternal welfare during the year. The Departments of Health of the provincial Governments devoted great attention to these subjects and the work of voluntary associations was carried on with increased energy and success.

The Division of Public Health Engineering, among its other activities, maintained control over water supplies for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels, railway trains and other common carriers in international and inter-provincial traffic.

In the administration of the Public Works Health Act through this division, the work performed in the year under review was much in excess of previous years.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. AMYOT,

*Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, December 31, 1931.



# PENSIONS DIVISION

## MEDICAL TREATMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL  
HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1931

Dis- trict	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total strength
		In- pats.	Out- pats.	In- pats.	Out- pats.	In- pats.	Out- pats.	In- pats.	Out- pats.	
A	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	100		274		34		408		408
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	139	4			2		141	4	145
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	343	2	2		29		374	2	376
F	Westminster Hospital.....	69		420		11		500		500
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	167		2		1		170		170
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital.....	104				3		107		107
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	109	1	1		12		122	1	123
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	52	1			1		53	1	54
		1,083	8	699		93		1,875	8	1,883

### TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the department 646 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:—

Departmental institutions .....	458
Other institutions in Canada .....	184
In England .....	3
In United States .....	1

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED  
IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

—	On strength 31-3-30	Admission	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-31
Ex-Imperials.....	148	536	553	6	125
Australian.....	4	10	10	1	3
French.....	1	1			1
Newfoundland.....	3	16	15	1	3
New Zealand.....	2	4	6		
South African.....		1	1		
United States.....	8	20	17		11
Total.....	165	588	602	8	143

The following figures give approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the department to March 31, 1931:—

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Com- mission approximately .....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918 .....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919, D.S.C.R. ....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920 .....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921 .....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922 .....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923 .....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924 .....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925 .....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926 .....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927 .....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928 .....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929 .....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930 .....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931 .....	12,077
Total .....	208,128

## CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919 .....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923 .....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924 .....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925 .....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928 .....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929 .....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930 .....	122,651
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931 .....	161,816
	<u>2,188,106</u>

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1930	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	877	4	86	965	8	85	34	3,322
May.....	826	9	73	988	8	98	40	3,096
June.....	780	8	69	788	10	76	26	3,053
July.....	891	8	63	825	9	83	32	3,066
August.....	779	7	58	823	2	38	31	3,016
September.....	909	9	68	851	7	76	31	3,037
October.....	1,005	10	85	878	5	40	37	3,177
November.....	942	8	61	808	7	47	35	3,291
December.....	873	8	60	878	9	75	29	3,241
1931								
January.....	1,233	8	93	1,078	9	69	33	3,386
February.....	978	5	78	1,101	5	70	30	3,241
March.....	1,037	4	65	1,092	9	67	28	3,151
Total.....	11,130	88	859	11,075	88	824	386	*3,151

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—Admissions..... 536  
Discharges and deaths..... 559  
\*Patient strength as at March 31, 1930..... 3,447

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH MARCH 31, 1931

	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental Institutions.....	1,083	8	699	.....	93	.....	1,875	8
Institutions in Canada.....	471	.....	351	4	247	1	1,069	5
Institutions in Great Britain.....	31	1	42	3	9	.....	82	4
Institutions in United States.....	49	1	26	.....	26	.....	101	1
Outpatients Class attending Clinics.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
	1,634	15	1,118	7	375	2	3,127	24



## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the numbers of in-patients and out-patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931:—

All Institutions—Year	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	203	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151

## VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1931, there were 171 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-30	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-31
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	32	28	1	1	29	3	28
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.....			1	1			
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	12	9			3		18
D	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	33	12	8	8	15	3	27
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1						1
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.....		1	7	8			
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	10	7	2		7		12
	Victoria Hospital, London, Ont....	1			1			
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	20	12	9	7	7	3	24
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man....		2	2	3		1	
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....		1		1			
	Convalescent Home, Winnipeg Beach, Man.....			4	4			
	St. Roch Hospital, Winnipeg, Man....		1				1	
H	General Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		1		1			
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	21	9	1	1	5	3	22
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....	3	1	1	2			3
	General Hospital, Calgary, Alta....			1	1			
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	1	4	3	1	2	1	4
	Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....		1		1			
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	40	19			25	7	27
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....	8				4		4
	County Hospital, East Saint John, N.B.....	1						1
	Total.....	183	108	40	41	97	22	171

## DENTAL SERVICES

The regulations respecting the type and the supply of dental treatment underwent no change during the fiscal year 1930-31. The recent amendments to the Pension Act, however, have considerably increased the work and responsibilities of the Dental Division.

Many cases reporting for pension examinations are found to have adverse dental conditions necessitating a ruling of the Board of Pension Commissioners. This entails the review of original documents and files, the preparation of a complete service and post-discharge dental history and the expression of an opinion for the board. Should the board's decision be favourable to the applicant, treatment is then instituted by the Dental Division, resulting in a general increase of work throughout the division, and particularly at head office, from whence emanates the authority for dental examinations and services to all dental representatives in Canada and elsewhere, and in many cases to our own clinics.

The checking and approving for payment of all accounts for dental services supplied on a fee basis as well as the checking and approving of requisitions for dental supplies and equipment is carried out at head office.

The following is a comparative table of the clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal years 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

	1929-30		1930-31	
	Treat-ments	Patients	Treat-ments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	32,916	1,475	33,467	2,007
Dental representatives.....	8,209	708	12,232	1,178
United States Veterans' Bureau.....	1,020	94	948	101
	42,145	2,277	51,647	3,286

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH

The responsibility of this branch is to supply any type of prosthesis which a disabled member of the forces has to use, or wear, on account of injury, or disease, which has been accepted as related to his military service. In the majority of cases these prostheses are made in Departmental Orthopædic Depots which are located in the various provinces, and such would include: artificial legs of all types, manufactured of Duralumin or willow; artificial arms for dress and work purposes; orthopædic boots (with splint attachments if necessary); body belts; chest splints; back braces; artificial eyes; eyeglasses and other appliances.

In the case of appliances which the department does not manufacture, such as wheel chairs, aural appliances, elastic hosiery, suspensories, trusses, stump socks, etc., arrangements are made for their purchase, issue and repair.

The department also undertakes to supply prostheses to the beneficiaries of allied Governments, to the beneficiaries of the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards and, in a few cases, to beneficiaries of other federal Government departments.

## NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCE DIVISION TO MARCH 31, 1931

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1930				Delivered during April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931				Total
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Comp- en- sation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Comp- en- sation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	
Legs (all types).....	9,854	223	630	325	356	38	34	23	11,483
Arms (all types).....	2,876	233	73	25	85	18	4	1	3,285
Orthopædic boots.....	66,393½	200	1,398½	612	6,337½	38	146½	91	75,217
Peg legs.....	1,588	124	17	2	22	14			1,767
Optical supplies.....	30,539	422	499	418	1,468	81	39	45	33,511
Minor orthopædic appliances.....	208,076½	1,866½	6,771½	2,845	23,354½	454	779	359	244,506
Repairs to legs.....	66,813	283	2,494	637	5,854	32	984	80	77,177
Repairs to arms.....	5,340	99	82	25	351	6	8	1	5,912
Repairs to boots.....	76,121½	32	885	514	7,272½	6	120	73	85,024
Repairs to all other ap- pliances.....	16,581	27	427	69	1,387	8	37	18	18,554
Totals.....	484,182½	3,509½	13,277	5,472	46,457½	695	2,151½	691	556,436

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications and placements of disabled ex-service men during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931:—

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent .....	1,839
Placements—Temporary .....	5,318
Cancellations .....	5,551
Unemployed .....	2,150
Total .....	14,858

## MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent .....	156
Placements—Semi-permanent .....	524
Placements—Temporary .....	1,009
Cancellations .....	1,533
Unemployed .....	128
Total .....	1,526
Total .....	3,343

Salaries—\$9,820.97.

## SUMMARY

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931.

Year ending	Applicants	Place- ments	Cancel- lations	Pending placements
March 31, 1930.....	17,524	10,146	4,803	2,575
March 31, 1931.....	18,201	8,846	5,679	3,676

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment increased .....	677
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased.....	1,300
Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1931.....	57,065
Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1931 .....	9,604
Total number of pensioners .....	66,669
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year .....	9,673
Of this number 3,676 were registered as unemployed, an increase of 1,101 over previous year.	

## RELIEF

The expenditure on relief during the fiscal year 1930-31 was \$907,010.43.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1930-31 as compared with previous years:—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Number of men.....	4,182	4,647	5,548	8,811
Number of times relief issued.....	38,373	36,602	51,155	96,154
Average number of times relief issued per man.....	9.18	7.88	9.22	10.91
Expenditure on relief orders issued.....	\$390,004 02	\$367,231 48	\$517,947 19	\$ 907,010 43

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT BRANCH

The department continues to operate veteran factories at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and Vancouver. One is operated at Victoria by the Canadian Red Cross Society under an agreement with the department. The Winnipeg factory was totally destroyed by fire on June 12, 1930, and has not been reopened.

During the year under review 130 new cases were admitted and 181 discharged and on March 31, 1931, 240 men were on the strength of these factories.

The manufacture of poppies and wreaths which are distributed on Armistice Day is undertaken in these factories and affords employment to quite a few men who would have little or no work value in other occupations.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On March 31, 1931, there were four men undergoing vocational training, distributed as follows:—

District	On strength 1-4-30	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-31
B.....	1	2	3	.....
C.....	.....	2	.....	2
D.....	6	5	11	.....
F.....	1	.....	1	.....
G.....	.....	1	.....	1
I.....	.....	1	.....	1
J.....	2	2	4	.....
K.....	.....	1	1	.....
Totals.....	10	14	20	4

## INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM CASES

On March 31, 1931, one man was receiving probational training. Distribution during the fiscal year was as follows:—

District	On strength 1-4-30	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-31
C.....	2	6	8	.....
D.....	1	1	2	.....
F.....	.....	1	.....	1
G.....	5	.....	5	.....
J.....	4	3	7	.....
K.....	1	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	13	11	23	1



## VETERANS' BUREAU

During the last parliamentary inquiry into the administration of the Pension Act it became apparent that the most vital and fundamental requirement in any plan for reorganization was that adequate provision should be made for thorough preparation of every case. Witnesses, representing organized ex-service men, officers of the department, members of the Board of Pension Commissioners and others emphasized this, pointing out that no matter what judicial machinery was established preparation of the case for consideration of that body was the crux of the whole matter.

Parliament recognized the inherent necessity for organized assistance to applicants and gave effect to recommendations in this respect by enacting the following amendment to the Pension Act:—

"Provision shall be made for the constitution of a branch of the Department to be known as the 'Veterans' Bureau' which, subject to the direction of the Minister shall be administered by a Chief Pensions Advocate who shall be assisted by such other Pensions Advocates and such additional staff as may be required for the proper performance of the duties of the branch."

It was further provided that every application not granted by the commission should be referred to the Chief Pensions Advocate whose statutory duties thereafter would be

- (1) to notify the claimant and any interested soldiers' service organization of the reference of the claim to him;
- (2) to cause the case to be prepared for presentation on behalf of the claimant to the Pension Tribunal;
- (3) when the case is so prepared, to cause application to be made to the Registrar of the Pension Tribunal at the request of the claimant, and on notice to the Chief Commission Counsel, to have a time and place fixed for the hearing of the application; and
- (4) to arrange for the presentation of the claim before the Tribunal at such time and place either by himself or a Pensions Advocate, unless the claimant elects to have the same presented by some other person at his own expense.

Pursuant to this legislation a Veterans' Bureau was organized as a branch of the department and came into active operation on October 1, 1930. A Chief Pensions Advocate was appointed with headquarters at Ottawa, and District Pensions Advocates were appointed in principal centres throughout the country.

The Veterans' Bureau occupies a key position in the new organization for the administration of the Pension Act in view of the statutory requirement that every application shall pass through the Bureau before being dealt with by the Pension Tribunal or the Pension Appeal Court. For this reason, to enable the judicial branches of the new organization to function effectively the Veterans' Bureau must function effectively. First and foremost the duty of the bureau is to act as soldiers' friend, particularly with regard to claims for pension. Its functions in detail include:—

1. To receive from the Board of Pension Commissioners, from individual applicants, from soldiers' organizations, legal representatives or any other source, claims for pension and to conduct correspondence and maintain records pertaining thereto.

2. To direct the work of District Pensions Advocates in the district offices of the department throughout the country; to provide adequate service to applicants wherever they may live.

3. Through the Pensions Advocates to approach each case from the point of view of the claimant and to prepare it as a lawyer prepares a case for his client. This involves obtaining a complete statement of claim from the applicant; study of the record; advice to the applicant as to further proceedings; collection of evidence, including medical testimony, industrial records and information from other sources relating to the claim.

4. To prepare a written statement of claim and an argument, for inclusion in the record.

5. To consult with Commission Counsel prior to formal hearing of the case with a view to admitting points which may properly be admitted by both parties, thus facilitating judicial proceedings.

6. To represent the applicant and to plead the case before the Board of Pension Commissioners, the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court, including examination of expert medical witnesses and others.

7. To appear before the Pension Appeal Court at all hearings for consideration of any application which may be brought before the court either on behalf of an individual applicant or generally, including applications relating to the interpretation of the Pension Act or regulations and to be responsible for proper representation of the soldiers' interests.

8. The standardization of preparatory work to provide for the same standard of service to the soldiers in all parts of the Dominion.

9. To collate general medical and legal information relating to pensions for distribution to District Pensions Advocates.

To sum up, it is the function of the Veterans' Bureau to organize, train and direct a corp of specialists in pension law so equipped as to give authoritative and skilful counsel to soldiers and their dependents seeking to establish claims and to bring forward the soldiers' viewpoint in all matters of interpretation and policy pertaining to the general administration of the Pension Act.

At the inception of its work the Veterans' Bureau was faced with an extremely difficult task. On the one hand it was from the outset deluged with applications, nearly all of which required additional preparation before they could properly be reported to the Pension Tribunal as ready for hearing. On the other hand there was a demand for early sittings of the tribunal in all sections of the Dominion and it was necessary to get applications ready for hearing with the least possible delay. To do this the department was obliged to employ for several months a temporary night staff coming on duty at 5 p.m. and working until 11 p.m., while the regular staff of the bureau worked overtime almost daily.

During the consideration of the new legislation it was contemplated that applications before the former Federal Appeal Board and undisposed of by it at the conclusion of its work would be heard first and would occupy the tribunal during the organization period of the Veterans' Bureau. Accordingly provision was enacted placing these undisposed of applications before the tribunal. In practice, however, it was discovered that most of these claims were in a most inadequate state of preparation, with the result that to protect the applicant's interests it was necessary to arrange with the tribunal that none of them would be set down for hearing until certified ready by the Veterans' Bureau.

During the period October 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, 14,333 applications were referred to the Veterans' Bureau, of which 2,107 were referred to the Pension Tribunal for hearing. This enabled the Pension Tribunal to arrange sittings in all principal centres within a few months of its organization.

Owing to the very large number of applications being received it was necessary to give priority to the most urgent claims. Accordingly all applications were classified in the following general classification:—

1. (a) Applicants who were seriously ill and not in receipt of pension.

(b) Death claims on behalf of widows, dependent children, dependent parents and other dependents, preference to be given to those without resources.

2. (a) Applicants in receipt of a small pension who are seriously ill from another injury or disease on account of which pension is not being paid and who are otherwise without resources.

(b) Mental cases in institutions provided there are dependents without resources.

3. Minor disability cases not in receipt of pension.

4. Minor disability pensioners not included in Class 2 (a) above and all other entitlement applications including section 12 claims on account of disabilities usually considered to be of congenital origin.

5. Assessment, retroactivation and other claims of this nature (if within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal).

It was found that more than half of the applications dealt with belonged to Class 3, while Class 1 cases were next in order.

### ACCOUNTS BRANCH

The various items of income and expenditure set out in statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's reports.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given.

#### 1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1930-31*

On the left side is shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of trust funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side is shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of trust funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

#### 2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1931, by Fiscal Years*

#### 3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1931, by Fiscal Years*

#### 4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1931*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

#### 5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1931*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

#### 6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1931*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

#### 7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1931*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

#### 8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1932*

#### 9. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance Activities as at March 31, 1931*



## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$50,940,000 00	Direct Payments to Men and Dependents:—	
“ —Re-establishment.....	11,575,038 32	Pensions.....	\$45,375,455 40
Revenue.....	1,306,530 34	War Veteran's Allowances.....	321,725 86
Casual Revenue.....	112,535 41	Re-establishment.....	4,794,670 40
Deposits to Trust Funds—1930-31.....	\$ 2,612,684 77		—————\$50,491,851 66
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1930.....	8,663,161 03	Payments for Services to Men and Dependents.....	4,858,954 71
	11,275,845 80	Capital Expenditures.....	128,438 53
		Payments to Outside Organizations not under con- trol of the Department.....	53,122 75
		Recoverable Expenditures.....	231,947 25
			<u>\$55,764,314 90</u>
		Cost of Administration.....	<u>1,444,868 46</u>
			<u>\$57,209,183 36</u>
		Casual Revenue.....	112,535 41
			<u>\$57,321,718 77</u>
		Board of Pension Commissioners.....	412,884 62
		Federal Appeal Board.....	99,209 84
		Veterans' Bureau.....	76,173 42
		Pension Tribunal.....	108,990 63
		Pension Appeal Court.....	15,897 91
			<u>\$38,034,875 19</u>
		Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1931.....	10,001,693 49
		Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions.....	5,801,470 22
		“ “ “ Re-establishment.....	1,371,910 97
			<u>7,173,381 19</u>
			<u><u>\$75,209,949 87</u></u>



# No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1931

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

### APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions—</i>		
Vote 74 N. W. Rebellion 1885 and General.....	\$	35,000 00
75 Civil Flying.....		5,000 00
76 European War.....	\$42,000,000 00	
446 ".....	8,000,000 00	
Statute Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	50,000,000 00	
	900,000 00	\$50,940,000 00
<i>Re-Establishment—</i>		
Statute Salaries—Commissioners B.P.C.....	\$	19,000 00
Vote 221 Care of Patients.....		2,800,000 00
222 Salaries.....	\$ 2,846,000 00	
447 ".....	260,000 00	
223 Compensation.....	3,106,000 00	
224 Vocational Loans.....	2,300,000 00	
225 Interest on Funds.....	2,000 00	
226 Unemployment Relief.....	10,000 00	
51 ".....	250,000 00	
60 ".....	90,000 00	
62 ".....	275,000 00	
63 ".....	225,000 00	
	75,000 00	
Vote 227 Operating.....	350,000 00	
448 ".....	150,000 00	
228 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	500,000 00	
229 Sheltered Employment.....	60,000 00	
230 Federal Appeal Board.....	200,000 00	
Statute Salaries—Members, F.A.B.,.....	130,000 00	
	37,000 00	
Vote 231 Grant to Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.....	167,000 00	
232 Grant to last Post Fund.....	10,000 00	
449 Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	30,000 00	
450 ".....	32,083 33	
	Pension Appeal	
	Court.....	
451 War Veterans' Allowances.....	12,833 33	
452 Salaries—War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	1,000,000 00	
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	14,666 66	
Vote 77 Salaries and Contingencies.....	1,340 00	
B.P.C.....	355,115 00	
15 Salaries and Contingencies.....		
B.P.C.....	40,000 00	
	395,115 00	
		\$11,575,088 32

## DISBURSEMENTS

### DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Pensions—</i>		
<i>European War Pensions—</i>		
Pensions.....	\$38,103,016 32	
Retrospective Adjustments.....	1,808,413 48	
First Payment—B.P.C. Awards.....	660,439 26	
Federal Appeal Board Awards.....	394,280 71	
Gratuities.....	97,980 90	
Final Payments by Agreement.....	10,586 48	
New Zealand Pensions.....	13,025 72	
Supplementary—Imperial.....	211,675 17	
French, Italian, etc.....	22,729 77	
Burial Grants.....	36,255 84	
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	26,143 11	
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	1,317 75	
Eastern Tribunal.....	17,161 42	
Central Tribunal.....	12,505 73	
" Mid Western Tribunal.....	6,898 32	
" Western Tribunal.....	1,232 65	
Final Payments Restored—B.P.C.—Tribunal.....	2,622,377 96	
First Payments, Widows—B.P.C.—Tribunal.....	276 53	
" " " Appeal.....	309,605 35	
" " " Tribunal.....	1,350 00	
" " " Tribunal.....	52,670 36	
	\$44,469,942 83	
Militia Pensions Act.....	880,344 23	
North West Rebellion 1885 and General.....	24,821 94	
Civil Flying.....	346 40	
	\$45,375,455 40	
War Veterans' Allowances.....	321,725 86	
Compensation—Treatment and Training.....	2,439,523 92	
Vocational Loans.....	12 58	
Interest on Trust Funds.....	5,612 51	
Unemployment Relief.....	911,469 28	
Sheltered Employment—Wages to Operatives in Department Workshops.....	160,755 96	
War Service Gratuity.....	1,550 02	
Funds under Administration.....	429,691 02	
Industrial Problem Cases.....	1,880 07	
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers.....	1,283 77	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED MARCH 31, 1931.—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Con.

REVENUE

Vote 221 Care of Patients.....	209,718 68
222 Salaries.....	83,409 42
223 Compensation.....	158,228 94
224 Vocational Loans.....	1 00
225 Interest On Funds.....	19 67
226 Unemployment Relief.....	4,458 85
227 Operating.....	197,237 65
228 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	19 03
229 Sheltered Employment.....	402,225 08
230 Federal Appeal Board.....	5,930 16
449 Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	500 00
450 " Members, Pension Appeal Court.....	209 68
451 War Veterans' Allowances.....	3,696 64
Statute Salaries—Members, F. A. Board.....	649 99
Vote 74 North West Rebellion 1885.....	65 00
76 European War Pensions.....	235,710 13
Statute Militia Pensions Act.....	1,150 49
Vote 77 Salaries and Contingencies, B.P.C.....	3,299 93
	<u>\$ 1,306,530 34</u>

CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment.....	88,463 73
Pensions.....	24,071 68
	<u>112,535 41</u>

FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity</i> —	
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	160,154 01
Revenue.....	1,096 80
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance</i> —	
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	7,968,686 26
Revenue—Premiums.....	\$ 1,791,542 45
Interest on the Fund.....	331,918 06
	<u>2,123,461 11</u>
<i>Funds under Administration</i> —	
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	534,320 76
Revenue—Pensions, etc.....	488,126 86
	<u>\$11,275,845 80</u>

DISBURSEMENTS—Con.

<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance</i> —	
Death Benefits.....	\$ 161,759 56
Annuities.....	251,405 78
Disability Benefits.....	4,855 36
Cash Surrender Value.....	348,392 92
Return of Premiums.....	46,489 38
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	30,008 27
	<u>842,911 27</u>
	<u>\$ 4,794,670 40</u>

RE-ESTABLISHMENT

PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Hospital Treatment</i> —	
Departmental Hospitals.....	\$ 2,226,799 75
Outside Hospitals and Sanatoria.....	1,365,434 03
Dental Treatment.....	73,737 03

*Limb Factory Operations*—

Factory Operations.....	200,580 63
Outside Purchases and Repairs.....	37,836 81

TREATMENT AND O. & S.A. STORES PURCHASED.....

	238,417 44
	<u>348,118 26</u>

*Transportation*—

Patients and Escorts.....	59,531 73
Pensioners.....	70,125 77
Travelling Medical Boards.....	3,050 18

FUNERAL EXPENSES.....

<i>Sheltered Employment</i> —	
Hallifax Vetscraft Shop.....	10,908 32
Montreal ".....	24,439 03
Toronto ".....	65,416 53
Hamilton ".....	17,872 65
Winnipeg ".....	11,979 70
Regina ".....	18 47
Calgary ".....	31 74
Vancouver ".....	13,951 13
Stores Purchased.....	252,340 08

Vocational Training Expense.....

	396,957 65
	<u>330 63</u>

<i>Employers' Liability Compensation—</i>	
Quebec.....	1,630 31
Nova Scotia.....	759 95
Ontario.....	22,604 37
Manitoba.....	12,008 73
Saskatchewan.....	190 43
Alberta.....	7,967 43
	<hr/>
	45,161 23
	<hr/>
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 4,658,954 71
	<hr/>
	128,438 53

PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF  
DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....	30,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,106 52
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	10,000 00
Canadian Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop..	8,016 23
	<hr/>
	53,122 75

RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....	101,503 02
Accounts Receivable.....	130,444 23
	<hr/>
	231,947 25

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Executive and General.....	1,174,631 18
Insurance.....	41,777 18
Rehabilitation Committee, Montreal.....	9,940 87
Members—War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	13,333 20
Staff—War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	9,280 45
	<hr/>
	1,248,962 98

<i>General—</i>	
Telegrams, Telephones, Postage, etc.....	34,282 03
Transportation and Traveling—Staff.....	24,978 33
Investigators.....	4,961 26
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	76,681 20
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Bonding	687 50

Carried forward.....\$75,209,949 87

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1931—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Con.

Brought forward.....\$75,209,949 87

DISBURSEMENTS—Con.

<i>General—Conc.</i>	
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	2,225 93
Janitors' Supplies.....	4,772 63
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings, Equipment and Furniture..	19,944 55
Automobile Expense.....	5,739 68
Freight and Express.....	3,479 85
Special Publicity.....	2,077 83
Miscellaneous Expense.....	16,074 69

195,905 48

1,444,868 46

\$57,209,183 36

CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment.....	88,463 73
Pensions.....	24,071 68

112,535 41

\$57,321,718 77

BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Commissioners.....	\$ 19,000 00
Staff.....	323,118 81
Insurance.....	10,002 00
Commission Counsel and Staff.....	14,389 62
	\$ 366,510 43

<i>General—</i>	
Telephone, Telegram and Postage.....	\$ 5,210 66
Transportation and Traveling—	
Staff.....	18,076 45
Investigators.....	18,426 70
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	2,639 14
Legal and Outside Investigations...	1,521 67
Miscellaneous.....	499 57

46,374 19

412,884 62

\$57,734,603 39



## FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

Salaries—Members of the Board.....	\$ 19,083 31
“ Staff.....	32,584 99
“ Soldier's Advisers.....	23,089 84
General Expenses of Board.....	13,253 06
General Expenses of Soldiers' Advisers.....	9,218 54
	<u>\$ 99,209 84</u>

## VETERANS' BUREAU

Salaries—Pension Advocates.....	\$ 31,269 07
“ Staff—Veterans' Bureau.....	32,217 88
	<u>\$ 63,486 95</u>

## General—

Telephone, Telegrams, Postage, etc.....	\$ 1,227 04
Transportation and Travelling.....	5,177 27
Stationery & Office Supplies.....	5,042 24
Transportation & Travelling—Wit- nesses.....	195 78
Miscellaneous Office Expense.....	1,044 14
	<u>\$ 12,686 47</u>
	<u>\$ 76,173 42</u>

## PENSION TRIBUNAL

Salaries—Members, Tribunal.....	\$ 26,528 24
“ Staff.....	40,446 34
	<u>\$ 66,974 58</u>

## General—

Telephone, Telegrams, Postage, etc.....	\$ 618 17
Transportation and Travelling.....	27,220 65
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	4,920 77
Miscellaneous Office Expense.....	829 10
Fees, Transportation and Travel- ling, etc.—Specialists.....	3,361 03
Transportation and Travelling, etc.—Witnesses.....	1,215 27
Transportation and Travelling, etc. —Applicants.....	3,180 91
Hospital Observation Costs.....	607 75
	<u>\$ 42,016 05</u>
	<u>\$ 108,990 63</u>

Carried forward.....\$75,209,949 87

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1931—*Concluded*

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Cont.*

Brought forward.....\$75,209,949 87

DISBURSEMENTS—*Cont.*

PENSION APPEAL COURT

Salaries—Members, Appeal Court....	\$ 7,346 43	
“ Staff.....	7,768 39	
		15,114 82

<i>General—</i>		
Telephone, Telegrams, Postage, etc\$	14 30	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	768 79	
		783 09

15,897 91

\$58,034,875 19

FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratiuity—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	\$ 160,154 01	
Revenue.....	1,096 80	
		161,250 81
Disbursements.....	1,550 02	
		159,700 79

<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	\$ 7,968,686 26	
Revenue.....	2,123,461 11	
		10,092,147 37

Disbursements.....	842,911 27	
		9,249,236 10

<i>Funds under Administration—Pensions, Army Pay, etc.—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1930.....	\$ 534,320 76	
Revenue.....	488,126 86	
		1,022,447 62

Disbursements.....	429,691 02	
		592,756 60

Balance at March 31, 1931.....\$10,001,693 49

## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

*Pensions—*

Vote 74 N. W. Rebellion 1885 and	
General.....\$	10,243 06
75 Civil Flying.....	4,653 60
76 European War.....	5,765,767 30
Statute Militia Pensions Act.....	20,806 26
	<hr/> 5,801,470 22

*Re-Establishment—*

Vote 221 Care of Patients.....\$	206,982 94
222 Salaries.....	130,077 87
223 Compensation.....	18,698 21
224 Vocational Loans.....	1,988 42
225 Interest on Funds.....	4,407 16
226 Unemployment Relief....	7,989 57
227 Operating.....	102,343 18
228 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	14,857 80
229 Sheltered Employment...	104,943 63
449 Pension Appeal Board.....	61,303 61
450 Pension Tribunal.....	6,055 09
451 War Veterans' Allowances	5,274 62
452 W. V. A. Committee.....	681,970 78
Statute Salaries—Members, F. A. B.	1,333 46
Vote 77 Salaries and Contingencies, B. P. C.....	18,566 68
	<hr/> 5,117 95

1,371,910 97

7,173,381 19

Grand Total, Appropriations, Revenue and Funds.....\$75,209,949 87

Grand Total, Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....\$75,209,949 87

No. 2.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1931

Details	Total	April, 1916 to March, 1925		Fiscal Year 1925-26		Fiscal Year 1926-27		Fiscal Year 1927-28		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	452,225,121 81	217,803,417 98		35,970,776 35		36,614,989 52		38,460,658 72		40,047,757 21		39,093,289 33		44,234,232 70	
North West Rebellion.....	433,718 81	252,067 49		34,028 84		35,264 16		30,689 52		29,653 41		27,258 45		24,756 94	
Penian Raid.....	8,193 54	7,530 63		662 91											
Militia Long Service.....	8,144,147 75	3,337,144 45		697,919 84		743,626 44		759,175 43		873,123 74		853,964 11		879,183 74	
Civil Flying.....	3,695 62	2,149 22		240 00		240 00		240 00		240 00		240 00		346 40	
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479 80													
Total Cost of Pensions.....	466,752,357 33	227,339,789 57		36,703,627 94		37,394,120 12		39,250,763 67		40,950,774 36		39,974,751 89		45,138,529 78	
Less Casual Revenue.....	808,874 13	473,568 00		148,918 79		47,794 77		26,678 41		56,908 34		30,934 14		24,071 68	
Net Cost of Pensions....	465,943,483 20	226,866,221 57		36,554,709 15		37,346,325 35		39,224,085 26		40,893,866 02		39,943,817 75		45,114,458 10	

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners are included with Re-establishment expenditures.

No. 3.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915, TO MARCH 31, 1931

Details	Total	July, 1915 to March, 1925		Fiscal Year 1925-26		Fiscal Year 1926-27		Fiscal Year 1927-28		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Minister's Salary.....	81,741 91	35,277 76		10,000 00		6,464 15		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00			
Civil Government.....	288,531 29	185,265 80		18,780 00		20,770 00		19,995 49		14,420 00		9,300 00			
Capital.....	3,593,819 31	3,578,835 22		8,571 79		6,412 30									
Care of Patients.....	36,296,667 21	22,334,350 69		2,349,808 76		2,075,167 87		2,092,339 48		2,441,268 49		2,360,714 86		2,593,017 06	
Vocational Expense.....	3,735,389 55	3,780,031 97		4,004 53		1,353 05									
Salaries.....	51,560,461 05	34,612,889 38		2,924,285 29		2,713,736 42		2,688,384 50		2,672,785 27		2,972,458 06		2,975,922 13	



Compensation.....	58,412,046 25	48,455,564 79	1,421,347 46	1,223,720 66	1,176,973 76	1,814,393 32	2,038,811 47	2,281,301 79
Vocational Loans.....	500,370 17	552,982 84	4,752 41	1,161 64	675 06	735 96	50 08	11 58
Interest on Funds.....	179,771 70	97,139 83	19,554 97	23,745 35	20,710 15	10,557 59	2,470 97	5,592 84
Operating.....	6,855,187 64	5,249,691 71	230,480 85	209,155 45	217,174 23	271,052 46	279,976 12	397,656 82
Unemployment Relief.....	7,452,763 04	4,471,711 49	372,545 02	374,081 14	430,479 91	378,987 86	517,947 19	907,010 43
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	376,295 15	63,886 30	74,997 18	65,174 80	71,694 88	19,672 04	35,727 75	45,142 20
Sheltered Employment.....	1,363,571 86	518,553 82	172,447 49	158,421 69	132,835 79	158,790 92	127,465 78	95,056 37
Special Publicity.....	14,449 87	9,307 80	3,484 97	1,657 10				68,696 39
Federal Appeal Board.....	906,417 84	215,465 99	119,303 54	122,974 44	127,543 21	123,780 56	128,653 71	
Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board.....	214,175 26	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	34,741 94	37,000 00	18,433 32
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	16,060 66	5,008 98	476 60	1,842 26	2,212 40	2,712 76	2,467 66	1,340 00
Superannuation Fund No. 4. Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	3,840 00	3,840 00						
Provisional Bonus.....	30,000 00					10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Medical Appeal Board.....	3,712,939 00	3,712,939 00						
Reparation.....	7,228 94	7,228 94						
Civil Pay—G. T. R. Em- ployees.....	39,566 41	39,566 41						
Demobilization.....	37,961 54	37,961 54						
Increases in Salary—Reclassi- fication.....	37,343 22	37,343 22						
War Bonus.....	5,480 24	5,480 24						
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Com- mission.....	136,795 29	136,795 29						
War Appropriation.....	48,302 45	48,302 45						
B.P.C.—Salaries and Con- tingencies.....	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29						
Salaries—Commissioners, B.P.C.....	931,826 35	541,829 30						339,997 05
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	38,000 00						19,000 00	19,000 00
Pension Tribunal.....	50,000 00						20,000 00	30,000 00
Pension Appeal Court.....	26,028 24						26,028 24	26,028 24
War Veterans' Allowances.....	7,558 71						7,558 71	7,558 71
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	318,029 22						318,029 22	318,029 22
	13,333 20						13,333 20	
Total Cost of Re-establish- ment.....	202,049,790 86	153,486,089 05	7,765,840 86	7,036,838 32	7,022,018 86	7,963,832 17	8,572,044 25	10,203,127 35
Less Casual Revenue.....	4,631,696 47	3,211,703 53	446,587 40	442,937 25	180,611 26	143,576 99	117,922 70	88,357 34
Net Cost of Re-Establish- ment.....	197,418,094 39	150,274,385 52	7,319,253 46	6,593,901 07	6,841,407 60	7,820,255 18	8,454,121 55	10,114,770 01

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

District	Province	Total	Cash advances	Treatment stores	Vetcraft stores	Disposal stores
H.O.	Ottawa.....	\$ 32,421 31	\$ 12,863 32	\$ 19,095 81		\$ 462 18
"A"	Quebec.....	102,672 00	388 00	22,072 27	\$ 79,680 06	531 67
"B"	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	30,057 37	372 00	7,894 55	21,700 82	90 00
"C"	Eastern Ontario.....	2,830 50	175 00	2,655 50		
"D"	Central Ontario.....	199,262 02	1,769 00	62,675 51	133,432 13	1,385 38
"F"	Western Ontario.....	16,397 19		15,692 89		704 30
"G"	Manitoba.....	11,931 20	840 55	11,004 30	86 35	
"H"	Saskatchewan.....	7,300 40	1,655 00	5,645 40		
"I"	Alberta.....	12,535 96	1,270 35	11,245 08		20 53
"J"	British Columbia.....	27,377 69	1,403 65	11,138 52	14,683 92	151 60
"K"	New Brunswick.....	6,930 00	75 00	4,432 08		2,422 92
	Totals.....	\$ 449,715 64	\$ 20,811 87	\$ 173,551 91	\$ 249,583 28	\$ 5,768 58

No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Quebec .....	\$ 681 16
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	1,631 75
Eastern Ontario .....	2,701 54
Central Ontario .....	6,216 63
Western Ontario .....	1,278 73
Manitoba .....	405 11
Saskatchewan .....	763 73
Alberta .....	2,621 04
British Columbia .....	2,293 19
New Brunswick .....	1,734 11
Total.....	20,326 99

No. 6.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Great Britain .....	\$ 36,883 60
Imperial Ministry of Labour .....	88,005 40
British Dominions, United States and other Allied Governments .....	22,389 70
Canadian Government Departments .....	21,754 09
Vetcraft workshops .....	36,554 65
Miscellaneous accounts .....	15,634 77
Total .....	\$221,222 21

## No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

Service	Total Expenditure
Administrative personnel .....	\$ 10,749 14
Investigations, administrative and pensions .....	4,824 92
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, investigations .....	174 64
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, staff travelling .....	294 76
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, medical examinations.....	23 02
Transportation, B.P.C. staff .....	841 54
Commission counsel .....	380 81
Men called in for treatment or orthopaedic repairs .....	36,008 77
Men called in for clinical treatment .....	5,902 98
Transportation of deceased patients and escorts thereto .....	275 90
Travelling medical boards .....	795 84
Transportation of pensioners .....	58,282 89
Last Post fund .....	22 54
Vetcraft staff travelling .....	525 33
Blind ex-members of the forces (part recoverable, see Revenue vote No. 229) .....	1,063 17
Men taking vocational training .....	110 53
Transportation issued in lieu of relief .....	365 21
O. & S. A. staff travelling .....	1,010 21
Members, Federal Appeal Board (now abolished) .....	3,776 35
F.A.B., Soldiers' Advisers travelling (now abolished) .....	835 50
F.A.B., Ex-Imperial Appellants (now abolished) .....	31 56
Pension Tribunal, staff travelling .....	4,297 13
Pension Tribunal, applicants .....	882 47
Pension Tribunal, physicians called in for testimonial purposes	64 05
Pension Tribunal, witnesses called in for evidence.....	133 08
Veterans' Bureau, Pension Advocates, staff travelling.....	1,509 11
Appellants called in by Pension Advocates for review of case...	114 45
Freight and express .....	\$133,296 50
	26,855 49
Total net expenditure .....	\$160,151 99
Accounts receivable .....	7,588 10
Total gross expenditure .....	\$167,740 09

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

## Passenger—

		%
Canadian National .....	\$84,248 87	59.8
Canadian Pacific Railway .....	44,397 55	31.5
Sundry railways .....	12,238 18	8.7
Total .....	100.00	
		\$140,884 60

## Freight and Express—

Canadian National Railway .....	\$14,310 28	53.3
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	3,742 04	13.9
Canadian National Express .....	6,623 88	24.7
Canadian Pacific Express .....	1,274 41	4.7
Sundry railways .....	904 88	3.4
Total .....	100.0	
		26,855 49

Total amount paid to railways .....	\$167,740 09
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No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1924-25 TO 1931-32

	1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Re-Establishment—</i>																
Civil Government.....	28,820 00		21,500 00		21,560 00		21,560 00		14,920 00		9,300 00					
Capital.....	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00									
Care of Patients.....	2,600,000 00		2,350,000 00		2,350,000 00		2,200,000 00		2,450,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,800,000 00		3,000,000 00	
Vocational Expense.....	20,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00									
Salaries.....	3,553,000 00		3,100,000 00		2,850,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,950,000 00		3,106,000 00		3,400,000 00	
Compensation.....	2,100,000 00		1,810,000 00		1,490,000 00		1,350,000 00		1,920,000 00		1,900,000 00		2,300,000 00		2,750,000 00	
Operating.....	450,000 00		400,000 00		300,000 00		250,000 00		290,000 00		300,000 00		500,000 00		500,000 00	
Unemployment Relief.....	200,000 00		350,000 00		375,000 00		450,000 00		250,000 00		550,000 00		915,000 00		1,250,000 00	
Vocational Loans.....	20,000 00		10,000 00		5,000 00		3,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00			
Interest on Funds.....	22,000 00		20,000 00		25,000 00		22,500 00		21,000 00		5,000 00		10,000 00			
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	30,000 00		75,000 00		75,000 00		75,000 00		100,000 00		75,000 00		60,000 00		50,000 00	
Sheltered Employment.....	390,000 00		250,000 00		225,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		200,000 00		130,000 00	
Federal Appeal Board.....	150,000 00		150,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00			
Special Publicity.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		3,000 00											
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....									10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00	
Grant to Last Post Fund.....											20,000 00		30,000 00		40,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies, B.P.C.....													395,115 00		537,610 00	
Salaries—Commissioners, B.P.C.....											19,000 00		19,000 00		19,000 00	
Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board.....					31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		37,000 00			
Pension Tribunal.....	31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00									
Pension Appeal Court.....											32,083 33		32,083 33		67,000 00	
Pension Appeal.....											23,209 68		12,833 33		23,209 68	
War Veterans' Allowances.....											1,000,000 00		1,000,000 00		1,600,000 00	
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....											14,666 66		14,666 66		16,000 00	
Total.....	9,609,820 00		8,587,500 00		7,893,560 00		7,433,060 00		8,118,920 00		8,776,300 00		11,573,698 32		13,392,819 68	
<i>Pensions—</i>																
European War.....	32,990,000 00		35,000,000 00		36,500,000 00		38,600,000 00		39,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		50,000,000 00		50,500,000 00	
Fenian Raid.....	750 00		750 00													
North West Rebellion.....	45,000 00		40,000 00		36,000 00		40,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		30,000 00	
Militia Pensions Act.....	650,000 00		700,000 00		700,000 00		800,000 00		850,000 00		850,000 00		900,000 00		950,000 00	
Civil Flying.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00	
Total.....	33,690,750 00		35,745,750 00		37,241,000 00		39,445,000 00		39,890,000 00		42,890,000 00		50,940,000 00		51,485,000 00	
Grand Total.....	43,300,570 00		44,333,250 00		45,134,560 00		46,878,060 00		48,008,920 00		51,666,300 00		62,513,698 32		64,877,819 68	



# No. 9.—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE DIVISION—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1930, MARCH 31, 1931

## POLICIES

	No.	Amount
Applications received April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	1,563	for \$ 3,686,000 00
Applications refused.....	116	" 280,500 00
Policies issued April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931.....	1,672	" 3,801,500 00
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1930.....	4,246	" 9,888,299 00
" 1930-1931.....	1,053	" 2,526,137 00
Total surrendered for cash.....	5,299	" \$ 12,414,436 00
Reduced paid-up insurance to March 31, 1930.....	162	" 113,269 50
" 1930-1931.....	40	" 38,460 50
Total.....	202	" \$ 151,730 00
Reduced paid-up insurance terminated.....	11	" 13,302 00
" " in force.....	191	" \$ 138,428 00
On extended term insurance to March 31, 1930.....	1,663	" \$ 3,621,800 00
" 1930-1931.....	839	" 1,925,270 87
Total.....	2,502	" \$ 5,547,070 87
Extended term insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	776	" \$ 1,772,300 00
Total policies on extended term insurance.....	1,726	" \$ 3,774,770 87
Disability claims admitted to March 31, 1930.....	33	" 59,276 49
" 1930-1931.....	15	" 29,120 77
Total.....	48	" \$ 88,397 26
Terminated or reduced.....	13	" 25,903 25
Disability claims in force.....	35	" \$ 62,494 01

## DEATH CLAIMS

Policy value of death claims to March 31, 1930.....	2,215	" \$ 6,056,941 42
" 1930-1931.....	263	" 576,638 06
Total policy value.....	2,478	" \$ 6,633,579 48
Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1930.....	1,683	" \$ 5,656,089 27
" 1930-1931.....	138	" 209,545 17
Total settled.....	1,821	" \$ 5,865,634 44
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S. 1, March 31, 1930.....	484	" 298,602 15
" 1930-1931.....	86	" 83,415 09
Total.....	570	" \$ 382,017 24
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1931.....	91	" \$ 207,192 44

## LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1930.....	31,357	" \$ 71,384,300 00
" 1930-1931.....	2,984	" 6,920,750 04
Total.....	34,341	" \$ 78,305,050 04
Reinstatements to March 31, 1930.....	23,307	" \$ 53,212,000 00
" 1930-1931.....	2,453	" 5,653,500 00
Total.....	25,760	" \$ 58,865,500 00
Net lapses including policies on extended term.....	8,581	" \$ 19,439,550 04

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of fund March 31, 1930.....	\$ 7,963,686 26	
Income, 1930-1931.....	1,791,542 45	
Interest, 1930-1931.....	331,918 66	
Expenditures.....		\$ 842,911 27
Balance.....		9,249,236 10
	\$ 10,092,147 37	\$ 10,092,147 37
Policies in force March 31, 1931.....	29,013	\$ 64,314,952 83

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Number of claims and amounts paid to workmen's boards and to employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
Quebec.....	5	\$ 1,630 31
Nova Scotia.....	6	740 93
Ontario.....	93	22,604 37
Manitoba.....	47	12,008 73
Saskatchewan.....	3	190 43
Alberta.....	38	7,967 43
Total.....	192	\$ 45,142 20

## STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

District	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
Head Office.....	539	59	598	\$ 826,910	\$ 58,500	\$ 885,410
"A", Montreal, Que.....	244	33	277	331,856	37,664	369,520
"B", Halifax, N.S.....	90	15	105	130,266	17,604	147,870
"C", Ottawa, Ont.....	53	10	63	114,640	16,920	131,560
"D", Toronto, Ont.....	412	57	469	657,994	57,348	715,342
"F", London, Ont.....	243	29	272	296,772	27,756	324,528
"G", Winnipeg, Man.....	112	24	136	184,620	27,452	212,072
"H", Regina, Sask.....	37	9	46	67,560	8,880	76,440
"I", Calgary, Alta.....	81	17	98	140,972	18,300	159,272
"J", Vancouver, B.C.....	169	16	185	269,616	18,660	288,276
"K", Saint John, N.B.....	46	5	51	64,924	4,560	69,484
"M", London, England.....	9	.....	9	19,440	.....	19,440
Total.....	2,035	274	*2,309	3,105,570	293,644	3,399,214

\*This total includes additional staff necessitated by the establishment of the following branches as a result of amendments to the Pension Act, 1930:—

Branch	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
Pension Appeal Court.....	10	1	11	\$ 36,820	\$ 420	\$ 37,240
Pension Tribunal.....	67	9	76	140,530	19,920	160,450
Veterans' Bureau.....	58	52	110	116,280	53,100	169,380
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	14	1	15	38,320	1,080	39,400
	149	63	212	331,950	74,520	406,470

## STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1930-31

	1930	1931	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,181	1,333 (1)	57.6
Service in England.....	162	156 (2)	6.7
Service in Canada.....	76	80 (3)	3.5
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	13	13	0.5
Boys under, and men over Military age.....	47	99	4.3
Civilians (Male).....	9	16	0.7
Civilians (Female).....	456	612 (4)	26.7
	1,944	2,309	100.0

NOTE:—(1) includes 92 nursing sisters.

(2) " 26 "  
 (3) " 6 "  
 (4) " 55 "

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1930-31

	1930	1931	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,076	1,241	78.8
Service in England.....	134	130	8.2
Service in Canada.....	71	74	4.8
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	13	13	0.8
Boys under, and men over Military Age.....	47	99	6.3
Civilians (Male).....	9	16	1.1
	1,350	1,573	100.0
Male staff war service.....		1,445	91.8
Male staff without war service.....		128	8.2

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Trustee*

The following statement of loans, advances and repayments made during the period of April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, indicates the activity of the fund:—

Cash on hand 31-3-30.....	\$ 14,980 16	
Sundry advances outstanding 31-3-30.....	48,436 77	
Total advances made—6,538.....	180,286 82	
Refunds received.....		\$ 168,047 01
Donations made.....		6,306 86
Bad debts written off.....		1,397 72
Administration expenses.....		297 43
Sundry loans outstanding.....		52,891 75
Cash on hand 31-3-31.....		14,762 98
Total.....	\$ 243,703 75	\$ 243,703 75

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Subscriptions.....		\$ 93,710 20
Interest on same.....		72,810 42
Securities held at cost.....	\$ 52,891 75	
Face value—\$61,000.....		
Loans outstanding—		
Head office.....	\$ 34,351 16	
Districts.....	11,278 23	
		45,629 39
Donations—		
Current period.....	6,306 86	
Previously made.....	30,635 12	
		36,941 98
Bad debts, written off—		
Current period.....	1,397 72	
Previous years.....	13,094 15	
		14,491 87
Administration expenses—		
Current period.....	297 43	
Previously expended.....	1,505 22	
		1,802 65
Cash on hand—		
Districts.....	10,425 18	
Head Office.....	4,337 80	
		14,762 98
Total.....	\$ 166,520 62	\$ 166,520 62

## APPENDIX

## ADMINISTRATION OF CANTEEN FUND

## ONTARIO

## Trustees:

Major-General V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., Chairman.

Lieut.-Colonel Bertram O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C.

Captain W. S. Haney, M.P.P.

Captain John Jules Ferry.

Mr. Percy T. Bould.

Major Alexander C. Lewis, Secretary.

The year under review has been one of exceptionally heavy demands on the fund, resulting in a distribution during the year of \$99,453.48, which included the entire revenue for the year, the accumulation of revenue from past years amounting to \$36,100.93, and the sum of \$3,131.43 from capital. The business depression from which Canada, in common with the rest of the world, is suffering has, of course, been a strong factor in the increase of applications as many families which have always looked after their own expenses in connection with illness have been forced to turn to this fund for aid owing to the difficult circumstances in which lack of work has placed them.

The expenditures for the year were also increased by the sum of \$7,500, contributed towards the expenses of operating the Service Bureaus maintained by the Ontario Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. This expenditure the trustees feel is justified by the splendid work these bureaus are doing for returned men generally throughout the province.

During the year files were opened for 1,829 new applicants, while there were 1,268 repeat applications from former applicants. The new applications showed an increase of 558 over the previous year, an increase of 40 per cent. Grants were made in 1,771 cases as compared with 812 during the previous year, an increase of 959 or 101 per cent. The figures show that 58 per cent of the applicants were successful in obtaining assistance.

The trustees are confident that no worthy case coming within the scope of the Canteen Fund and the regulations has been neglected and feel that there is a general satisfaction amongst ex-service men throughout the province at the manner in which the fund is being administered.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

## ONTARIO

Investments 1-4-30.....	\$ 999,198 42	Relief.....	\$ 78,518 77
Cash on hand.....	21,627 24	Administration.....	7,424 50
Interest.....	50,091 07	Special—Canadian Legion.....	7,499 99
Overdraft at bank.....	12,083 37	Equipment.....	445 92
		Loss on sale of bonds.....	214 00
		Accounts payable.....	200 00
		Investments 31-3-31.....	988,696 92
	<hr/>		
	\$1,083,000 10		<hr/>
			\$1,083,000 10

## CANADA FUND

Investments 1-4-30.....	\$ 34,825 00	Relief.....	\$ 5,364 30
Cash on hand 1-4-30.....	16,526 74	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	15,598 15
Allotment from Dominion Government.....	2,190 68	Investments 31-3-31.....	34,825 00
Interest.....	2,245 03		
	<hr/>		
	\$ 55,787 45		<hr/>
			\$ 55,787 45



## QUEBEC

## Trustees:

Brig.-General G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Brig.-General C. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lt.-Colonel C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M.

Lt.-Colonel John F. Buckley, Secretary.

During the period under review the board have continued the administration of the fund in accordance with the policy carried out in previous years. Direct relief and grants have been made to ex-soldiers and their families, to widows and orphans and to deserted wives.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Bank balance 31-3-30.....\$	4,820 24	Grants, relief and Overseas accounts.....\$	14,434 09
Investments Overseas account...	280,000 00	Grants, relief and Canada accounts.....	443 00
Investments Canada account....	14,000 00	Grant to Montreal Service Bureau.....	1,494 17
Allotment from Dominion Government.....	617 41	Grant to Mountain Street Lodge.....	1,672 13
Interest Overseas account.....	15,400 00	Administration including equipment.....	2,110 78
Interest Canada account.....	770 00	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	1,453 48
		Investments Overseas account....	280,000 00
		Investments Canada account....	14,000 00
	<u>\$ 315,607 65</u>		<u>\$ 315,607 65</u>

## NOVA SCOTIA

## Trustees:

Captain the Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D., Chairman.

Major Edgar J. Vickery, Secretary.

Mr. John Vincent MacNeil.

During the past five years the board has been able to render assistance to over 2,500 returned men, whose situation was necessitous indeed, many were without food, sometimes quite ill and unable to secure a pension as their ailments could not be traced directly to the war. Sometimes assistance was given to widows of soldiers, or to little children who were in great need and suffering.

In addition to the men getting direct relief, the board undertook the care of tubercular patients, whose tuberculosis had developed subsequent to the war, and who were therefore not acceptable subjects for Government pensions. In this way forty-five have been cared for, chiefly at the Sanatorium at Kentville.

In addition to direct relief given in necessitous cases, the board has granted loans under special circumstances to assist ex-service men to re-establish themselves. In this way over \$22,000 has been expended of which \$8,000 has to date been returned, and efforts are being made to recover the balance.

The board felt that the ex-service men should receive the benefit of the fund as far as possible during their lifetime. They felt that to provide for their children by means of bursaries or scholarships was to discriminate unduly between the needs of one and those of another.

During the past two years the board suspended general relief, owing to the reduction of the fund, but has been able to make small grants to the Legion branches and in this way continue, though in a much less degree, to assist the most urgent cases.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments 1-4-30.....	\$ 12,883 35	Overdraft Eastern Trust Co. 1-4-30.....	\$ 611 41
Cash on hand 1-4-30.....	108 33	Relief.....	4,186 13
Loans outstanding 1-4-30.....	14,677 63	Grant to Legion.....	11 00
Loan to Legionary 1-4-30.....	8,000 00	Loans to ex-service men less recoveries.....	14,668 83
Income from investments.....	768 82	Loan to Legionary.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous refunds.....	3,023 16	Administration.....	1,010 03
Profit on sale of bonds.....	57 80	Miscellaneous.....	500 00
Overdraft Eastern Trust Co. 31-3-31.....	584 46	Investments 31-3-31.....	16,027 15
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 40,103 55		\$ 40,103 55

#### CANADA FUND

Investments 1-4-30.....	\$ 6,699 75	Relief.....	\$ 115 00
Cash on hand 1-4-30.....	180 67	Administration.....	10 60
Income from investments.....	333 25	Cash on hand 31-3-31.....	388 32
	<hr/>	Investments 31-3-31.....	6,699 75
	\$ 7,213 67		<hr/>
			\$ 7,213 67

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Trustees:

Major J. P. Bourgeois, Chairman.

Major J. G. Hart, Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Buchanan, M.C.

The Canteen Fund of New Brunswick has been administered under the same policy as in the past.

The expenditures have been greatly increased as has been the experience of nearly all other organizations giving relief during the twelve months under review.

At the present rate of disbursement, it is expected that the New Brunswick fund will last six or seven years, but under conditions nearer normal, it should extend over a period of ten or twelve more years.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments 1-4-30.....	\$ 83,062 12	General relief less repayments..	\$ 10,109 44
Balance on hand 1-4-30.....	541 83	Canada Service.....	645 00
Amount received.....	216 32	Loss on bonds sold.....	15 60
Interest.....	3,648 49	Administration.....	1,247 65
	<hr/>	Balance on hand 31-3-31.....	1,585 45
		Investments 31-3-31.....	73,865 62
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 87,468 76		\$ 87,468 76

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Trustees:

Lt.-Colonel A. D. Wilson, D.S.O., Chairman.

Colonel W. W. Foster, D.S.O.

Captain W. Hobart Molson, M.D.

Mr. J. A. Paton, Secretary.

The board has throughout this fiscal year pursued its established policy of rendering some assistance in cases of illness and distress where no governmental assistance is available, worthiness also being a factor.

The British Columbia Canteen Fund has functioned since 1926 and up to March 31, 1930, 1,970 individuals and families were aided. An abnormal condition existed the past fiscal year, 1,208 applications were heard the first six

months and 2,136 the latter, making a total of 3,344 cases before the board during the year. These included 161 business items and of the total 2,592 were approved and 591 rejected. The number of individuals and families helped is now 3,270, an increase of 1,300 or 69 per cent in the one year. In many cases noted as rejected the applicants were accorded the relief asked but through other sources.

In addition to monetary relief additional help has been rendered, in Vancouver through such organizations as the Central Welfare Bureau, Victorian Order of Nurses, and the Social Service Section of the Department of Pensions and National Health, who between them enlist all other social service organizations. Soldiers organizations are used where they exist throughout the province and the Social Service League and the Department of Pensions in Victoria have also rendered fine co-operation and assistance.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bank balance 1-4-30.....\$	1,487 45	Relief.....\$	47,439 91
Investments 1-4-30.....	184,256 34	Administration.....	223 35
Mortgage 1-4-30.....	1,813 96	Mortgages.....	7,600 00
Allotment from Dominion Government.....	581 39	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	206 47
Interest.....	8,149 82	Investments 31-3-31.....	144,812 43
Profit from sale of bonds.....	3,543 20		
Due to Canada account.....	450 00		
	<u>\$ 200,282 16</u>		<u>\$ 200,282 16</u>

## CANADA FUND

Bank balance 1-4-31.....\$	12,715 34	Relief.....\$	705 28
Interest.....	620 25	Loan to General account.....	450 00
		Bank balance 31-3-31.....	2,207 81
		Investments 31-3-31.....	9,972 50
	<u>\$ 13,335 59</u>		<u>\$ 13,335 59</u>

## MANITOBA

Trustees:

Brig.-General R. W. Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman.

Brig.-General H. M. Dyer, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lt.-Colonel the Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., M.A.

The trustees of the Manitoba Canteen Fund report that the unemployment situation has made it necessary to relieve many cases of acute distress and, in addition to cases which have been assisted financially, many have been helped to obtain work or directed to other sources for relief.

One student, receiving vocational training, has gained a scholarship which entitles him to one year's free tuition.

The trustees, on behalf of the ex-service men, extend their grateful thanks to all who have given service free of charge or at greatly reduced cost.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Bank balance 1-4-30.....\$	274 15	Relief less recoveries.....\$	19,920 46
Investments 1-4-30.....	211,789 61	Administration.....	4,330 43
Profit on sale of bonds.....	2,649 91	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	1,319 97
Allotment from Dominion Government.....	9,565 98	Investments.....	199,883 92
Interest.....	10,175 13		
	<u>\$ 225,454 78</u>		<u>\$ 225,454 78</u>

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## Trustees:

Major E. H. Strong, M.C., Chairman.

Major Dan. F. Tierney.

Capt. Wm. A. McLaren.

The Board of Trustees for Prince Edward Island has continued its policy of granting direct assistance to ex-members of the forces and their dependents who were in distressed circumstances.

In each case payments were made, after careful investigation, to those who were entitled to same under the Canteen Funds Act.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments 1-4-30.....\$	15,500 00	Relief.....\$	2,540 00
Cash on hand 1-4-30.....	687 98	Administration.....	78 20
Department of Pension and		Bank balance 31-3-31.....	895 09
National Health.....	39 26	Investments.....	13,500 00
Interest.....	786 05		
	<u>\$ 17,013 29</u>		<u>\$ 17,013 29</u>

## SASKATCHEWAN

## Trustees:

Capt. A. H. White, Chairman.

Dr. Charles G. Cox.

Lt.-Col. James McAra.

During the year under review a total of 579 applications for financial assistance were received and of these 398 were approved, involving relief disbursements to the extent of \$27,847.17. Many of the applicants were assisted for a period of several months during the winter when distress was very apparent. Of the above mentioned approved applications, thirteen were for educational assistance, which necessitated the expenditure of \$1,493.10.

With reference to the fund for assisting ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who served in Canada only, thirty-one applications were received and twenty-nine approved, with total relief disbursements of \$2,053.

The trustees have been greatly assisted in their work through the co-operation of the various branches of the Canadian Legion B.E.S.L. throughout the province, and also by the officers of the Saskatchewan Command of the Canadian Legion, and they appreciate the kindness of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Saskatchewan Division, for the courtesy extended to the trustees by supplying office space, this courtesy being extended to the trustees since this fund was started.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

## SASKATCHEWAN

Bank balance 1-4-30.....\$	2,014 45	Relief less recoveries.....\$	24,293 87
Investments.....	150,509 18	Loans written off.....	860 00
Profit on sale of bonds.....	237 50	Administration.....	1,520 48
Interest.....	7,271 01	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	1 51
Allotment from Dominion Government.....	380 48	Investments.....	136,240 43
Due to Canada Fund.....	900 00		
Received from Canada Fund....	1,603 67		
	<u>\$ 162,916 29</u>		<u>\$ 162,916 29</u>



## CANADA FUND

Bank balance 1-4-30.....\$	1,784 71	Relief.....\$	2,053 00
Investments 1-4-30.....	7,608 33	Administration.....	1 65
Interest.....	418 80	Loss on sale of bonds.....	47 17
		Due from Overseas Fund.....	900 00
		Overseas Fund repayment.....	1,603 67
		Bank balance 31-3-31.....	206 35
		Investments 31-3-31.....	5,000 00
	<u>\$ 9,811 84</u>		<u>\$ 9,811 84</u>

## YUKON TERRITORY

## Trustees:

Mr. G. I. MacLean, Chairman;

Mr. Hamilton Daglish;

Mr. John F. MacLennan.

During the fiscal year 1930-31 the fund has been administered in pursuance of the established policy of granting relief to ex-service men and their dependents who are not eligible for assistance from other sources but whose cases are meritorious. Each case has been dealt with according to its particular circumstances.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

Bank balance 1-4-30.....\$	2,096 31	Loans less recoveries.....\$	1,571 30
Investments 1-4-30.....	3,573 50	Relief.....	204 25
Loans outstanding 1-4-30.....	1,890 65	Administration.....	5 75
Allotment from Dominion Government.....	14 29	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	2,525 88
Interest.....	305 93	Investments.....	3,573 50
	<u>\$ 7,880 68</u>		<u>\$ 7,880 68</u>

## UNITED KINGDOM

The administration of the Canteen Fund in the United Kingdom has been continued by the United Services Fund in accordance with the regulations governing the British Canteen Fund.

Assistance from this fund is given principally to provide for the children's education and for the hospital maintenance and care of convalescing children of Canadian ex-service men in Great Britain.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Bank balance 1-4-30.....	£ 8,006 7 4	Relief.....	£ 952 9 1
Interest.....	72 15 7	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	7,126 13 10
	<u>8,079 2 11</u>		<u>8,079 2 11</u>

## UNITED STATES

A comparison with last year's report shows 28 more cases reported from all three areas—the Eastern Area showing the greatest increase, viz., 18. A considerable number of applications were from unemployed veterans, but where this was the chief cause of distress, no assistance was given.

There was also an increase of 15 in the number of cases assisted during the past year, although there was a decrease of \$3,017.32 in the total amount expended. The average expenditure in each case was \$34.69.

In three cases refunds were made to the Canteen Fund by individuals after chapters had been reimbursed for the loans or grants made.

National Headquarters refused reimbursement to chapters in eleven cases. In each one the man either was a transient or did not in other ways meet the service requirements for eligibility. The chapters were obliged to meet the expenses in connection with these cases from their own Red Cross funds.

Assistance was given in certain cases on compassionate grounds. Each one was fully investigated by the chapter and reviewed by the Director of War Service (or the Assistant Directors in the branch offices, depending on jurisdiction) prior to any loans or grants being made.

Chapters were reimbursed this past year for 193 grants and uncollectible loans on the 87 cases assisted.

The following is a report showing the status of the fund since the last report:—

Bank balance 31-3-30.....\$	39,223 29	Grants, relief, less recoveries...\$	2,749 93
Interest from bank and investments.....	1,693 84	Loans, written off.....	326 79
		Bank balance 31-3-31.....	37,840 41
	<u>\$ 40,917 13</u>		<u>\$ 40,917 13</u>

#### IMPERIAL CANTEEN FUND

##### Trustees:

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., Calgary,  
 Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, D.S.O., Montreal,  
 Lt.-Col. B. O. Hooper, M.C., D.S.O., Toronto.

The same policy of assisting Imperial ex-service men has been carried out during the fiscal year under review. The trustees have continued to devote their time unsparingly in the matter of bringing relief to those in needy circumstances.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Bank balance 31-3-30.....\$	3,929 38	Grants, relief, less recoveries...\$	11,761 17
Investments at cost 31-3-30.....	3,028 99	Administration, including equipment.....	257 90
Loans, outstanding 31-3-30.....	6,611 30	Loss on sale of investments....	54 64
Allotment from United Service Fund.....	24,306 40	Loans, relief, less recoveries....	9,465 30
Interest from bank and investments.....	560 20	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	4,595 54
	<u>\$ 38,436 27</u>	Investments 31-3-31.....	12,301 72
			<u>\$ 38,436 27</u>

**WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE**

OTTAWA, December 11, 1931.

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., M.D., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I am directed by the War Veterans' Allowance Committee to submit herewith a report on its work for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. N. MARRIOTT,  
*Secretary, War Veterans' Allowance Committee.*

**REPORT OF WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE**

The War Veterans' Allowance Act, enacted in May, 1930 (chapter 48), became effective September 1, 1930, so that this report to the end of that fiscal year covers seven (7) months' operation of the legislation.

**OBJECT OF LEGISLATION**

To relieve from necessity the aged and/or totally incapacitated veteran whose resources or income are insufficient to provide for his adequate maintenance.

**TERMS OF LEGISLATION**

The recipient must have attained the age of sixty years or be permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability, and have been domiciled in Canada for the one year immediately preceding date of application.

He must have served in a theatre of actual war, or in the alternative, be in receipt of a pension or have accepted a final payment in lieu thereof for a disability of 5 per cent or more.

In the case of ex-members of the Imperial or Allied Forces, they must have been domiciled in Canada at the time of their enlistment.

The maximum payable to a single man or widower without children is \$240 per annum and for a married man or widower with dependent children who is residing with his family, \$480.

Any income in excess of \$125 per annum in the case of a single man or \$250 in the case of a married man is deductible from the allowance payable.

The Act, therefore, enables the committee to supplement the income of a single man up to \$365 per annum and that of a married man up to \$730 per annum.

**METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION**

The Veterans' Allowance Act provides for administration by an independent Committee known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee comprising a chairman and two other members.

Provision is also made in the Act for liaison with the Department of Pensions and National Health by authority enabling the deputy minister, or in his absence the assistant deputy minister, to act as an additional member.

Representation of the returned soldiers at large is also provided by authority for appointment of one other member, not on the staff of the department. Mr. J. R. Bowler, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, has been appointed under this authority in an honorary capacity.

The department under the direction of the committee, furnishes medical examinations, investigations in the towns and cities and the necessary quarters and personnel to enable the committee to perform its work, and makes payment of Allowances in accordance with the committee's decisions.

Rural investigations are conducted through the courtesy of the Soldier Settlement Board.

### STATISTICAL REPORT

(As compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health)

#### (1) STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF RECIPIENTS OF WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Resident in	Veterans		Dependents		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Montreal District.....	224	\$ 72,604	2	\$ 960 00	\$ 73,654
Halifax District.....	152	55,593			55,593
Ottawa District.....	128	41,079	2	960 00	42,039
Toronto District.....	470	161,611	1	480 00	162,091
London District.....	129	46,713			46,713
Winnipeg District.....	218	70,316	1	480 00	70,796
Regina District.....	116	36,978	2	960 00	37,938
Calgary District.....	179	55,743	2	960 00	56,703
Vancouver District.....	515	163,718			163,718
W. Saint-John District.....	88	29,240			29,240
Totals.....	2,219	\$ 733,685	10	\$4,800 00	\$ 738,485

#### (2) DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RANK ON DISCHARGE AND PERCENTAGE

Rank	No.	Amount	Percentage
Private.....	2,011	\$ 661,300	90.13
Sergeant.....	172	58,758	8.01
Warrant Officer.....	12	4,957	0.67
Lieutenant.....	13	4,805	0.65
Captain.....	8	2,785	0.39
Major.....	3	1,080	0.15
Totals.....	2,219	\$ 733,685	100.00

#### (3) AGE OF RECIPIENTS AT THE TIME OF THE AWARD

Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.
85.....	1	59.....	64	36.....	36
84.....	1	58.....	54	35.....	27
81.....	1	57.....	44	34.....	30
79.....	4	56.....	35	33.....	28
78.....	3	55.....	38	32.....	12
77.....	2	54.....	35	31.....	11
76.....	4	53.....	28	30.....	1
75.....	8	52.....	33	29.....	1
74.....	5	51.....	25		
73.....	12	50.....	26	Totals.....	2,219
72.....	19	49.....	16		
71.....	37	48.....	24		
70.....	47	47.....	30		
69.....	52	46.....	28		
68.....	77	45.....	42	60 years and over.....	1,347
67.....	89	44.....	30		
66.....	111	43.....	25	Under 60.....	872
65.....	106	42.....	21		
64.....	143	41.....	29		
63.....	172	40.....	20		
62.....	180	39.....	31		
61.....	200	38.....	19		
60.....	73	37.....	29		2,219

Average Age—57.68.



## (4) COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
Canada.....	835	Sweden.....	4
England.....	819	Jamaica.....	1
Scotland.....	211	Greece.....	1
Wales.....	24	Gibraltar.....	2
Ireland.....	140	Russia.....	7
Newfoundland.....	16	Ukraine.....	1
United States.....	81	Switzerland.....	3
Belgium.....	5	Australia.....	4
India.....	8	Austria.....	1
Iceland.....	7	British West Indies.....	1
South Africa.....	2	Germany.....	1
Finland.....	2	Japan.....	2
France.....	12	Malta.....	2
Denmark.....	8	Syria.....	1
Norway.....	3	Isle of Wight.....	3
Channel Islanders.....	3	Serbia.....	1
Italy.....	4		
Poland.....	3		
Isle of Man.....	1	Totals.....	2,219

## (5) FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number
Canada.....	2,174
British.....	41
French.....	4
	2,219

## (6) (a) THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH THE RECIPIENTS SERVED

France.....	1,822
Siberia.....	6
Gallipoli.....	1
Palestine.....	3
Mesopotamia.....	6
High Seas.....	20
Other Theatres.....	7
	1,865

## (b) RECIPIENTS WHO SERVED IN CANADA AND ENGLAND, BUT WHO QUALIFIED BY VIRTUE OF BEING PENSIONERS, OR WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FINAL PAYMENT IN LIEU OF PENSION FOR A DISABILITY OF 5% OR MORE.

Canada.....	73
England.....	281
	354
Total.....	2,219

## (7) DOMESTIC STATUS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	1,199	1,079
Single.....	545	
Widower.....	232	53
Divorced.....	12	
Separated.....	281	31
Totals.....	2,219	1,163

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## (8) CANCELLATIONS

## Reasons for Cancellations—

	Number
Veteran deceased allowances continued to dependents.....	12
Change in income, etc.....	16
Veteran deceased.....	12
Failure to disclose information.....	1
Totals.....	41

## (9) APPLICATIONS DECLINED

Reasons for declining applications	60 years and over	Under 60 years
Under 60 years of age, etc.*.....	*36	1,694
Income in excess, etc.....	247	116
No service in Great War.....	3	1
Did not see service in theatre of actual war, etc.....	113	84
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	92	18
Not resident in Canada at time of enlistment.....	5	23
Not domiciled in Canada for one year prior to application.....	5	7
Not presently domiciled in Canada.....	2	2
Served England only and received gratuity of less than 5%.....	2	1
Not a member of the forces.....	4	3
Veteran deceased subsequent to application.....	6	7
Being given vocational training.....	.....	1
Income up to amount permissible under Act.....	6	6
Maintained at expense of department in Government institutions (Sec. 13C).....	.....	8
Dependents refusal.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	6	9
	527	1,981

\*Man's age as stated by applicant but not accepted. Proof of age to be submitted on next application.

# BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

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Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19 George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DEXTER,

*Acting Secretary.*

OTTAWA, December 16, 1931.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS

For the Fiscal Year Ending 31st of March, 1931

### GENERAL REVIEW

#### LEGISLATION

During the 1930 session of Parliament, the Pension Act was amended by chapter 35 of 20-21 George V, effective the first of October, 1930. The more important amendments provided, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a Pension Tribunal to which might be referred applications falling within certain categories, which the Commission had been unable to grant, and for the establishment of a Pension Appeal Court as a final court of appeal for the applicant and the State, against decisions of the Pension Tribunal. The sections of the statute under which the Federal Appeal Board had been created were repealed and that body ceased to function on the setting up of the above mentioned organizations.

Provision was also made for the establishment of a Veterans' Bureau to be administered by a chief pensions advocate with a staff of pensions advocates whose duties would comprise the preparation and submission on behalf of the applicant, material in support of the application; and for the appointment of commission counsel to examine the material with a view to conceding points which might properly be conceded in the applicant's favour, and at the same time directing the tribunal's attention to any matters which might appear to require its consideration in arriving at a proper decision.

Other important amendments provided for the reinstatement, under certain conditions, of disability awards in cases in which final payments had been accepted, for the awarding of pension to widows in certain categories for which entitlement had been precluded by previous legislation, and for the removal of the time limits in which applications for pension in respect of death might be submitted.

The new legislation increased very considerably the work of the Commission, necessitating the investigation and review of some 20,000 disability and dependent claims. Statistical details of the claims affected, which had been dealt with as at the end of the fiscal year 1930-31, will be found elsewhere in the report.

## BENEFICIARIES

The number of disability awards in force as at the end of the period under review shows an increase of 9,673, being due, in the main, to the reinstatement, as provided by the 1930 amendments to the statute, of awards in cases in which final payments had been accepted. A comparatively slight increase, namely, 32, is found to have taken place in the number of dependent pensions in force. The total number of disability and dependent pensions in force as at March 31, 1931, was as follows:—

Disability.....	66,669
Dependent.....	19,676
Total.....	<u>86,345</u>

The total number of beneficiaries under the Pension Act as at March 31, 1931, was 230,744, representing an increase of 27,902 over the total for the preceding fiscal year. It is to be noted in this respect that the reinstatement of disability awards in final payment cases, as referred to above, involves, in the majority of cases, the payment of additional pension for several dependents, including the pensioner's wife, children, and in many instances, dependent parents.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year was 31,208, representing an increase of 5,511, which to a large extent was due to reinstatement of awards in final payment cases.

## LIABILITY

The total liability in respect of pensions under the Pension Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, was \$40,211,726, which is an increase of \$2,409,216 over the liability for the preceding fiscal year.

## COMMISSION COUNSEL

During the period of October 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, commission counsel had appeared before the Pension Tribunal in 1,258 claims in which decisions were rendered. Of this number 573 claims were allowed and 685 refused.

Appeals to the Pension Appeal Court were entered by commission counsel in 365 claims which had been allowed by the tribunal. Of 129 appeals which had been disposed of during the period mentioned, 79 were allowed, 40 disallowed and 10 remitted to the Pension Tribunal for reconsideration, leaving a balance of 236 undisposed of appeals.

Commission counsel also appeared before the Pension Appeal Court in 250 appeals entered by dissatisfied applicants. Of 81 appeals which had been disposed of, 8 were allowed and 51 refused, 22 claims being remitted to either the Pension Tribunal or the Commission, the remainder, viz., 169, being undisposed of as at March 31, 1931.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

The Commission acts as agent for the Minister of Finance in the administration of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, chapter 54, 10-11 George V.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, 1,757 applications for policies were received, of which 1,644 were accepted and 113 refused. The number of policies issued, including some in which applications had been accepted prior to the commencement of the period under review, was 1,672.



On March 31, 1930, a total number of 31,229 insurance policies were in force which, on March 31, 1931, had been reduced by 4,150, made up as follows:—

	Number
Death claims.....	238
Cessation of premium payment.....	2,985
Surrenders for cash.....	888
Other causes.....	39
Total.....	4,150

The number of original policies in force as at March 31, 1931, was 27,079, representing a total sum assured of \$60,339,259.75.

The total sum assured on all policies in force under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act as at March 31, 1931, was \$64,314,952.63, made up as follows:—

	Number	Sum assured
Original policies in force.....	27,079	\$60,339,259 75
Reduced paid-up insurance.....	191	138,428 00
Extended term insurance.....	1,726	3,774,770 87
Disabilities.....	35	62,494 01
Total.....	29,031	\$64,314,952 63

Further statistical data of routine activities under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act will be found in the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

### STATISTICS

(As compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health)

#### SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

##### DISABILITIES

Disability pensions in force March 31, 1930.....	56,996
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....	2,722
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....	7,901
Total.....	67,619
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....	950
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1931.....	66,669

##### DEPENDENTS

Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1930.....	19,644
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....	988
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....	164
Total.....	20,796
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....	1,120
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1931.....	19,676

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1931—*Concluded*

## DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS

Total pensions in force March 31, 1930.....	76,640
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.	3,710
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.	8,065
Total.....	88,415
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....	2,070
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1931.....	86,345

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1931

	Number	Annual liability
		\$
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities.....	2,722	511,706 00
Dependents.....	988	531,624 00
Total.....	3,710	1,043,330 00
Pensions reinstated—		
Disabilities.....	7,901	1,019,540 00
Dependents.....	164	47,160 00
Total.....	8,065	1,066,700 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities.....	950	530,787 00
Dependents.....	1,120	343,948 00
Total.....	2,070	874,735 00
Final payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof.....	317	24,100 00
Additional gratuities awarded.....	75	4,250 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension.....	43	3,250 00
*Total.....	435	31,600 00
†Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or diseases.....	9,193	
(a) Number of applicants <i>re</i> above.....	5,911	
(2) Dependents.....	848	
Additional or other allowances refused.....		
Dependent and disability pensioners.....	334	
Referred to Chief Pensions Advocate		
1-10-30 to 31-3-31.....	14,496	
Entitlement resulting from decisions of		
1. Pension Tribunal—		
(a) Pension awarded.....	132	49,630 00
(b) No appreciable disability.....	11	
2. Pension Appeal Court—Pension awarded.....	13	3,705 00
Awards resulting from judgments of the Federal Appeal Board included in the above, from 1-4-30 to 30-9-30.....	345	130,406 00
Pensions awarded.....	62	23,979 00
Pension re-instatements—disability not previously recognized.....	7	750 00
*Gratuities awarded.....	120	30,758 00
Pensions increased—disability not previously recognized.....		

\* Does not form part of annual liability.

† To September 30, 1930.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1931.

Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.
Dependents:—		
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602 00
1919.....	16,753	9,593,055 50
1920.....	17,823	10,841,169 50
1921.....	19,209	12,954,140 54
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237 00
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621 00
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843 00
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825 00
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530 00
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276 00
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351 00
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158 00
1930.....	19,644	10,742,518 00
1931.....	19,676	10,985,518 00
Disabilities:—		
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00
Totals:—		
1918.....	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	64,613	31,621,265 00
1926.....	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	86,345	40,211,726 00

STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF PENSIONERS AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

	Disabilities			Dependents			Total		
	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability
Quebec.....	4,750	7.1	2,058,703	1,557	7.9	917,120	6,307	7.3	2,975,823
Newa Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	3,805	5.7	1,749,134	1,286	6.5	650,265	5,091	5.9	2,399,399
Eastern Ontario.....	3,919	6.0	1,674,266	1,036	5.3	616,479	4,955	5.7	2,290,745
Central Ontario.....	14,219	21.3	6,173,584	4,059	20.6	2,514,273	18,278	21.2	8,687,857
Western Ontario.....	4,407	6.6	2,144,020	925	4.7	551,504	5,332	6.2	2,695,524
Manitoba.....	6,698	10.0	2,684,773	1,256	6.4	745,896	7,954	9.2	3,430,669
Saskatchewan.....	4,043	6.1	1,721,798	824	2.8	296,816	4,868	5.3	2,018,614
Alberta.....	5,295	7.9	2,226,172	1,732	4.2	485,288	7,031	7.1	2,711,460
British Columbia.....	8,014	12.0	3,528,360	1,699	8.8	1,121,412	9,716	11.3	4,649,772
New Brunswick.....	1,915	2.9	875,246	3.0	3.6	382,903	2,614	3.0	1,238,149
Great Britain.....	3,404	5.1	1,833,885	3,875	19.7	1,749,182	7,279	8.4	3,583,067
United States.....	5,751	8.6	2,338,575	1,579	8.0	852,156	7,330	8.5	3,190,731
*Other Countries.....	449	0.7	217,692	299	1.5	122,224	7,348	0.9	339,916
Total.....	66,669	100	29,226,208	19,676	100	10,985,518	86,345	100	40,211,726

\*Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	25	Egypt.....	3	Japan.....	26	Pacific Islands.....	14
Australia.....	128	Finland.....	1	Lithuania.....	1	Poland.....	3
Belgium.....	49	France.....	65	Malta.....	8	Roumania.....	2
British West Indies.....	55	Germany.....	1	Mexico.....	6	Russia.....	15
China.....	4	Greece.....	10	Montenegro.....	8	Serbia.....	4
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	Holland.....	4	Newfoundland.....	100	South America.....	13
Danzig, International territory.....	1	Hungary.....	1	New Zealand.....	63	Sweden.....	14
Denmark.....	13	Iceland.....	4	Norway.....	11	Switzerland.....	14
East Indies (Biliton)....	1	India.....	5	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	53	Turkey.....	1
		Italy.....	31			Total.....	748



## DISABILITY PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	4,750	1,736	36.5
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	3,805	1,272	33.4
Eastern Ontario.....	3,919	1,252	31.9
Central Ontario.....	14,219	5,437	38.2
Western Ontario.....	4,407	1,619	36.7
Manitoba.....	6,698	2,559	38.2
Saskatchewan.....	4,043	1,603	39.6
Alberta.....	5,295	2,034	38.4
British Columbia.....	8,014	3,021	37.7
New Brunswick.....	1,915	634	33.1
Great Britain.....	3,404	1,633	47.9
United States.....	5,751	2,590	45.0
Other Countries.....	449	248	55.2
Total.....	66,669	25,638	38.4

## DISABILITIES

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Theatre of War	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	57,787	86.7	25,366,873
England.....	5,912	8.9	2,481,524
Canada.....	2,596	3.9	1,205,129
Other theatres of war.....	374	0.5	172,682
Total.....	66,669	100	29,226,208

## DEPENDENTS

STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH 31, 1931.

Theatre of War	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	17,314	88.0	9,469,565
England.....	1,234	6.3	793,703
Canada.....	984	5.0	638,910
Other theatres of war.....	144	0.7	83,340
Total.....	19,676	100	10,985,518



STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1931, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID—*Concluded*

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total pensions	Number injuries or diseases	Annual liability		
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
<b>GASTRO INTESTINAL SYSTEM</b> .....	1,981	4.8	439	1.7	2,420	4,301	\$ 700,026	\$ 86,312	\$ 786,338
Appendicitis and peritonitis									
Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer									
Cirrhosis of liver, etc.									
<b>URINARY AND GENITAL</b> ..	1,432	3.5	135	0.5	1,567	2,560	611,093	43,457	654,550
Nephritis									
Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis									
Hydronephrosis, etc.									
<b>AMPUTATION AND DISARTICULATIONS</b> .....	217	0.5	2,988	11.7	3,205	4,708	202,253	2,677,193	2,879,446
Shoulder									
Arm									
Hip									
Knee, etc.									
<b>G.S.W.'s AND INJURIES TO JOINTS</b> .....	1,682	4.1	3,275	12.8	4,957	6,983	565,175	994,938	1,560,113
Shoulder									
Elbow									
Hip									
Ankle, etc.									
<b>G.S.W.'s, INJURIES, FRACTURES</b> .....	5,075	12.4	14,144	55.2	19,219	25,665	2,169,104	4,792,933	6,962,037
Skull									
Humerus									
Femur, etc.									
<b>GENERAL DISEASES AND INJURIES</b> .....	1,229	3.0	924	3.6	2,153	4,811	309,771	152,780	462,551
Brain tumors									
Disfigurement									
Flat Feet									
Malaria									
Raynaud's disease, etc.									
<b>VENEREAL DISEASES SEQUELAE</b> .....	78	0.2	87	0.3	165	238	32,472	29,532	62,004
Locomotor ataxia									
General paresis of insane									
Gonorrheal arthritis, etc.									
<b>Total</b> .....	41,031	100	25,638	100	66,669	100,860	18,871,611	10,354,597	29,226,208

### DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			£	
Private.....	56,647	84.96	24,723,994	84.60
Sergeant.....	6,029	9.04	2,533,471	8.84
R.S.M.....	257	0.39	105,408	0.36
W.O.....	168	0.24	62,119	0.21
Lieutenant.....	1,874	2.81	830,841	2.84
Captain.....	882	1.32	454,529	1.55
Major.....	352	0.53	209,096	0.71
Lt. Colonel.....	122	0.18	102,499	0.35
Colonel.....	8	0.01	7,517	0.03
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	7	0.01	10,440	0.04
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	331	0.50	134,881	0.46
Nurses—Captain.....	2	0.01	1,413	0.01
<b>Total</b> .....	66,669	100	29,226,208	100

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF  
DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE BEING PAID

Rank	Dependent Pensions	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	16,911	85.94	9,067,922	82.54
Sergeant.....	1,540	7.83	987,894	9.00
R.S.M.....	32	0.16	23,604	0.21
W.O.....	13	0.07	7,020	0.06
Lieutenant.....	642	3.26	408,477	3.72
Captain.....	280	1.42	217,662	1.99
Major.....	169	0.85	165,395	1.51
Lt. Colonel.....	72	0.37	86,940	0.79
Colonel.....	3	0.02	5,304	0.05
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	5	0.03	10,800	0.09
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	9	0.05	4,500	0.04
Total.....	19,676	100	10,985,518	100

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF  
BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	66,669	
Disability pensioners' wives.....	48,794	
Disability pensioners' children.....	85,812	
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,669	
Disability pensioners' (widowers, section 22-9 Pension Act)...	232	
	19,676	203,176
Dependent pensioners.....	5,829	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	1,657	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....		27,162

## SUPPLEMENTARY AWARDS

## DISABILITY

Militia Pension Act (sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	30	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (sections 45 and 47 Pension Act).....	267	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (section 48 Pension Act)...	3	300

## DEPENDENT

Militia Pension Act (sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	8	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (sections 46 and 47 Pension Act).....	62	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (section 46 Pension Act).....	1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (section 46 Pension Act).....	32	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (section 46 Pension Act).....	3	106

Grand total..... 230,744

## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

Pension Act, 1901.....	1,092
Pension Act (1885 and General).....	68
Order in Council P.C. 2187.....	1
R.N.W.M.P. ....	3
Total.....	1,164

\* ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT  
AND OTHER WARS

Victoria Cross (5 in receipt of both pension and annuity)....	16
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	299
Total.....	315

\* These annuities are paid by Great Britain.



## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERE TO AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensioners	Annual liability
Widow.....	8,590	7,133,868
Mother.....	5,922	2,332,971
Father.....	905	260,811
Orphan children.....	351	152,004
Grandparents.....	17	6,218
Brothers and sisters.....	54	14,160
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	10	3,408
Other relatives.....	10	7,920
Children.....	2,328	566,754
Parents (jointly).....	1,489	507,404
Total.....	19,676	10,985,518

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Wives.....	48,794
Children.....	85,812
Mothers.....	1,273
Fathers.....	205
Parents.....	188
Other relatives.....	3
Widowers (section 22-(9) Pension Act).....	232
Total.....	136,507

In addition to the foregoing allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under section 26 of Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness.....	344
Wear and tear of clothing (section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	4,009

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

Number in family	Families	Total number of children
1.....	2,386	2,386
2.....	757	1,514
3.....	198	594
4.....	80	320
5.....	38	190
6.....	12	72
7.....	5	35
8.....	5	40
Total.....	3,481	5,151

Number of widows with pensionable children.....	3,481
Number of widows without pensionable children.....	5,109

Total.....	8,590
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Percentage of widows with pensionable children.....	40.5
Percentage of widows without pensionable children.....	59.5

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	5,151
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	2,907
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	443
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	7
Total.....	8,508

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR  
CANCELLED, AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

DISABILITIES		Number	Total
Death.....		719	
Disappearance of disability.....		90	
Under section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....		33	
Imprisonment (section 17 Pension Act).....		27	
Gratuities (disability less than 5 per cent).....		47	
Final payment by agreement (up to September 30).....		28	
Miscellaneous.....		6	
			950
DEPENDENTS			
Misconduct section 39 Pension Act.....		1	
Under section 33 Pension Act.....		45	
Widows remarried.....		44	
Mothers remarried.....		6	
Orphan child married.....		2	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....		519	
Adoption of child.....		1	
Pensioner died.....		374	
On brother or sister attaining age limit.....		1	
On orphan child attaining age limit.....		119	
Miscellaneous.....		2	
Marriage of last child.....		2	
(Daughter in lieu of widow—on youngest child attaining age limit (section 22-10 Pension Act).....)		4	
			1,120
Total.....			2,070

In addition to this total 48 widows' pensions were discontinued on remarriage and 3 widows' for misconduct in cases where pensions for children were continued.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

STATEMENT showing the number of deaths during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, of pensioners and those on whose behalf allowances were being paid.

DISABILITIES		Number	Total
Pensioners:			
Death related to service.....		375	
Death not related to service.....		154	
Death, relationship to service not decided .....		190	
Wives of pensioners .....		307	
Children of pensioners .....		244	
Other relatives receiving allowances (mothers).....		54	
(fathers) .....		24	
			1,348
DEPENDENTS			
Widows.....		66	
Mothers.....		312	
Fathers.....		182	
Grandparents.....		5	
Children.....		25	
			590
Grand total.....			1,938

Additional and other allowances discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, by reason of children reaching the expiry age limit for children viz., 16 for boys and 17 for girls:—

Children of disability pensioners.....	3,120
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	2,452
Brothers and sisters and other relatives.....	1
Total.....	5,573

## DEPENDENTS

BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTION 22-8 PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

Number of children—202

Amount of bonus—\$9,067 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by section 38—Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected		Amount
Widows.....	234	
Children.....	291	
Total.....	525	\$22,375 00

## MARRIAGES

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

Disability pensioners (allowance for wife granted).....	5,008
Widows remarried—pensions for children continued.....	48
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children.....	44
Mothers remarried.....	8
Children.....	29
Total.....	5,137

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED, FINAL PAYMENT BY AGREEMENT, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF ALLOWANCES AND NUMBER AFFECTED THEREBY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931.

	Number	Allowances affected	Reduction in amount of yearly liability
By agreement to September 30th.....	28	Wives.....10 Children.....16	\$ 2,730 00

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED, CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931.

	Number of pensions	Number of allowances
Pensions.....	950	....
Wives.....	....	567
Children.....	....	763
Fathers.....	....	2
Mothers.....	....	14
Widowers' allowance (section 22-9 Pension Act).....	....	4
Helplessness.....	....	3
Wear and tear of clothing.....	....	30
Total.....	950	1,383

ALLOWANCES FOR WEAR AND TEAR OF CLOTHING AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 26—PENSION ACT, AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY

Number  
99

Increased Liability  
\$2,365 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,689	
Final payments.....	116	
Gratuities—first awards.....	27	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	47	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	24	
Discontinued classified insane.....	287	
		2,190
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.....		31,208

## CHANGES, RE-INSTATEMENTS AND DISCONTINUATIONS FOLLOWING REVIEW UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

Relationship to soldier	Number of re-instate-ments	Number discon-tinued	Number of changes	Totals
Mothers.....	9	16	177	202
Fathers.....	3	8	38	49
Parents.....	8	20	75	103
Grandparents.....			1	1
Other dependents.....		1	3	14
Totals.....	20	45	294	359

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

## DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers .....	14
Parents (jointly) .....	1
Number of reinstatements of remarried widows' pensions (section 39-2, Pension Act) where pension was in force to dependents other than widows.....	2
Number of widows' pensions discontinued under Section 39, Pension Act—pension continued on behalf of children or other dependents.....	3
Number of widows' pensions reinstated after being discontinued under Section 39, Pension Act—	
(a) Where pension is in force to dependent children or other dependents .....	2
(b) Where pension had been previously discontinued.....	1
Number of awards in respect of children of deceased soldiers increased or decreased .....	69
Number of dependent pensioners with additional pension for children added....	8
Number of awards on behalf of deceased soldiers' children continued after age limit reached .....	539
Number of dependent pensions—basis of award changed .....	12
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry .....	2
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry .....	2
Number of deceased widows pensions continued to daughter (Section 22-10, Pension Act, 1928 amendments).....	2
Number of pensions awarded to widows (1928 amendments, Pension Act)—	
Section 32-1 (a) .....	3
32-1 (b) .....	15
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (1930 amendments, Pension Act) section 32A.....	716
Number of dependent pensions awarded—previously statute barred (repeal of Section 13, Pension Act) .....	10

## DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased.....	4,277
Number of disability pensions decreased .....	449
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	10,272
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review .....	4,890
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical review .....	376
Number of children of disability pensioners added .....	7,554



## OTHER ACTIVITIES

DISABILITY—*Concluded*

Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death .....	270
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry .....	153
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers .....	238
Fathers .....	68
Parents (jointly) .....	28
(Section 30 (3 and 4), Pension Act) (person in lieu of a parent).....	2
(Section 22 (9), Pension Act).....	96
(Section 26 (3 and 4), Pension Act).....	99
Helplessness .....	24
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowance.....	6
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued .....	1
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled .....	2
Number of disability pensioners additional allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (Section 22 (9), Pension Act) .....	41
Mothers .....	30
Fathers .....	12
Parents (jointly) .....	3
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit .....	248
Number of disability pensions reduced 50 per cent for unreasonable refusal of treatment (Section 28, Pension Act).....	4
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment .....	16
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension—(Section 28-1, Pension Act, 1928 amendments) .....	1
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed .....	483
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives .....	796
Children .....	1,135
Number of awards made retroactive for 6 months (Section 27-1 (b), Pension Act)	564

## PENSION TRIBUNAL

OTTAWA, CANADA, November 30, 1931.

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., M.D., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work of the Pension Tribunal for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. MORRISON,  
*Chairman.*

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Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1928 and by chapter 35 of the Statutes of 1930, the Pension Tribunal came into operation on October 1, 1930, by the appointment of a chairman and eight members.

The members, who were resident in various parts of Canada, assembled at once at Ottawa for the purpose of organization and instruction and study of the provisions of the Pension Act. Conferences were held with the members of those branches of the Department of Pensions and National Health which were to be associated directly with the work of the tribunal, and a tentative procedure was adopted covering the preparation and presentation of the applications by the Veterans' Bureau, and the hearing by the tribunal.

Arrangements were made at once for staff at head office of the tribunal at Ottawa, and for the district offices located as follows: Eastern District, Ottawa; Central, Toronto; Mid-West, Winnipeg; Western, Vancouver.

The first tribunal session was held at Ottawa on October 14, and sittings continued until the 23rd, following which the tribunal sat at Toronto from October 27 until November 7. At these sessions the members sat in rotation.

At the conclusion of the Toronto session, three separate itineraries were undertaken, one in the Eastern, one in the Central and one in the Western district. These itineraries finished on December 23, and, at the new year four tribunals were in operation, composed of two members in each, and a tribunal sat in each of the four districts until March 31.

An endeavour was made to hold sessions in as many centres as possible, restricted, however, to those centres in which the Veterans' Bureau had prepared applications. Sessions were held during the period October 14-March 31 at the following centres: Ottawa (2); Toronto (3); Montreal (2); London (2); Kingston, Brockville, Campbellton, Amherst, Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, Kentville, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Charlottetown, Newcastle, Quebec, Belleville, Cornwall, Owen Sound, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford, Woodstock, Chatham, Windsor, Brantford, Hamilton (2); Niagara Falls, Gravenhurst, Orillia, Peterboro, Winnipeg (2); Regina, Calgary, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Edmonton (2); North Battleford, Prince Albert, Melfort, Moose Jaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, North Bay, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Vancouver (2); Victoria (2). Five applications were heard daily by each tribunal, sitting five days in the week.

During the period ending March 31, 1931, the tribunal gave consideration to 1,582 applications, which were disposed of as follows:—

Heard and completed—		
Favourable to the applicant .....	590	
Unfavourable to the applicant .....	721	
Withdrawn .....	122	
		1,433
Heard, but not completed—		
Decisions pending .....	83	
Applications adjourned .....	57	
Disagreements as to decision .....	9	
		149

The tentative procedure adopted at the beginning of the organization was continued, with necessary revisions, until the Joint Court of Procedure met at Ottawa on May 14, and "Rules of Procedure" were formulated as provided by statute.

The total number of applications referred to the tribunal for hearing during the period ending March 31, 1931, was 10,759, of which number 1,582 had come before the tribunal, 2,033 were reported by the Veterans' Bureau as ready for hearing and 7,144 as not ready.

It is desired to make reference to the co-operation and assistance which the tribunal has received in its work, from the mayors and civic officials of the towns and cities and from the officers of the courts, Boards of Trade and other bodies, who arranged, without cost to the public accommodation for the tribunal sessions. Acknowledgment is also made of the helpful interest of the various soldier organizations and others in the work of the tribunal.

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

OTTAWA, December 23, 1931.

The Honourable MURRAY MacLAREN, C.M.G.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MINISTER,—Replying to your request for a report of the work done by the court up to March 31, 1931, I may say that the court was not fully constituted until about the middle of January, and owing to preliminary matters which had to be arranged, we were unable to begin our sittings until the first week in February. The tribunals had been functioning from the month of October previously and a large number of appeals were awaiting disposition by us. With a few exceptions we sat daily for long hours and were able to deal with 241 appeals, the particulars of which you already have in your department.

I would like to comment most favourably on the hearty co-operation and industry of commission counsel and advocates as well as all other officials connected with the work in the effort which we made to expedite the disposition of the cases.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,  
*President.*



# NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

## FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

In continuing the policies of the previous year in the administration of the legislation respecting food and drugs, this division has completed another successful year. There has been no expansion in the organization, but the advance previously made has at least been maintained. Laboratories were operated in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, with the main or central laboratories in Ottawa. Twenty-six Inspectors of Food and Drugs are located at strategic points.

The principal task has been the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, with full observance of the general principles laid down in the parent legislation of 1875, from which the present law developed by a series of amendments. The legislators of that time saw the national necessity of a law designed to maintain standards of purity and quality in foods and drugs, and to prevent fraud in the merchandising of these commodities so important in the lives of people. In times when prices are highly competitive, commercial interests are exposed to a great temptation to lower quality and, by the use of substitutes and other devices, to compensate themselves for the seeming loss occasioned by the lowering of prices. A special effort has been made to deal with all such operations before markets become corrupted. Purity in standard articles and the truthful informative label are the two outstanding points that have been carefully observed.

In addition to the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, the laboratory services of this division are utilized for the analytical work in connection with the administration of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act and of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Collaborative work is also performed for the Department of Agriculture in connection with the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and the Dairy Industries Act. With a view to furthering the efficiency of the public service generally, miscellaneous laboratory examinations are also made at outlying centres for other departments of Government.

The laboratories are located at points where the customs entries are most numerous and import shipments are large. There has been full co-operation with the Customs Department in carrying out the provisions of section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act which, in effect, denies the right of customs entry to any shipment of food or drugs that may be adulterated or misbranded. In this way the Canadian market has been protected from a deluge of foreign-made food and drug products of highly questionable character.

The following table summarizes the samples examined in all the laboratories. It must be remembered that figures cannot be taken as an accurate expression of the work performed. Some examinations are comparatively simple and are easily made. In other cases, notably those examined in the central laboratories in Ottawa, many an intricate problem arises, requiring days or weeks for its solution.

TABLE I.—TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED

Source of Samples	Laboratories					
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs.....	1,198	2,181	1,631	1,956	2,823	3,968
Department of Agriculture.....	47	749	233	198	235	363
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (narcotics).....	2	78	60	65	23	137
Other departments of Government.....	24	50	315	2	112	190
Miscellaneous.....	9	25	27	0	10	2
Totals.....	1,280	3,083	2,266	2,221	3,203	4,660
Grand Total.....	16,713					

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes.....	3	16	10	39	65	30	163	13
Baking powder and materials.....			42	1	1	23	67	5
Beans.....	16	7	4	13	4	116	160	None
Beverages.....		220	72	48	76	87	503	183
Breads, special.....		2	4	5		6	17	None
Bread improver.....				1	2	1	4	2
Breakfast foods, etc.....		24	11	9	14	36	94	19
Butter.....	20	699	134	121	12	341	1,327	639
Canned foods (other than fish).....		2	4	2	7	47	62	None
Cheese.....	13	67	37	38	11	28	194	31
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	46	36	128	55	37	39	341	12
Cocoa Butter.....		1		33			34	None
Coffee.....	5	4	10	52	33	36	140	4
Confectionery.....	1	27	19	235	19	279	580	121
Cream of tartar.....	17	20	9	12	4	2	64	3
Eggs, processed, etc.....	1				1	17	19	None
Figs.....	26	14	1	26	16	22	105	1
Fish, fresh and canned.....		2	77	4	2	246	331	None
Flavouring extracts.....	26	8	4	25	54	8	159	23
Flour.....					1		5	None
Food colours and preservatives.....		12	38	242	14	5	311	13
Fruit juices and syrups.....		28		4	25	15	72	9
Fruits, dried (other than figs).....	81	99	99	104	226	1,000	1,609	15
Fruits, Fresh.....	59	29		1		436	525	None
Honey.....	2	9	25	11	3	2	52	10
Ice cream.....	23	5	5	5		37	75	29
Jams, jellies, marmalades, etc.....	38		129	12	72	13	264	11
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, puddings, icings, etc.....		10	47	13	46	28	144	15
Lard, shortening, etc.....		3	3	1	2	1	10	None
Liquors, wines, etc.....	24	5		7	111	44	194	40
Maple products.....	75	411	43	11	10		550	57
Meat and meat products.....	68	50	114	200	64	173	669	123
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	18		1			1	20	None
Mince-meat.....			5			7	12	2
Mustard.....	17	11	6	15	4	6	59	7
Nuts, imported.....	94	124	1	184	352	78	833	7
Oils, edible (olive, peanut, etc.)....	19	2	13	50	67	37	188	23
Olives.....		5			7	47	59	None
Peanut butter.....			1		3	1	5	None
Pepper.....	84	35	89	28	40	3	279	12
Rice.....	13	47	11	13	14	34	132	18
Salad dressings, sandwich spreads, prepared mustards, etc.....	1	2	5	34	12	149	203	19
Salt (plain and iodized).....			38	1		39	39	None
Sauces, pickles, etc.....	16	3	5	46	19	70	159	21
Spices (other than pepper).....	86	16	73	39	136	57	407	39
Sugar.....	40	33		3	4	9	89	1
Syrups and molasses.....		6	11	9	2	24	52	7
Tea.....			3	1		84	88	1
Vegetables, fresh and dried.....	3		3	10	7	6	29	1
Vinegar.....	12		11	14	23	2	62	None
Miscellaneous.....	2	103	89	67	39	79	379	48

NOTE.—In connection with the above table it should be noted particularly that the figures, like other statistical records, are to be interpreted with an understanding of the general background. Many of these samples were taken from stocks under suspicion or from goods in connection with which some complaint was filed. The samples generally are not representative of what is to be found on the market, as it is a waste of time and money to procure samples and make analyses of certain lines that are known to be free from adulteration. A cross section of the whole Canadian market in any of the above-mentioned commodities would show a much lower percentage of adulteration and misbranding.

*Alimentary Pastes* (Macaroni, Spaghetti and Noodles).—In the manufacture of these products a great problem is in connection with the use of dye to compensate for the lack of colour in Canadian semolina, there being no semolina from Durham wheat milled in this country. No food product should be coloured to conceal inferiority or to make it appear better or of greater value than it is.

*Baking Powders.*—Deficiencies were found in only five of the sixty-seven samples examined. The modern system of merchandising with rapid turn-over gives relief from the spoilage of baking powders during storage. A few years ago it was not uncommon to find in the grocery stores baking powder that had been kept in stock for two or three years, and, consequently, very low in gas-producing properties. Comparatively few of these are found in the stores to-day.

*Beans.*—The 160 samples examined represented importations especially from Asia. The absence of hydrocyanic acid in any of the samples is decidedly gratifying. Presumably the importers have ceased attempting to bring in beans of the Rangoon type characterized by the development of hydrocyanic acid during soaking and cooking. Canadians generally do not understand the proper method of preparing these beans for the table, and exclusion of these potentially dangerous materials is the only safe policy to adopt. A number of years ago some deaths in western Canada resulted from the eating of improperly cooked Rangoon beans.

*Beverages.*—The trade in soft drinks is a very important one, and is one in which special attention must be given to the requirements respecting labeling. Imitations must be labelled as such, artificial colouring and flavouring declared. Numerous instances of misbranding were detected and adjustments were secured in all cases. Four prosecutions were instituted because of the persistent use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar in these products. Saccharin has no food value and is not harmless when taken in considerable quantities. It is properly regarded as a drug.

*Breads (Special).*—The majority of these were gluten breads prepared for use especially by diabetics. These products are not to be recommended as a single article of diet which a person suffering from diabetes may use solely or in unlimited quantities. While it is true that a considerable proportion of the starch has been removed from the flour prior to baking, it must be remembered that fifty-eight per cent of the protein is also utilized as glucose. In lowering the percentage of carbohydrate there is a proportionate increase in the percentage of protein.

*Bread Improver.*—These preparations are essentially yeast foods consisting of salts of calcium, magnesium and potassium with a very small proportion of bromate. When these are incorporated with the flour, the growth of yeast is much more prolific and the physical properties of the bread are modified in a way that seems to meet the public demand. These additions are not injurious to health. The so-called "Improver" must be marketed with the list of ingredients declared on the label of each and every package in which it is supplied to the baker.

*Breakfast Foods.*—Misbranding of these cereal products is difficult to control, there being a tendency to exaggerate the claims that may be made from the standpoint of the vitamin content.

*Butter.*—These analyses were made for the purposes of the Dairy Industries Act. Special attention was paid to the detection of excess water and foreign fat.

*Canned Foods.*—The canning industry has made considerable progress in the matter of controlling processes so that spoilage is much less common than it was a few years ago.

*Cheese.*—Analyses were made for the purposes of the Dairy Industries Act in connection with the fat content.



*Cocoa and Chocolate.*—Methods of processing cocoa products have been so modified in recent years that it is exceedingly difficult to establish standards for cocoa. The fat content varies widely and in some instances excess fibre was found.

*Cocoa Butter.*—The samples examined represented import shipments coming to the confectionery industry. A marked improvement was noted in the quality of this product.

*Coffee.*—The addition of chicory and parched grains to the coffee bean yields a product that is properly described as a coffee compound or a coffee substitute, and should be labelled as such. Failure to mark in this way constitutes misbranding as defined by the Act.

*Confectionery.*—The chief difficulty in connection with confectionery products is the misuse of colour, thereby employing improper aniline dyes or using them in such a way that inferiority is concealed or the article made to appeal better or of greater value than it really is. Chocolate products should not be imitated by iron oxide colours that have no food value.

*Cream of Tartar.*—Discrepancies found were in the excess arsenic content. These products were all imported and the source of the arsenic has not been located, whether it comes from the sprays used on the fruit or from the chemicals employed in the process of manufacture.

*Eggs.*—Importations of frozen eggs, whole yolk and white, as well as the egg powders, were found free from adulteration.

*Figs.*—Import shipments were examined as usual and it is remarkable that but one rejection was necessary. Standards of quality have advanced, but improved conditions at the packing plants abroad have eliminated the infestation with insects and moulds which was so objectionable a few years ago.

*Fish.*—No condemnations resulted from the examination of the canned fish products. It is noted particularly that preservatives and artificial colouring are to be found in the canned fish.

*Flavouring Extracts.*—A special effort has been made to improve the labelling of flavourings requiring that imitations, compounds or mixtures shall be labelled as such, so that the purchasing consumer may not be deceived thereby.

*Food Colours and Preservatives.*—Considerable attention has been paid to the enforcement of the standards of quality established for the aniline dyes to be used in colouring food. While there is a possibility that no dye is absolutely harmless, those permitted by regulation are relatively innocuous and may be used with safety if of the quality specified and the amount is within the limits stipulated. It is deemed unnecessary to follow the lead of the textile industry in popularizing fancy shades and tints, as all colour effects that are necessary for decorative effects in foods can be obtained by combining the primary colours, yellow, red and blue, in water-soluble and fat-soluble dyes. Several importations of substandard dyes were refused entry.

*Fruit Juices and Syrups.*—Improved processes for the preparation of fruit juice concentrates without sacrifice of flavour and vitamin content of the original juice, have advanced to such an extent that the products of this industry are receiving a much better market than has been enjoyed hitherto. Imitations are to be labelled as such.

*Fruits, Dried (other than figs).*—These samples represent import shipments held for examination for the presence of sulphur dioxide. The necessity for



using this preservative is still overrated by the industry. The rejection of but fifteen shipments because of the presence of excess preservative, shows some improvement in the quality of these fruits coming to Canada.

*Fruits, Fresh.*—Improved methods of packing citrus fruits and the absence of destructive frosts in the orange groves are responsible for the superior quality of the fruit imported this year. In the past it has been found necessary to reject many carloads of citrus fruits, especially oranges, because of the deficiency in juice resulting from frost injury before the fruit has been picked.

*Honey.*—The ten samples mentioned as adulterated or misbranded were improperly labelled. Unfortunately some packers do not realize the damage they do to their own trade by deceptive packaging in a so-called 5-pound pail, which holds but 4 pounds, 8 ounces, of honey.

*Ice Cream.*—The 29 adulterations reported were in connection with sub-standard butter fat content. Some of these were not large and it is believed that correction at the source was effected immediately.

*Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, etc.*—The revision of the standards by regulations has already had a very wholesome effect in improving the labelling of these products. All of the grades of jams, jellies and marmalade, previously on the market, are still available to the purchasing consumer, but conditions are changed in that the one who buys the goods has at least an opportunity of informing himself as to the true nature of his purchase. Ingredients other than fruit and sugar are declared, and the jam made with a fruit, apple juice or pectin, colour and preservative, is no longer sold as a pure fruit jam. It is expected that this advance will prove to be in the best interests of all concerned.

*Jelly Powders, Gelatin, Custard Powders, Puddings, Icings, etc.*—These manufactured articles are in the majority of cases household conveniences for which the housekeeper is willing to pay price beyond those demanded by the nutritional value, the equivalent of which could be purchased at a much lower cost from other sources. There is no evidence that the purchasing consumer is in any way deceived thereby.

*Lard, Shortening, etc.*—The market in fats shows the effect of abundant production without proportionate increase in demand by the consumer. Vegetable oils, hydrogenated, are wholesome products and are labelled to show that they are of vegetable origin.

*Maple Products.*—When the act respecting the maple sugar industry comes into effect, the sections of the Food and Drugs Act dealing with maple products will be automatically repealed. The quality of the maple sugar and maple syrup on the market shows a great improvement over that of 1923, when a special effort was made to improve matters by strict enforcement of the legislation dealing with misbranding and the sale of imitations. When in the course of the activities of the present year a seizure consisting of 18 gallons of maple syrup and 7,097 pounds of maple sugar was found adulterated, but not in such a way that injury to health would result from the consumption of the same, it was disposed of by donation to charitable institutions. Twenty-two prosecutions were conducted, and three persons convicted for the sale of adulterated maple sugar went to jail in lieu of paying their fines.

*Meat and Meat Products.*—Practically all of the adulterations noted arose from the use of sodium sulphite or colour in the manufacture of meat products

such as sausage and Hamburg steak. Both of these practices are deceptive to the consumer, having the effect of making animal tissues other than flesh appear bright in colour. Evidence as to the harmlessness of sulphite when taken in small doses over a period time, is by no means convincing. For this reason its use in manufactured food products should be restricted and limited, even in articles that cannot be successfully marketed without the use of a preservative of some sort. There is no necessity for the existence of these conditions in the sausage trade. If meat is carefully handled, kept under refrigeration and made into sausage when reasonably fresh, the product can be marketed successfully without the use of any chemicals. A meat that has been handled carelessly, is off colour and on the verge of spoilage, can be brightened by the addition of sodium sulphite, and the incipient putrefaction may be disguised. It is held that preservatives such as sodium sulphite should not be used in making sausage or Hamburg steak. Fifty-four prosecutions resulted from the wilful neglect of previous information and warning supplied to sausage manufacturers. Considerable progress has been made in clearing up this undesirable condition, but it is rather surprising to find that some of those engaged in this business cannot see the advantage that would be derived from the manufacture of quality products free from this objectionable feature.

*Nuts, Imported.*—Seven rejections in 833 shipments constitute a very small proportion when compared with the number condemned a few years ago. As a result of the activities of this inspection service, importers have found that it is not worth while attempting to bring to Canada shipments of nuts showing excessive percentages of worms, moulds, or empty shells.

*Edible Oils.*—The great complaint in this trade is in the proper filling of containers and the declaration of net contents in Imperial measure. Discrepancies are corrected wherever they are found. Containers should be well filled and no mention made of the American gallon which, being only five-sixths of the Imperial gallon, the legal standard of measure in Canada, seems to be a common source of error.

*Pepper.*—On the whole, there is a great improvement in the quality of the ground peppers on the market, although it was found that some brands contained added shell and, in a few instances, ground rice or corn starch. Six prosecutions were instituted because of the adulteration of this commodity, and one seizure was disposed of by donation to charitable institutions.

*Spices, (other than pepper).*—Improper filling of containers with more headspace than is really necessary, and the failure to mark compounds thus describing their true nature, constituted the main sources of objection to the thirty-nine samples declared to be misbranded. On the whole, there is some improvement shown in this trade, but there is still evidence of carelessness.

*Vinegar.*—The situation revealed by the examination of sixty-two samples of vinegar shows a marked improvement over that which existed a number of years ago. No doubt the prohibition of caramel or burnt sugar colouring in spirit vinegar has had a beneficial effect. In former collections it was not uncommon to find 60 per cent of the samples purchased as malt vinegar or cider vinegar to be nothing more than the spirit vinegar coloured with caramel. The change in regulations made to cover this point a few years ago has, therefore, been amply justified.

In connection with importations of food, 8,496 consignments were examined. Of these, 3,515 came through the customs port of Vancouver. The following is a brief summary of the shipments of foods detained, with reasons for detention and final disposal.

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Montreal (and district)</i>			
Alimentary pastes.....	9,560 cases...	Coloured.....	Re-exported.
Apricots.....	25 cases...	Excess sulphurous acid.....	"
.....	14 boxes..	" " " ".....	"
Cocoa.....	20 bbls...	Iron oxide present.....	"
<i>Vancouver (and district)</i>			
Anchovy essence (2).....	2 cases...	Decomposed; unfit for food..	Returned to country of origin
".....	1 case...	Added color not declared.....	Allowed pending correct label ling.
Baking powder.....	1 case...	No net weight.....	Relabelled and allowed.
Battle Creek foods.....	1 case...	Not correctly labelled.....	" " " "
Chestnuts, Japanese.....	589 cases...	Excess wormy and unsound fruits.	Returned to country of origin.
Chocolate pudding prepara- tion.....	2 cartons	Not labelled.....	Allowed after labelling in English.
Chocolate liqueurs.....	5 cases...	Not correctly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Clove stems (2).....	3 bales...	Excessive foreign material....	Returned to country of origin.
Cocos.....	2 cases...	Not correctly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Colours, food (3).....	3 cases...	Ingredients not declared.....	" " " "
Confectionery (9).....	109 cases...	Contained non-permitted dye.	Allowed pending instructions to exporters.
" (3).....	38 cases...	Not correctly labelled.....	Relabelled and allowed.
Custard powder.....	10 cases...	Contained artificial colour without declaration.	" " " "
Dates, dried.....	150 cases...	Incorrectly labelled.....	" " " "
Fondant.....	5 cases...	Ingredients not declared.....	" " " "
Clove stems (2).....	2 cases...	Artificially coloured.....	Return to country of origin.
Ginger ale.....	450 cases...	Not correctly labelled.....	Relabelled and allowed.
Infants food.....	12 doz. tins	Ingredients not declared.....	" " " "
Lime Rickey.....	20 cases...	" " " ".....	" " " "
Malt Extract.....	100 cases...	Short weight.....	" " " "
Mapleine.....	12 cases...	No net contents.....	" " " "
Marmite (2).....	13 cases...	Not correctly labelled.....	" " " "
Mushrooms, canned.....	10 cases...	No net contents.....	" " " "
Mustard, prepared (2).....	2 cases...	Not correctly labelled.....	" " " "
Oil, olive.....	30 cases...	" " " ".....	" " " "
Oil, Wesson (2).....	45 cases...	" " " ".....	" " " "
Oranges, Australian (12)...	3,182 cases...	Contained rotten fruits.....	Allowed pending re-condition ing.
Passion fruit juice.....	2 cases...	No net weight.....	Relabelled and allowed.
Salad dressing.....	260 cases...	Ingredients not declared.....	" " " "
Sardines.....	60 cases...	Incorrect address of packer...	" " " "
Syrups, sugar (3).....	85 cases...	Not correctly labelled.....	" " " "
Sugar, granulated.....	5 cases...	Artificially coloured without declaration.	" " " "
Yeast, compressed.....	2 bags...	Not correctly labelled.....	" " " "
<i>Winnipeg (and district)</i>			
Cocoa preparation.....	275 lbs....	No list of ingredients.....	Released conditionally.
Coffee extract, sol.....	16 lbs....	No net contents stated.....	" " " "
Dried fruits (2).....	125 cases...	Excess sulphites.....	Returned to country of origin.
Olive oil.....	40 cases...	Gallon not Imperial measure; labelled also in metric.	Relabelled by deleting words "One gallon."
".....	292 gals...	" " " ".....	" " " "
".....	48 gals...	2 gals. not Imperial measure..	Relabelled 256 oz. instead of 2 gals.
Olives in brine.....	35 bbls...	Excess worm eaten fruit.....	Returned to shipper.
Pineapple concentrate.....	25 lbs....	Not labelled "Artificial".....	Relabelled "Artificial".
Sauce, salted wine.....	72 qts....	" " " ".....	Relabelled to show correct contents.
Sausage flavouring.....	110 gals...	No list of ingredients.....	Released conditionally.
Vegetable stearin.....	212 lbs...	" " " ".....	Relabelled with list of ingre- dients.
Wine essences.....	1 gross...	Word "Wine" on label.....	Relabelled deleting word "Wine".



Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Toronto</i>			
Aniline dye.....	100 lbs..... 1 lb.....	Declaration on outer label only Golden Orange shade no declaration as required.	Relabelled.
Bisto.....	25 cases...	Ingredients not given..... No address of manufacturer	Detained for relabelling. Allowed conditionally.
Cake.....	1 case....	Common name not in official language.	
Confectionery.....	40 boxes...	No name and address of manufacturer.	Detained for relabelling.
	117 cases...	No common name; no manufacturer's name.	
	7 boxes...	Insufficient address, no common name.	Approved conditionally.
	28 cases...	Insufficient address.....	
	15 cases...	No net weight.....	Detained for relabelling.
	8 cases...	Caramels, labelled Scotch Toffee, made in England.	"
	21 boxes...	No address of manufacturer...	Warned to use word "Style". Detained for relabelling.
	7 cases...	No name and address of manufacturer.	"
	5 cases...	Labelled in German; insufficient address.	"
	42 boxes...		Approved conditionally.
	37 boxes...		"
	8 cases...	Incomplete address.....	Detained for relabelling.
	59 boxes (part)	Contains non-permitted dye...	Rejected.
	59 boxes...	Net weight incorrect.....	"
	20 cases (part)	Address incomplete.....	Insufficient labelling.
	20 cases (part)	"	
	127 boxes...	Non-permitted dye.....	Released conditionally.
	20 cases...	"	"
	20 cases...	No net weight. No manufacturer's name and address.	"
	5 cases...	Non-permitted dye.....	"
	170 cases...	No manufacturer's name and address. Non-permitted dye. No net weight.	"
	20 cases...	Non-permitted colour.....	"
	8 boxes...	No manufacturer's name or address. No net weight.	Detained for relabelling.
	10 boxes...	No manufacturer's name and address. Non-permitted colour.	Released conditionally.
Confectionery.....	50 cases	Non-permitted dye.....	Released conditionally.
Currants.....	50 cases	Excessive live worms.....	Detained for refrigeration.
Falk prepared flour.....	20 bags	No list of ingredients; no net weight. Manufacturer's name and address incomplete.	Detained for relabelling.
Falk natural ferment flour..	7 bags		"
Figs.....	25 cases	No net weight.....	"
	711 cases	Insufficient address and incorrectly labelled.	"
French dressing.....	20 cases...		"
	20 cases...	Labelled in wine measure; no list of ingredients.	Should be relabelled "French Style".
	75 cases...	Ingredients on separate slip instead of main label. American measure instead of Imperial.	
	30 cases...	Ingredients on separate slip. Use word "style".	Approved conditionally.
Fruit tablets.....	25 cases...	Labelled in Dutch.....	Detained for relabelling.
Glaze stuffed fruits.....	5 cases...		"
Grape juice.....	25 cases...	Improperly labelled.....	Detained for correction.
Khovah custard powder.....	10 cases...	Short weight, slack filled.	
Kitchen bouquet.....		No ingredients on carton but on bottle.	
Knorr's gravy cubes.....		No list of ingredients.....	



Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>TORONTO—Continued</i>			
Lemon juice.....	100 cases...	Preservative not declared....	Re-shipped to England.
Mapleine.....	155 cases...	Should be labelled "Imitation Maple Flavour".	Detained for relabelling.
Mayonnaise.....	153 cartons	Label reads "vegetable" oil instead of "edible"; sticker used.	" "
Minoka juice.....	5 cases...	Distinctive name.....	" "
Nuttolene.....	337 cases... (part)	No list of ingredients.....	" "
Olive oil.....	200 boxes...	Net weight declared slack filled.	" "
	10 boxes...		" "
	650 cases...	Slack-filled.....	" "
	100 cases...	" ; incorrectly labelled.	" "
	650 boxes...	Slack-filled.....	" "
	650 cases... (part)	" .....	" "
	150 cases...	" .....	" "
	20 cases...	" .....	" "
	6 cases...	and short weight..	" "
	250 cases...	No manufacturer's name and address.	Detained for relabelling; released for private use. Entry allowed conditionally.
	30 cases...	Labelled in wine measure....	Detained for relabelling.
	45 cases...	Incorrectly labelled.....	" "
	20 cases...	" .....	" "
	100 cartons	Address should be written in full.	" "
Orange crush.....	100 cases...	Slack-filled.....	Detained for correction.
Orange flavour.....	26 cases... (part)	Preservative not declared and in excessive amount.	Rejected.
Orange flavoured concentrate.	71 boxes...	Wine instead of Imperial measure.	Detained for relabelling.
Pork seasoning.....	14 cases...	" "	" "
Raisins.....	1 case...	No ingredients declared; slack filled.	" "
	502 cases...	Contained excess live worms.	Detained for reconditioning.
	300 cases...	" .....	Detained for refrigeration.
Red currant juice.....	3 cases...		Detained for relabelling.
Salad dressing.....	55 cases...	Label reads "vegetable oil"; sticker used.	" "
	26 cases...	Should be relabelled in Imperial measure.	Relabelled and released.
Sandwich spread.....	155 cases...	Ingredients shown on separate slip instead of main label.	Approved conditionally.
Sparkling apple juice.....	25 cases...	Incorrectly labelled.....	" "
Tartare sauce.....	3 cases...	Ingredients declared on extra sticker instead of main label.	" "
Tomato juice cocktail.....	110 cartons	Detained for relabelling....	Entry allowed conditionally.
Toffee.....	116 cases...	Name and address on side of box. Net weight on sticker.	Approved conditionally.
Ty-Phoo tea.....	1 pkg....	Must be sold as tea without medicinal claim.	" "
Vanillodin.....	2 lbs....	No ingredients stated. Detained for relabelling.	" "
Wesson oil.....	20 cases...	Incorrectly labelled.....	Detained for relabelling as cottonseed oil.
Wytase (for bread).....	4 sacks...	Distinctive name.....	Detained for relabelling.
<i>Refused entry at Toronto</i>			
Aniline dye.....	1 lb....	Non-permitted dye.....	" "
	30 lbs....	" .....	" "
	4 tins....	" .....	" "
Biscuit samples.....		" .....	" "
Imitation butter.....	2 gals....	" .....	" "
Rasproll (flavouring).....		" .....	" "
Sausage meal.....	10 bags...	Non-permitted preservative....	" "
Shelled almonds.....	400 cases...	Musty and mouldy.....	Confiscated and destroyed.
Walnuts.....	50 bags...	Excessively wormy and mouldy.	Exported to country of origin.

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
LONDON			
Apricots.....	35 pkgs...	Suspected adulteration.....	Released to importer.
Custard powder.....	6 pkgs...	".....	Returned to exporter.
Mayonnaise.....	162 gals...	Misbranded.....	".....
Nuts.....	106 bags...	Suspected below standard.....	Released to importer.
HAMILTON			
Cabbages.....	1 car....	Rotten.....	Sorted under supervision and bad ones destroyed.
Cheese.....	1 car....	Not properly labelled.....	Refused entry.
Watermelons.....	2 cars....	Decomposed and putrid.....	Destroyed.
HALIFAX			
Apricots.....	55 cases...	Excess sulphites.....	Reshipped to New York.
Nutmegs.....	9 bags...	Wormy and mouldy.....	Returned to London, England.

## FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION SERVICE

In this organization there are six senior inspectors with twenty immediately under their instruction and supervision, all guided by the Dominion analysts. Their many duties include examining import shipments of food and drugs, collecting samples of any foods that may be on the market and suspected of being adulterated or misbranded, collecting information pertaining to the food and drug industry in their individual localities, seizing and detaining stocks that are known to be in conflict with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, attending court in cases where prosecutions are instituted and furnishing information to many inquirers, especially manufacturers who, knowing the existence of the legislation, seek advice before entering upon new enterprises. With numerous inspections to make in a large area and office duties that must receive attention, these men, particularly those in outlying centres, carry a great responsibility.

## PROSECUTIONS

Article adulterated or misbranded	Number of cases
Maple butter.....	1
Maple sugar.....	10
Maple syrup.....	11
Pepper.....	6
Sausage.....	54
Beverages (soft drinks).....	4
Total.....	86

Forty convictions were registered by court decisions, 42 cases were settled by payment of penalty as provided in Section 19 of the Food and Drugs Act, one was dismissed, three remaining unfinished at the end of the year. Three persons convicted for the adulteration of maple products went to jail in lieu of paying their fines. Penalties and costs exacted in other cases amounted to \$8,704.55.

## DRUGS

In dealing with import shipments of drugs, the total detentions numbered 728. This item has been of special interest at the customs port of Montreal,

where, of the 212 shipments detained, 133 were re-exported, 31 destroyed, the remainder being still under detention. Similar action was taken at Calgary, where 296 shipments were detained and at Quebec, where 58 shipments were held. Smaller numbers represent this item at the following ports: Edmonton, 55; Victoria, 47; Nelson, 41; Vancouver, 16; Three Rivers, 3.

In general, refusal of entry under section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act was because of misbranding due to deficiency in labelling, and the making of claims that could not possibly be regarded as other than false or exaggerated. It is felt that the application of this section of the Act has done considerable good.

Drugs examined in the laboratories this year included ether for anaesthesia, extract of ipecacuanha, hydrogen peroxide, paregoric, spirits of camphor, tincture of benzoin, tincture of iodine, aloes, arnica flowers, belladonna leaves, belladonna root, caffeine, cascara bark, cascara extract, sodium phosphate, dock root, ethyl chloride, eucalyptus leaves, gentian root, gum benzoin, gum olibanum, hellebore root, horehound herb, juniper berries, lobelia, pysillium seed, quassia chips, sabadilla seed, senega root, senna pods, squill root, stramonium leaves, white pine bark, boracic acid, headache powders, liquor arsenicalis, seidlitz powders, syrup ferrous iodide, tincture of nux vomica, aromatic cascara, aromatic spirits of ammonia, aspirin, castor oil, sulphur ointment, compound tincture of benzoin.

In addition to these items examination was made of several hundred so-called pharmaceutical specialties, medicinal preparations sold under distinctive names not to be found in any generally recognized standard work on materia medica or drugs.

*Hydrogen Peroxide*.—Several collections of hydrogen peroxide were taken during the year and analyses made of 104 samples with a view to applying the standards of the British Pharmacopoeia. On the whole the article as sold is of much better quality than that shown in the trade a few years ago. There is some evidence of carelessness in preparation by some of the smaller manufacturers, and retailers are none too careful about the length of time during which stocks of hydrogen peroxide may be reasonably expected to maintain their potency.

*Liquor Arsenicalis*.—In a collection consisting of 72 samples purchased in central Canada, but 4 were found to exceed the fifteen per cent error in concentration. These results may be interpreted as indicative of a satisfactory condition in this drug. In Western and in Eastern Canada, results were not quite so good, but still not alarming.

*Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus*.—Forty-nine samples were procured and but 55.6 per cent of them were found to be satisfactory. Discrepancies have been called to the attention of the furnishers and assurance has been given that the matter will receive prompt correction at the source. With a view to obtaining information as to the cause of the deficiency in quality, a number of samples of arsenious oxide were procured and examined. It was found that of the 24 not a single one contained less than 99.7 per cent of actual arsenious oxide. None showed any trace of sulphide, while the amount of moisture was in no case sufficient to bring the preparation below the official limit of 99.5 per cent. It is therefore apparent that those making substandard arsenical preparations cannot justly fix the blame upon the raw materials. The only possible conclusion is that there has been carelessness in processing.

*Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia*.—In the collection of 6 samples examined, one proved to be overstrength, 3 were reasonably close to the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia and two were decidedly substandard. A more extensive collection of this drug is planned for next year.



*Seidlitz Powders.*—Forty-nine samples were collected and examined. There is still failure in some instances to declare the net contents, as required by Section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act. In a few cases discrepancies amounting to 25 per cent in the weight of the individual powders was found. Weighing, whether done by machine or by hand, should be conducted more carefully. The purity of the ingredients was satisfactory.

*Ether.*—Following up the work of previous years import shipments have been investigated prior to delivery. There being no ether for anaesthesia manufactured in Canada, fair control may thus be established. One hundred and thirty-five samples were examined.

*Ipecacuanha Wine.*—Of the 16 samples examined, two were of correct strength, one somewhat over-strength, another passable and eight weak. Four samples taken six months later were all found to meet the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

*Opium and Narcotic Drugs; Proprietary or Patent Medicines.*—Numerous samples of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations were examined for the purposes of these Acts. These analyses must be performed with great care and skill. The Dominion Analysts are now well experienced in dealing with such matters. The problems presented are not of a research character; results must be furnished promptly in dependable form. In no case was the report of the Dominion Analyst disputed.

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The year's work speaks very well for these men, particularly for those in outlying centres where the responsibility for the details of the administration in the district rests upon their shoulders. A laboratory equipped and staffed for the detection and examination of vitamins in foods is an urgent need of this division, but the time does not seem to be favourable for any expansion in the organization. It is hoped that it will be possible to proceed with this work in the not distant future. In the meantime, a sustained effort will be made to carry on the various activities with a view to maintaining dependable quality in food and drug products with freedom from deception in the marketing of them.

#### NARCOTIC DIVISION

A continuation in the improvement of narcotic conditions in Canada, during the period under review, may safely be claimed from every angle, and it is unquestionable that narcotic addiction is not increasing in this country.

While the total number of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the judicial year ending September 30, 1930, was 458, as compared with 567 in the preceding period, the decrease was entirely in connection with the offences of smoking opium and frequenting opium dens, while the convictions obtained on charges involving the illicit possession of, selling or importing narcotics numbered 200, as compared with 189 in 1929.

The number of heavy sentences imposed in the past five years upon important traffickers, many of whom are still in confinement, has had the inevitable result, and further efforts are being constantly made to get after the more important persons engaged in this despicable traffic.

The following extract from a Mounted Police report from Vancouver, in April, 1930, confirms the progress made:—

"Drugs are still very hard to get on the Pacific Coast, and I agree with the statement of the Chief, Narcotic Division, in his Annual Report, that there are far more important drug traffickers in the penitentiary than there are outside, in so far as the Pacific coast is concerned."



Of the 458 cases referred to above, 218 were federal prosecutions, and 240 were initiated by municipal and provincial police forces. It should also be borne in mind that statistics, *per se*, do not necessarily give a complete picture, as the fact that there were only 32 convictions for "selling" narcotics in 1930, as compared with 38 in 1929, actually does not indicate a relaxation of effort for a number of reasons, one being that numerous cases involved sustained effort over two or more years, while it has also to be remembered that the protection of agents is a most important matter, not only in their own interest, but in order that their identity may not become known, and their future usefulness impaired by giving evidence in court. It often happens, therefore, that arrests are made on charges of actual "possession", which overcomes the difficulty in question, and preserves the necessary secrecy as to the methods employed, although a charge of "selling" could have been proved with equal facility. For this reason, therefore, it must not be assumed by any means that the 166 convictions for possession, during the year, as compared with 150 in 1929, merely indicated that that number of addicts were found in illegal possession of their drug of addiction, for included in those figures are numerous cases of persons not addicted themselves, but found in possession of narcotics, and charged therewith. This point is well illustrated by the case of Harry Astroff, referred to in past years, but only just completed. This man was undoubtedly one of the largest traffickers in Canada over a long period, and left Montreal hurriedly in 1926, when a warrant was issued for him. A long and expensive search was not successful until 1929, when he was arrested and returned to Canada. At his first trial at the assizes in that year the jury disagreed, but at the second trial, in 1930, he was convicted and sentenced to seven years. He was, however, released on bail pending the hearing of his appeals to the Quebec Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada respectively, both of which were eventually adverse to him, and it was not until the spring of 1931 that he actually entered the penitentiary. The offence with which this man was convicted was that of "illegal possession."

The following are the principal sentences imposed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931: 1 of 7 years, 1 of 6 years, 7 of 5 years, 2 of 4 years, 12 of 3 years, 20 of 2 years, and 31 of 1 year and over. The addition of the lash in the discretion of the judge, for trafficking offences, as provided for in the new Narcotic Act, passed in June, 1929, has also been given effect to in four instances during the year, making five in all since the addition of this additional deterrent to the Narcotic Act. The total years of imprisonment in the figures quoted above are 163, as compared with 174 in 1929 and 158 in 1928.

Somewhat indicative of the difficulties experienced by addicts in obtaining narcotics from under-world sources in some urban centres is the marked increase in the efforts made to obtain same from physicians, drug stores, etc., by such means as forged prescriptions, impersonation of physicians over the telephone, and other false pretences, armed hold-ups, etc. In one city there were over twenty armed hold-ups of drug stores, most of which involved narcotics, in two months. In the latter instance those responsible were eventually arrested, and received heavy sentences for offences against the Criminal Code, as distinct from the Narcotic Act.

It was unfortunately found advisable to place charges and obtain convictions against four physicians and six retail druggists in a thoroughly necessary effort to insure that the professions should be kept as free as possible from this menace. It should be emphasized that this Department does not prosecute professional men for slight divergencies from the strict requirements of the law, but only when circumstances indicate such action to be really necessary. An outline of such circumstances in connection with these professional cases is given subsequently in this report.

In so far as the legal traffic in narcotics is concerned, it will be noted that the importation of cocaine has been still further reduced to 2,011 ounces, as compared with an average of 2,753 ounces during the three fiscal years 1926-27-28. There has been a similarly marked reduction in the importation of morphine and heroin, the figure for 1930 being 6,861 ounces, as compared with an average of 8,150 ounces during the same comparative period. Crude opium, for use in manufacturing processes by licensed wholesalers, was imported to the extent of 1,012 pounds, which, of necessity, remains a fairly constant figure. It is perhaps interesting to compare Canada's importations of these narcotics in 1930 with those of ten years ago.

	1920	1930
Cocaine.....	6,968 ounces	2,011 ounces
Morphine and heroin.....	28,198 ounces	6,861 ounces
Crude opium.....	13,626 pounds	1,012 pounds

These figures speak for themselves, and yet it is certain both that the quantities now being imported are found sufficient for the legitimate medical needs of the country and that the diversion therefrom into the illicit traffic is quite negligible.

There are, in Canada, 107 firms in possession of Wholesale Narcotic Licences, and a very great measure of most welcome co-operation is received from them. Their thousands of narcotic transactions are reported monthly to this department, while the retail druggists doing business throughout the country, to the number of 3,964, are required to keep narcotic registers, which are inspected and compared with the prescriptions on file. A very great improvement has been manifested in the methods of register keeping, etc., on the part of the retail druggists, and the heavy work involved in their inspection is well worth while.

Canada's exportations to other countries are very small, and almost entirely represent the filling of the needs of the retail druggists of Newfoundland. Details thereof may be found in table 5. All narcotic transactions with other countries continue to be controlled by both Import and Export Certificates issued between the Governments of the countries concerned, as required by the Geneva Convention of 1925.

In *Prince Edward Island* narcotic conditions continue to remain satisfactory, and no court proceedings were necessary.

In *Nova Scotia* nine cases of opium smoking were handled by the municipal police forces, as compared with two cases in the previous year, which involved the possession of opium pipes. In addition, the federal authorities encountered a somewhat unusual case involving the transportation of opium from another province. A parcel was delivered to a wrong address in Sydney, having been consigned to a post office box, the ownership of which had changed. Upon the parcel being opened by the person to whom it was delivered, it was found to contain opium, and the facts were immediately reported to the authorities. The parcel was again returned to the post office, and a watch kept for any person who might make enquiries in regard thereto. In due course a man made the expected inquiries, but becoming nervous left the post office without accepting the parcel. Subsequently, another man came for same and took it away. Upon being arrested, however, he was able to indicate his innocent participation in the transaction, and give information as to the person who had requested him to obtain the parcel. With this as a background, further corroborative evidence was obtained, and the original consignee was eventually convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

In *New Brunswick* there were two important cases of international narcotic smuggling from abroad. In the first it became known to us that a large shipment of heroin was to be smuggled in on an Italian ship at Saint John, and conveyed to Montreal. Certain men from the latter city were shadowed to Saint

John, and after some clever work by the Mounted Police, it was possible to arrest one man from Montreal with the heroin in this possession. The identity of the trafficker on the ship, a member of the crew, was also known. His cabin was searched and a further ninety ounces of heroin discovered. Each man was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined \$500.

About the same time another consignment of heroin, destined to Montreal, was expected on an Italian ship. In this case also the man from Montreal was shadowed to Saint John, and at the appropriate time arrested in possession of a large quantity of heroin. He received a sentence of two years and was fined \$1,000.

The Canadian National Railway police also handled a case at Saint John, in connection with which a man under suspicion for a long time was searched by them on his arrival by train, and found in possession of a quantity of morphine. He was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

In the *Province of Quebec*, while there was an increase of 13 in the total number of convictions, the increase was more marked in connection with the more serious offences of possession and selling, there having been 77 cases under this category, as compared with 19 in the previous year. Fifty of these cases were handled by provincial and municipal police forces, thus exemplifying the benefits accruing from a policy of co-operation whereby the smaller cases are handled locally and the federal officers left free for the more extensive and important investigations, a considerable number of which were found necessary during the year, and of which the following are selected as indicative of the work performed.

As a result of an investigation initiated by United States officers in that country, it eventually became apparent that morphine, in large quantities, could be purchased from a certain source in Montreal. As a result of combined efforts in that city, it was ascertained that the traffickers in question were an Italian who had been previously convicted, and whose Canadian naturalization had been cancelled as a result, and a Jew, for whose arrest two warrants were already out, but action in connection with whom had been deliberately withheld in the hope of getting the "higher-up." Upon the arrival in Montreal of two United States officers, plans were laid in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Chief of the Narcotic Division for the consummation of a large deal, under conditions susceptible of proof in court. A meeting was, therefore, arranged between the party of pseudo American traffickers, consisting of two United States and one Canadian officer and the two suspected men, when details of a deal were arranged. This party of five drove around Montreal for nearly three hours, during which period they were required by the traffickers to stop the car on at least a dozen occasions, when unquestionably they were exposed to the scrutiny of confederates, in the desire to test out their authenticity. When this test had been successfully passed the Jew demanded \$1,200, in advance, upon receipt of which he would leave the car and return with the morphine, the balance of the purchase price to be paid upon delivery. This proposal was refused, whereupon the Italian offered his diamond ring and tie-pin, subsequently valued at approximately \$6,000, as security for the return of his partner. There was no alternative, therefore, but to pay over the sum in question, which was thus definitely lost, or abandon the deal. The Jew then left the car, which was again driven around Montreal, for a considerable period, and eventually stopped at what must have been a pre-arranged spot. The Jew then returned with a large tin. The balance of \$1,100 was then paid to the Italian, the tin opened and found to contain over thirty ounces of morphine of excellent quality. The driver of the car, who was one of the United States party, and of Italian nationality, then inquired as to where he should drive as they wanted to get out of town as soon as possible. While the Italian trafficker's



attention was thus distracted, the Mounted Police member of the party produced a gun and ordered both men to put up their hands. This the Italian did not do, but merely let the bills which constituted the balance of the purchase price trickle through his fingers to the floor of the car. Eventually, however, he was induced to hold up his hands, and the party proceeded to police headquarters. The morphine was found to be the product of a well known firm in Paris, then in possession of a French Narcotic Licence, which has since been cancelled. After a long trial, the Italian received a sentence of five years, and the Jew one of three years. Both men appealed to the Quebec Court of Appeal and one to the Supreme Court of Canada, but without success.

Immediately after these arrests, a study of the movements of the car, and particularly the direction taken by the Jew when he left to obtain the morphine, rendered it advisable to search a certain apartment, in the hope that either more morphine or the missing \$1,200 might be located. The search was without success, but the occupant of the apartment, a man with a long record of previous narcotic convictions, was found in the act of smoking opium, and in possession of a can of that narcotic. He received a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment.

Another case involving much work and co-operation with the United States officers was that of a man previously held in the United States for a bank hold-up and narcotic peddling, and who was ascertained to be operating in Montreal. With the aid of a special officer from the United States, who had previously co-operated in a number of important Canadian cases, and who posed as a trafficker from Cleveland, a meeting was arranged in the Mount Royal Hotel, which was covered by officers in a room across the corridor. After long negotiations as to the method of delivery, a sale of ten ounces of heroin was arranged, delivery to be made the same night. A last minute change on the part of the trafficker in the method of delivery arranged, however, threatened to upset plans made to cover the transaction, but delivery of one ounce was subsequently made just outside the hotel, subsequent to which the United States officer and the vendor proceeded to the former's room to test the heroin, prior to paying for the other nine ounces. The room was then raided and the man arrested. He was subsequently convicted and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but being in an advanced stage of tuberculosis was later released on ticket-of-leave, for the purpose of entering a sanitarium, and died shortly after.

In another case, the man involved, who had previously been convicted of a narcotic offence, was employed as a news-agent on a train running out of Montreal, and it being known that he was continuing his illicit activities, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police succeeded in making several purchases from him, which, however, were not acted upon at the time, in the hope of locating the source of supply. Finally a deal for a number of ounces of heroin was arranged, at a cost of several hundred dollars, and in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, the purchaser accompanied the trafficker in a taxi to a certain street, when the latter left and was seen to enter an apartment close by. He returned shortly afterwards with the heroin, and was arrested with some in his possession. Some of the marked money involved in the deal was found on his person, and he received a well-deserved sentence of three years. Immediately after the arrest the officers concerned proceeded to the apartment from which the accused had emerged, and there found a man in possession not only of \$215 of the marked money involved in that night's deal, but \$110 connected with one of the previous purchases. He was also arrested, but eventually acquitted.

In the course of a long investigation, the details of which it would not be in the public interest to disclose, it became known that a supply of gum opium, just smuggled off a boat in Montreal, would probably be delivered by a Chinese taximan to a certain Chinese restaurant. The Mounted Police, therefore,



awaited his arrival at the point of delivery, to which he drove up in his car, with the opium on the seat thereof. He disclaimed all knowledge, both of the contents of the parcel and of the restaurant in question, but his protestations in the latter regard were somewhat discounted by a plan of the premises being found on his person. He was in due course found guilty and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, with a fine of \$500. This case was taken to appeal by the accused, but the verdict was upheld. The car used for the conveyance of the opium was also confiscated.

In the *Province of Ontario* there were 53 convictions, as compared with 78 in the previous year, there having been a very marked diminution in the cases of illegal possession. The principal points at which convictions were obtained were Windsor, London, Welland, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Peterboro, Ottawa, Brantford and Sudbury. Thirty-one of the total were handled by provincial and municipal police forces.

One important investigation was conducted with ramifications which extended to other parts of Canada, and started with the arrest of a Chinaman in Regina, in possession of a considerable number of cans of opium, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$200. Subsequent investigation indicated Hamilton as the source of supply, and within a period of five months nearly \$4,000 had been sent by this man to a compatriot in Hamilton, undoubtedly in connection with opium transactions. Appropriate action was taken in the latter city, and upon the suspect's house being raided, a small quantity of opium and a large amount of correspondence was seized. A mass of corroborative evidence was carefully gathered by the Mounted Police, in the course of which it was ascertained that on one occasion at least this Chinaman had used his ten-year-old son to deliver a shipment of opium to the express office. The seizure of the correspondence above referred to caused a certain amount of concern in Chinese circles, and two separate attempts to bribe one of the officers engaged on the case were made by another Chinaman in Hamilton, who was formerly employed as police court interpreter. Attempts of this nature were, however, effectively discouraged, by the attempted briber receiving a sentence of four years in the penitentiary for his trouble.

About the same time, through the intelligent observation of a Canadian Pacific Railway employee at Vancouver, a portion of the cargo being unloaded from the *Empress of Japan* was specially examined, and 163 cans of opium found concealed in a shipment of ordinary merchandise, consigned to Hamilton. Similarly, certain raids were staged at Kingston, Ont., which not only resulted in three Chinamen being arrested and sentenced for the illegal possession of opium, but the finding, concealed under the floor of an upstairs hall, of further highly illuminating correspondence, in which specific reference was made to the shipment from the Orient of the opium recently seized in Vancouver. This case was most creditably handled by the Mounted Police. While the expense involved was very considerable, it was well worth while, and had preventive repercussions in many quarters. It is unfortunate that only a broad outline of the facts can be published, but the Hamilton Chinaman evidently found the mass of evidence available against him to be too strong, as he changed his plea to one of guilty and received a sentence of five years in the penitentiary, with a fine of \$1,000.

In another Hamilton case a certain man was known to have been regularly receiving illicit narcotics through the mails. After the delivery of a suspected parcel, his house was raided, and he was found in possession of narcotics, which he admitted to be morphine. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. At the same time certain correspondence was seized which indicated the source of supply to be in Windsor. The house of the suspect in that city was also raided, when morphine was found in his possession, as also correspond-

ence with the Hamilton man, with reference to narcotic transactions. He had a long record of previous convictions in both Canada and the United States, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with a fine of \$200.

Another Hamilton case, which was handled by the city police, was that of a man who was stated by many addicts to be their source of supply of illicit narcotics. Upon a raid of the suspected house, a search revealed nothing of importance therein, but nearly 200 decks of morphine were eventually found concealed in a hollow log, with a hinged top, in the stoop of an adjoining house. A mass of corroborative evidence as to his activities was collected by the city police, and the man, being found guilty by a jury, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and twenty lashes.

Another city police case in Hamilton was that in which a raid was made on certain premises, and morphine found therein. At the trial evidence was available of numerous sales of narcotics by the accused, who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, fined \$500 and awarded sixteen lashes.

In Windsor, in addition to a number of Chinese cases, involving opium smoking, there was one in which two men, believed to be trafficking in narcotics, entered into an agreement with an agent, whereby 10 ounces of narcotics were to be supplied, and a deposit of \$25 was paid. At the time arranged for delivery the agent was supplied with \$625 marked money, met the men concerned, and entered the house of one of them. Only one ounce of the ten agreed upon was delivered, however, and they were immediately arrested, receiving, in due course, sentences of four and two years in the penitentiary respectively, and a fine of \$500 in each case.

One of the rare cases of narcotic trafficking, in Ottawa, also appeared during the year, although the circumstances in connection therewith clearly indicate that there were no outside connections. The man in question stole cocaine from the dispensary in an orphanage, where he was temporarily employed as a painter, and proceeded to dispose of same. The fact that narcotics were available speedily came to the notice of the federal officers, and no difficulty was experienced in making both purchases and an arrest. The accused admitted having stolen some narcotics from the same orphanage in a similar manner in the previous year, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

In the *Province of Manitoba* the number of convictions, all of which related to the city of Winnipeg, increased from 19 to 20, although the more serious cases of possession and selling decreased from 18 to 15. A somewhat unusual case was that of old offender, previously convicted in Winnipeg, who, subsequent to his arrest on a charge of illegal possession, jumped his bail of \$10,000. The bonds furnished proved to be worthless, although the two bondsmen concerned had sworn that they, on certain designated improved farms, had clear title thereto. It was ascertained, however, that in neither instances was the bondsman the registered owner of the property. Writs of Capias were obtained, and warrants for arrest issued, but both bondsmen had disappeared. One eventually surrendered, and was lodged in jail under Writ of Capias. Upon a motion for his release, it was argued by the Crown, and agreed by the court, that the only means of discharging the bondsman was by way of executive clemency, as the arrest under the Capias was regular, and there was no provision for his discharge from custody until he had discharged the writ. After serving over six months in gaol, he was released by executive clemency, pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury, and was given suspended sentence. The other bondsman was never located, but the action taken had a most deterrent effect upon the then all too current system of furnishing "straw bail," and no further trouble has been experienced in that regard in connection with narcotic cases. The trafficker himself was eventually located in the state of Michigan, deported by the United States authorities, returned to Winnipeg, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

In another case, indicative of the efforts made to obtain narcotics from legitimate sources, the man went to a doctor's office, stating that he was suffering from gall-stones, and requesting morphine. This request was refused, but he was furnished with a prescription for some non-narcotic medicine. Before leaving the physician's office he stole a form from a prescription pad, which he then filled out for morphine and forged the doctor's signature thereto. He also altered the original prescription he received, so that it called for morphine. He then proceeded to a drug store and presented one of these two prescriptions. The druggist was suspicious, and while telephoning the doctor concerned for verification, the accused picked up the prescription and went out. He later presented a prescription at another drug store, the proprietor of which was also suspicious, and while the latter was telephoning the physician, the accused ran away, but was arrested shortly afterwards, with morphine in his possession. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and fined \$1,000.

Another unusual case was that in which a certain Chinaman approached a member of the Mounted Police, and offered one-third of his profits in heroin trafficking if given protection. The proposal was immediately reported by the officer concerned, and after legal advice had been obtained, he was instructed to keep in touch with the Chinamen concerned, in the endeavour to locate the source of supply. Efforts in this direction, over a considerable period, failed, however, but nevertheless the activities of the Chinese concerned became fully known to the Police, and at the appropriate time they were both arrested in the actual possession of four ounces of heroin. They each received a sentence of four years and a fine of \$200, a decision which was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

In a Winnipeg City Police case, the arrest of an addict resulted in information being obtained as to the source of supply, as a result of which it was possible to arrest a man and a woman previously known to be connected with the traffic. Both received sentences of three years.

There were also three cases of obtaining narcotics from more than one physician contrary to section 10 of the Act. As amended in 1929, this section proves of great value in controlling the distribution of narcotics which have legally entered the country.

In *Saskatchewan* there were only two cases, as compared with 10 in the previous year. In one initiated by the City Police of Regina, a man, previously convicted of a narcotic offence, was put under investigation by special agents, while a second man acted as a go-between. At the appropriate time both were arrested, and a search of the first man's house revealed more morphine. Both pleaded guilty to selling narcotics. The old offender was given two years, while the younger man received a sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

In *Alberta* the number of cases handled increased from 12 to 24, although those involving illegal selling or possession numbered 16 during both periods. Four of the total were handled by provincial or city police forces. The points at which these convictions were obtained were Calgary, Edmonton, Okotoks, Lethbridge and Turner Valley.

In one case, a Chinaman was arrested in Lethbridge in connection with the seizure of a cache of opium found in a house of prostitution where he was employed as cook, while a further supply was found in his own house. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$200. While he was subsequently in process of deportation at Vancouver, he applied for Habeas Corpus on the ground that as the Deportation Warrant was addressed to Mr. Gelley, an officer of the Immigration Department, he should have been in that person's custody, and not that of the Controller of Chinese Immigration at Vancouver.



A further ground was that the Deportation Warrant contained the words, "or any Canadian Immigration officer," whereas section 43 of the Immigration Act states that the warrant shall be sufficient authority to "the officer named therein." The court held, however, that subsection 2 provided for the person to be detained, first, in the custody of the person to whom the warrant is addressed, and secondly, "in custody at any Immigration Station," and further that, the warrant being addressed to any Immigration officer, was to cover the fact that he may be held in an Immigration Station apart from that of the person specifically named. Deportation was thereupon proceeded with.

In *British Columbia* there was a marked reduction of convictions from 295 in 1929 to 183 in 1930, which latter figure approximates that of 200 convictions in 1928. There has, during the past three years, been a steady reduction in the number of cases involving more serious offences ranging from 101 in 1928 to 82 in 1929 and 65 in 1930. Of the total 183 cases handled in 1930, 93 were federal, while 90 were handled by provincial and municipal police forces. While 66 cases were handled at Vancouver, convictions were also obtained at Victoria, New Westminster, Cranbrook, Maillardville, Nanaimo, Alberni, Trail, Cumberland, Kamloops, Port Hammond, Chilliwack, Duncan, Sardis, Armstrong, Nelson, Hope, Steveston, Richmond, Prince Rupert, and Chemainus, the operations over such a large area being necessitated mainly by the presence of a large Oriental population. There is, however, as previously stated, no doubt whatever that conditions in British Columbia are very much improved, and the present confinement in the penitentiary of the very large number of traffickers consigned there in the past few years has certainly had its effect. The following instances indicate the varying types of cases encountered in Vancouver.

In one handled by the city police an old offender, charged with the illegal possession of morphine and cocaine, jumped his bail. Sometime afterwards he was again arrested for illegal possession in Montreal, recognized and returned to Vancouver, where he received a sentence of two years and a fine of \$200. His bondsman in connection with the original charge was ordered by the court to pay the total cost of his location and escort back to Vancouver, which amounted to over \$600.

In another case two Chinese employees on the *Empress of Russia* were known to be smuggling opium ashore. After very considerable efforts to become aware as to the exact details of their methods, they were followed and arrested in a hotel while making a delivery of opium, two suitcases being found on a bed in the room of one of them, which contained 64 cans of opium. One man was acquitted, while the other received a sentence of five years and a fine of \$500.

In another case two other Chinamen were known to be selling morphine at \$110 an ounce. It was eventually possible to arrange a deal with them, which was consummated, and another arranged, under conditions susceptible of corroboration in court. They were in due course convicted, receiving sentences of five years and \$500 and two years and \$250 respectively.

In another case it became known that a white man was peddling morphine. A purchase was in due course made, and another arranged for, delivery of the latter being effected in a car at a spot prearranged by the man concerned. Upon being arrested the marked money in connection with the deal was found in his possession, while more morphine was found in his apartment. He pleaded guilty to both charges, and received a sentence of three years and \$500.

In another case three white men were associated with a Japanese physician in selling very considerable quantities of cocaine, known to have been smuggled from Japan. It being learned that nine ounces of the drug in question were for sale, a sample was obtained, and a deal arranged. Plans were laid to observe the transaction, and in due course all three were arrested. It then became



apparent that the Japanese physician was the source of supply, and a search of his office revealed some of the marked money, some cocaine, a set of small scales similar to those used for weighing drugs, and much interesting correspondence indicating an international traffic between Japan and both Canada and the United States. The doctor could not be located, and had evidently left Vancouver in a great hurry as his automobile was left standing in the street. It was eventually ascertained that he was en route to Japan, but efforts to effect his return were unsuccessful. Each of the others received a sentence of one year and a fine of \$200.

The most important case on the Pacific coast during the year was that involving an Italian and a Chinaman. The former had previously served a penitentiary sentence for a narcotic offence, and was known to be selling cocaine. These men adopted an ingenious method of delivery, as upon the customer arriving at the appointed place, which was a large boarding-house, he was told to proceed to the bathroom and to look under the tub, where he found two envelopes containing cocaine. Fortunately, in the development of this case, two previous purchases had been made in this manner; consequently when the time came to cover the transaction which would involve arrests, the Mounted Police were covering the bathroom, and the Chinese confederate was seen to enter and place a package under the bath. As soon as he left the policeman concerned entered the bathroom, placed his initials on the package, and then retired until the customer entered, and completed the transaction. The package bearing his initials was subsequently proved to contain cocaine, while the marked money in connection with the deal was found in the Italian's possession. A large mass of corroborative evidence had been very carefully worked out, and during the course of the trial at the assizes, both the chief justice and the jury visited the point of delivery, in order to get a proper picture of what had actually transpired. Both men were eventually found guilty and received sentences of five years in the penitentiary, ten lashes, and a fine of \$500. Appeals were made both to the Court of Appeal in British Columbia and the Supreme Court of Canada, but the sentence was confirmed in both instances.

In another Chinese case, strong suspicion existed that a certain man was selling opium, and in the belief that delivery would be made at a certain place, the suspect was followed and the transaction observed through a keyhole. At the time of his arrest, the Chinaman was wearing an old coat with holes in both pockets. As soon as he saw the police, a packet, which contained opium, was seen to drop from his pocket. At the assizes he completely denied the whole affair and swore that the coat he was then wearing was that which he wore at the time of his arrest. It was shown to the jury by his counsel to have no holes in the pockets, and the claim was made that he had been "framed" by the Mounted Police. On cross-examination, however, he was shown his photograph, taken at the time of arrest, and the coat then worn was obviously not the same. In this case also the judge and jury proceeded to the scene of the offence to ascertain what view was possible through the keyhole. A verdict of guilty was brought in, and the accused was sentenced to three years and a fine of \$500.

In a city police case a white man was arrested for illegal possession, and in the course of further investigation the source of supply was ascertained. A trap was set for the peddler, who was arrested in the act of distributing morphine. He received a sentence of six years and a fine of \$500.

In another instance a white man was known to be selling morphine. Several purchases were made from him, and at the time of one delivery the arrest was made under conditions susceptible of corroboration in court. More opium was found on him and also the marked money connected with the deal. He received a sentence of two years and a fine of \$250.

In another Chinese case the distribution of opium was suspected, and appropriate arrangements made to test this belief. One tin of opium was bought for \$120 and another deal arranged for \$145, negotiations being seen and heard by Mounted Police in hiding. Delivery was effected in a prearranged place, where the can had been left by the accused. At the time of his arrest no marked money was found on him, but it was ascertained and proved that he had gone straight to the bank and exchanged same for other bills as soon as he had received payment. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years and a fine of \$200.

In another Chinese case the man involved had been under suspicion for some time for selling morphine. A sale was negotiated and an arrest made at the time of delivery. When arrested the accused tore up a \$2 bill, but the pieces were picked up and found to be part of the marked money. He had been twice previously convicted of narcotic offences, but having been born in Canada was not eligible for deportation. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined \$500.

In a customs case nearly three pounds of opium were found concealed in sausage skins, during the examination of baggage of Chinamen arriving from the Orient on the *Empress of Russia*. The Chinamen in whose baggage the opium was found was a resident of Regina, Sask. He was sentenced to three years and fined \$500.

In another Chinese case where opium peddling was suspected, sales were negotiated and methods of delivery ascertained. The suspect was eventually arrested in the act of delivery, whereupon he attempted to swallow the opium, which was, however, recovered, together with the marked money involved in the deal, which was found upon his person. He was sentenced to three years and a fine of \$300.

In a city police case a Chinaman was walking down the street, and noticeably crossed the road when approaching a policeman. He was called upon to stop but ran away. Upon being overtaken he was found to be wearing an opium-jacket, containing eighteen cans of opium, worth over \$2,000. He offered the officer \$600 to release him, but eventually pleaded guilty and received a sentence of three years and \$500.

With regard to cases in the rest of the province, a Chinaman in Duncan was known to be keeping an opium den and selling opium. Various purchases were made, and at the time of arrest marked money in connection with several separate purchases was found in his pocket, also a considerable further quantity of opium. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$200. During the course of eventual deportation he applied for Habeas Corpus on the ground that as the appeal in his case was determined on June 30, when a penalty had been added in the event of his not paying the fine, his sentence was not completed. This argument, however, received very little consideration by the court, which refused Habeas Corpus on the ground that section 26 of the Narcotic Act provided for deportation on the expiration "or sooner determination of" his sentence. In this case also the Court of Appeal (Vol. 55 C.C.C. p. 344) decided that—

"When a trial court omits to include in a conviction the statutory additional term of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court of Appeal adds it, the judgment of the Court of Appeal is not a new conviction, and that where an Appeal Court affirms a conviction, the accused is not entitled to his discharge by Habeas Corpus from detention on a Deportation Warrant issued as a result of that conviction during the pendency of the appeal nor if the alien is taken into custody on the Deportation Warrant after the expiration of the original sentence, but before serving an additional term imposed by the Appeal Court in default of payment of a fine."

In a Chinese case at Port Hammond, where a conviction was obtained after opium had been purchased and more opium found at the time of arrest, the

accused had pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$300. He subsequently applied for Habeas Corpus, however, which was granted on the ground that there had been lack of jurisdiction on the part of the County Court judge, who according to the record did not inform the prisoner that he had the option of speedy or jury trial in custody or under bail. As this Habeas Corpus was granted in connection with criminal proceedings, no appeal was possible, but an inquiry under the Immigration Act was instituted to determine whether or not the accused was eligible for deportation, and upon deportation being ordered, the accused was granted another Habeas Corpus. This second Habeas Corpus was appealed against, as forming part of civil as distinct from criminal proceedings. In due course our appeal was allowed and the rearrest of the prisoner ordered with a view to his being turned over to the Immigration authorities. This judgment is given in Vol. 54, C.C.C. p. 399. By that time, of course, the Chinaman in question had disappeared, but the decision constituted a valuable precedent, and with that we have to be content.

In the case of two Chinese at Port Alberni known to be selling opium, several transactions were put through and the premises eventually raided. One man was arrested in the act of selling, while some of the marked money was found on other Chinamen present, who had received it at a gambling table on the premises. More opium, however, was found thereon, and the men in due course received sentences of two years and a fine of \$900 and one year and a fine of \$500 respectively.

At Nanaimo another Chinaman was known to be operating in opium. Purchases were made, and in due course the premises raided, when marked money and opium were found on the accused, as also further opium in a room for which he had the key. He received a sentence of four years but no fine or further period in lieu thereof was imposed. The Crown thereupon appealed in view of the mandatory nature of section 4 of the Narcotic Act. The appeal was allowed and a fine of \$200 or a further three months' imprisonment added to the sentence.

An unusual case was encountered at Vernon. The Chinaman involved was suspected of being extensively engaged in international narcotic trafficking. A deal was arranged under conditions susceptible of corroboration. While the agent employed was under observation by the Mounted Police he paid the accused \$140, and in due course received a can of opium. Upon the arrest of the accused the marked money involved was found in his pocket. He was charged with the illegal sale of opium, and the Crown elected to proceed by indictment, but the charge was dismissed by the local magistrate at the preliminary hearing. As the evidence was deemed to be conclusive, the charge was then laid before another magistrate, in an endeavour to avoid what was considered would be a miscarriage of justice. The hearty co-operation of the Provincial Attorney-General's Department was vouchsafed throughout, and we despatched our Crown counsel from Vancouver to assist in what was proving to be a difficult situation. In due course the accused was committed for trial, found guilty by a jury, and sentenced to five years and a fine of \$200. At the conclusion of the trial the judge took the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the work done by the Mounted Police in this case.

In connection with an important trafficking case which had been disposed of during the preceding year, in connection with which an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal in British Columbia, the appeals were dismissed and the following judgment given. (Vol. 53 C.C.C. p. 252):

"Where persons are jointly indicted, and the Crown's case fails to implicate one, he is not entitled to have the charge against him dismissed, but if the defence evidence implicates him, he may be convicted,"

and also that—

"After election of summary trial the magistrate need not again reduce the charge to writing and read it to the accused where it is already in writing and has been read."



In connection with cases against professional men, which it was our unfortunate duty to initiate, the following outline will indicate the circumstances which were encountered, and which, in the opinion of this department, necessitated such action.

Dr. . . . . was known to be issuing narcotic prescriptions on a large scale, with instructions to the recipients to have same filled at a certain drug store. Careful investigation indicated that many of these prescriptions were given to drug addicts. Prescriptions for narcotics were, therefore, purchased from this physician by a non-addict agent of the Mounted Police, who had not any medical condition which justified the use of narcotics, and further prescriptions were also purchased by a policeman himself, who was naturally a perfectly healthy man. On one occasion the physician refused to issue a prescription, stating that he was afraid as a result of the recent conviction of one of his customers for illegal possession. Two charges under section 6 of the Narcotic Act were laid against him, based upon the sales to the Mounted Policeman. To one of these Dr. . . . . pleaded guilty and on the other he was found guilty, being fined a total of \$400 and costs.

In another case involving a physician, prescriptions for heroin were being issued upon a very large scale, which enquiry indicated were being furnished to addicts. Some of these prescriptions were for very large quantities indeed, including one for one ounce, and another for one-half an ounce of morphine, one for one-half an ounce of heroin, and another for a pound of gum opium. The facts were confirmed by careful investigation, and three charges were laid in connection with the supplying of twenty-five grains of heroin daily to one man, twenty-five grains of heroin daily to another man and twenty-seven grains of heroin daily to a third. The physician pleaded guilty to all charges and was fined \$600 and costs.

In another case involving a physician, who after considerable correspondence with this department continued the prescribing of large quantities of both heroin and cocaine for two addicts for self-administration, it was found that in one typical case as many as ten prescriptions a day had been issue to the same person for both heroin and cocaine. For this action this department felt that there could be no possible excuse, and as a result three charges were laid against him, to all of which he pleaded guilty and was fined \$600 and costs.

In another physician's case the arrest of another person resulted in certain information that a number of addicts had been obtaining both morphine and cocaine from the physician in question. For the supplying of cocaine in particular it was felt that there could be no possible excuse, and upon all the circumstances being carefully investigated, and corroborative evidence obtained, a charge was laid against him, to which he pleaded guilty, and was fined \$400 and costs.

In connection with cases against retail druggists, it became known in one instance that narcotics were obtainable without prescription from the proprietor of a certain drug store. A purchase to confirm this fact was made by an agent, and arrangements made for a further purchase. On the second occasion the agent was searched and found to have no narcotics on him. He was then supplied with \$40 marked money, and kept under constant observation until he entered the drug store, where the proprietor was seen to receive some money and hand a package to the agent. Upon the latter leaving the store he was immediately searched, and found to be in possession of only \$15 of the marked money, and a sealed bottle containing one-quarter of an ounce of morphine. It was, therefore, obvious that he had purchased the latter without a prescription, at a cost of \$25 or at the rate of \$100 per ounce, which would be approximately ten times its cost to the druggist. Upon the Mounted Police entering the drug store the proprietor denied, but subsequently admitted his identity. A search of the cash register failed to reveal the presence of any of the missing marked



money, which was, however, found in the proprietor's pocket. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$300 and costs, a sentence which it is felt was thoroughly well deserved.

In another case, upon examining the narcotic register in a retail drug store, it was found that enormous quantities of both heroin and cocaine had, over a period of months, been supplied each day to a man on narcotic prescriptions purporting to be signed by a certain physician. On some days three separate prescriptions, involving thirty-six grains, had been filled. All of these were found to be forgeries, and did not even resemble the physician's signature. The man who presented the prescriptions was arrested and pleaded guilty to the forgeries, but it was felt that there had been a disregard of the most elementary precautions to comply with the Narcotic Act, which provides that a retail druggist shall not supply narcotics to any person upon prescription—

"unless the signature thereon is known to him, or if unknown duly verified before the prescription is filled."

Another angle to this case was the fact that although the man who forged the prescriptions was arrested and in jail, on and subsequent to September 1, the narcotic register, duly supported by more forged prescriptions in the same name, showed that the latter had been filled on September 2 and 3, which was an obvious impossibility. The case was therefore taken to court, and a fine of \$200 and costs imposed.

In another instance a woman who had been previously twice arrested for forging narcotic prescriptions and whose husband had also been in trouble in the same connection, succeeded in obtaining narcotics on no less than one hundred and thirty-nine occasions, from a drug store, on forged prescriptions, and came into the drug store with the one hundred and fortieth prescription, during the investigation which was being made. No attempt whatever had been made to verify the physician's signature as is required by the section of the Act quoted in the preceding paragraph, and in this case also a fine of \$200 and costs was imposed.

In another case it became definitely known that narcotics were being illegally sold from a certain drug store, and several purchases were made under conditions which strongly indicated guilty knowledge on the part of several of the employees, who, with the owner, were charged with conspiracy. It proved impossible, however, to bring a charge home to any particular person, and they were acquitted. The proprietor, however, was fined \$400 and costs for failing to keep proper records, and a registered druggist, employed in his second store, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the actual illegal sale of narcotics.

In the remaining case of this kind, the druggist concerned had been under suspicion, and finally pleaded guilty to selling narcotics without a prescription. He was fined \$200 and costs. This department is convinced that this practice had been going on for a long time, and the plea of guilty precluded the necessity of producing the very considerable evidence which was available.

In connection with our efforts against the illicit traffic, and persons engaged therein, we have received the most whole-hearted support of many other departments of the Government, the results accruing from a united front in these matters having been exceedingly satisfactory. The co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particularly in connection with opium smuggling difficulties on the Pacific coast, has been most marked, and very much appreciated. It is unfortunate that it is not advisable to indicate more precisely the measure of assistance which we have received from these sources, but which has greatly contributed to the results obtained.

With the narcotic officials of the federal Government of the United States, our relations continue to be most cordial, while co-operation and exchange of information, as provided for in the special treaty between the two countries, is

of practically daily occurrence. This continent is the largest market in the world for illicit narcotics manufactured abroad, and the benefits accruing from a combined continental activity on the part of officers engaged in this work are obvious.

To the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as ever, we owe a very great measure of our success. Case after case, involving long investigations, often under conditions of great difficulty and sometimes danger, is eventually brought to a successful conclusion, and nothing could exceed the care and patience which is so often manifested in connection therewith.

For the past few months a great deal of time and thought has been devoted to preparation for the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, which will be held at Geneva on May 27, 1931. Canada, as a "victim country" as distinct from one which manufactures narcotics, is vitally interested in any effort to reduce the manufacture, as a whole, to the legitimate medical and scientific needs of the world, and thus reduce to a considerable extent the present surplus, a very large proportion of which proceeds overseas from Europe. If a practical scheme can be evolved, agreed upon, and given honest effect to by every country concerned, a very great step forward will have been taken, and should result in an amelioration at least of the conditions existing, which cause so much anxiety to those really interested in effective narcotic control.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

Province	Nature of Offence								Totals
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island.....				7		2	1		10
Nova Scotia.....				2					2
New Brunswick.....			1	3	65	17		2	164
Quebec.....	74	2		10	11	3		3	53
Ontario.....	25	1		2			3		20
Manitoba.....	11	4					1		2
Saskatchewan.....	1			1	2	5			24
Alberta.....	16								
British Columbia.....	39	25	1	22	77	19			183
Total.....	166	32	2	47	155	46	5	5	458

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin								Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without Option	British and American	Chinese	French	Italian	Polish	Russian	Hindu	Swedish	
Prince Edward Island..													10
Nova Scotia.....	9	1	10		1	9							2
New Brunswick.....	1	1	2		1	1							2
Quebec.....	158	6	85	79	71	89				2			164
Ontario.....	53		27	26	23	29		2					53
Manitoba.....	18	2	5	15	14	5			1				20
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							2
Alberta.....	22	2	8	16	11	13							24
British Columbia.....	179	4	117	66	24	153					5	1	183
Totals.....	441	17	255	203	146	300	....	3	1	2	5	1	458

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1930

Year	Nature of Offence									Totals
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	
1925.....	381	55	.....	139	208	.....	.....	.....	52	835
1926.....	302	33	.....	149	180	.....	.....	.....	79	743
1927.....	163	37	.....	85	81	.....	.....	.....	124	490
1928.....	183	52	.....	69	69	28	.....	4	29	430
1929.....	150	38	1	103	223	47	1	4	.....	567
1930.....	166	32	2	47	155	46	5	5	.....	458

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1930

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	.....	.....
1926.....	546	280
1927.....	474	263
1928.....	327	159
1929.....	190	240
1929.....	375	192
1930.....	255	203

TABLE No. 2

## (a) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1930

Country imported from—	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	153*
France.....	36
Great Britain.....	26
Germany.....	9*
Holland.....	2
Switzerland.....	4
Total.....	230

\*One licence cancelled at request of importer.

Country to which exported—	Number of licences issued
Newfoundland.....	94*
Germany.....	1
Total.....	95

\*Three licences cancelled at request of exporter.

## (b) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1930

Wholesale.....	107
Retail.....	19

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919, TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1930, INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude Opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to Dec. 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (Heroin).

Statistics now prepared by Calendar years to conform to requirements of the International Opium Convention.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Country Imported from	Opium			Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca Leaves	Eucaine	Galenic Prep. (Trs. and Extrs. Cann. Sativa)	Cannabis Sativa (Indian Hemp)
	Crude	Powdered	Preps. (Trs. & Extrs. Etc.)	Alkaloids of Opium (Non- morphine)	Str.	Prep.	Str.	Prep.	Str.				
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.
Great Britain....	1,011.87	154.50	39.79	6.71	3,767.26	65.61	464.64	0.12	205.57	0.56	6.40	200.00	10.00
France.....			22.74	53.65	1,358.87	15.53	104.41	0.81	19.75				
United States....			2.43	34.49	3.21	40.83			0.44	10.27		16.00	359.00
Germany.....					705.00		110.00		1,410.00				
Switzerland.....				25.00	124.45		100.00						
Netherlands.....									364.00				
Total.....	1,011.87	154.50	64.96	119.85	5,958.79	121.97	779.05	0.93	1,999.76	10.83	6.40	216.00	369.00

NOTE.—*Straight*, indicates narcotic drug, not combined with other substances.  
*Preparation*, indicates narcotic drug contained with other non-narcotic drugs.



TABLE No. 4

In addition to the amount of narcotics imported during the Calendar Year 1930, the following amounts of seized drugs were disposed of, to licensed wholesalers in Canada:—

By the Department of Pensions and National Health..... Nil  
By the Department of National Revenue Customs-Excise Preventive Service—

Drug	Quantity
Gum Opium.....	11 lbs.
Heroin (Diacetyl-Morphine).....	163 ozs.

TABLE No. 5.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Country exported to	Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Opium contained in Trs. Pills Preps., etc.	Galenical Preps. (Trs. Exts. Cannabis Sativa.)	Eucaine	
	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation			Straight	Preparation
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Newfoundland.....	19-13	11-05	0-98	2-76	4-19	0-69	75-85	3-63	.....	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14-0	.....
Total.....	19-13	11-05	0-98	2-76	4-19	0-69	75-85	3-63	14-0	.....

Straight: Narcotic Drug, not combined with other substances.

Preparations: Containing narcotics with other non-narcotic drugs.

TABLE No. 6.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE NINE CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Totals
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	638
Czecho-Slovakia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
English.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
French.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Greek.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Irish.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Japanese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Philippino.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roumanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Scotch.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Swedish.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Swiss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
United States citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	129
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	802

TABLE No. 7.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1930

## Opium—

Opium, crude.....	14 lbs.	3 ozs.	330 grs.
Opium, smoking.....	10 lbs.	6 ozs.	230½ grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen She).....	7 lbs.	.....	371 grs.
221 tins of smoking opium containing.....	110 lbs.	8 ozs.	.....
5 jars of smoking opium (4 ozs.) total.....	1 lb.	4 ozs.	.....
219 jars of smoking opium (1 oz.) total.....	13 lbs.	11 ozs.	.....
*Decks of smoking opium.....	1,071	.....	.....
*Decks of seconds (Yen She).....	67	.....	.....
Pills of opium.....	2,537	.....	.....
Tincture of opium.....	.....	2 ozs.	120 grs.
Tincture of camphor compound (paregoric).....	.....	4 ozs.	.....

\*Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

TABLE No. 7.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1930—*Concluded*

<b>Morphine—</b>		22 ozs. 366 grs.
Morphine.....	19	
*Decks of morphine.....	248	
Cubes of morphine (approximately 3 grs. each).....	1,284	
Tablets of morphine.....	5	
Capsules of morphine (approximately 3 grs. each).....		
<b>Cocaine—</b>		15 ozs. 122 grs.
Cocaine.....	75	
*Decks of cocaine.....		
<b>Heroin (Diacetylmorphine)—</b>		59 ozs. 202 grs.
Heroin.....	17	
*Decks of heroin.....	95	
Tablets of heroin.....		8 ozs.
Preparations containing heroin, scilexol.....		4 ozs.
Preparations containing heroin and terpin hydrate.....		
<b>Alleged Drugs (Miscellaneous) including morphine, heroin and cocaine—</b>		60 ozs.
Drugs alleged.....	116	
*Decks of alleged drugs.....	462	
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	542	
Capsules of alleged drugs (approximately 3 grs. each).....		
<b>Paraphernalia—</b>		
Opium lamps.....	137	
Opium lamp globes.....	12	
Opium smoking pipes.....	136	
Opium pipe bowls.....	101	
Opium scales (Chinese).....	26	
Scrapers, opium pipe.....	131	
Yen-Hocks (needles).....	276	
Opium tins (empty).....	65	
Opium tins (empty 1 oz. Toy size).....	17	
Syringes (improvised).....	68	
Syringes (hypodermic, metal).....	6	
Scales (pharmacist).....	1	
Scissors.....	44	
Connections for opium pipe bowls.....	11	
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	26	
Hypodermic needles.....	164	

\*Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

## PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

Each year brings another addition to the stock of proprietaries registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act and available for household use in Canada, which articles, if placed on the market under the conditions on which they were granted registration, are unobjectionable from a public health point of view, and in the majority of cases are put forward by reliable and intelligent manufacturers who employ skilled supervision and maintain modern facilities for manufacture.

While the method of merchandising to-day seems to demand intensive advertising the claims and representations made for such articles, when stripped of the usual ornate advertising phraseology, are usually found to be reasonably moderate and free from the deception of a decade or so ago. However, the activities of the ingenious and mercenary are still recognizable in the number of worthless and harmful medicinals presented for registration. "A drowning man will grasp at a straw, but a sick man will grab at the various will-o'-the-wisps." No one knows better the logic of this statement than does, for example, the exploiter of sufferers of such dreaded diseases as cancer and consumption, consequently, the department has been most persistent in its efforts to banish from the Canadian market all prepared medicines designed for these purposes, and to exclude all secret formula medicines for a number of other diseases less grave, but serious.

To advertise a medicinal preparation in such a manner as to make well people think they are sick and those afflicted with chronic or malignant diseases to think that their condition is becoming worse and hopeless, for the sole purpose

of causing them to purchase drugs, the use of which may deflect or delay approved scientific treatment, is more than an economic offence; it is a fraudulent and heartless exploitation.

The Act governing the work under review affords protection to the public, in that frauds are rejected and the manufacturer required to label his product so as not to mislead the purchaser as to its value, and in such a manner as will show the presence and quantity of any potent drug which may be used in its composition, in order that due care may be exercised in the administration of the preparation, and children and others protected from its misuse.

The names of the potent drugs are listed in the schedule of the Act, and the dosage which the manufacturer is permitted to prescribe is fixed within reasonable limits of safety by an Advisory Board composed of eminently qualified technicians who pass upon the action and use of these drugs. Other drugs have been investigated, and the following added to the schedule:—

Cinchophen, U.S.P. Standard, with the chemical synonym quinoline carboxylic acid under whatever name it may be marketed.

A strict censorship of labels, wrappers and advertisements was maintained and no difficulty was experienced with responsible firms in securing a compliance with requirements. Toleration was granted to manufacturers for the use of existing stocks of labels and wrappers in cases where they were required to change objectionable titles or modify extravagant claims.

The advertisements contained in newspapers, magazines, and broadcast by radio outside of Canada do not come within the scope of this Act to curtail or restrict. This feature is mentioned, in order that any supposed inactivity on the part of the Department in this regard may not be misunderstood.

Our inspection service has been most active in intercepting and reporting misbranded products.

During the past fiscal year 507 new medicines were assigned registration numbers; the registration of 4,604 was reviewed, and a total of 5,111 licensed; 1,152 labels and wrappers, 321 cartons, 305 circulars, and 61 newspaper advertisements were examined and criticized; 208 samples of preparations were procured and examined as to labelling, and 12 others were procured for analysis; 13 seizures were made; the Advisory Board approved 65 preparations, and rejected 31 as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages; 122 applications for registration were rejected for valid reasons, and 3 manufacturers prosecuted to a conviction for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

Work carried on under this heading is by virtue of the votes known as "Public Works Health Act" and "Pollution of the Inland Waters of Canada." By means of the funds thus available much is done towards protecting the health of the tourists, travelling public and the persons engaged in transportation activities. The value of this work is emphasized by the annual increase in numbers of the tourists and the corresponding amount of money which they spend.

Among the activities of the Public Health Engineering Division is the supervision of water supplies used for drinking and culinary purposes on common carriers engaged in international and interprovincial traffic. As the water included in this description comes from such a large number of sources it is obvious that its supervision requires great care. Control over these supplies from a sanitary standpoint is arranged by the co-operation given this service by the various provincial and municipal health officials and the United States Public Health Service. There are many indirect results from this function of the public



health engineering service. Thus it has been found that when the water supply of certain cities has been adjudged unfit for use aboard common carriers, these cities are usually quick to bring their water supplies into line with the standard requirements.

Co-operative work was also done in collaboration with representatives of the United States Public Health Service in the districts adjoining the international boundary regarding the pollution of boundary waters and the enforcement of certain regulations respecting drinking and culinary water supplies for common carriers engaged in international traffic. A new feature for the season of 1930 was the compilation of certain tentative regulations regarding the disposal of sewage from vessels engaged in traffic on the Great Lakes system.

This co-operative arrangement with the United States Public Health Service is of mutual benefit to the people of both countries. Under this arrangement more accurate information is available regarding vessel movements, water supplies, laboratory analyses and sanitary conditions.

Assistance was given to other departments in regard to sanitary facilities, water supplies, bathing beaches, etc., and their pollution by human wastes. The public health aspect of the sewage disposal problem involves more particularly the protection of bathing beaches, the use of waters for recreational purposes, and its use as a source of water supply. Pathogenic bacteria are dangerous to bathers and to persons drinking water which has not been subjected to some form of adequate purification.

In co-operation with officials of other departments a proposed sewage disposal work for the municipality of Lucerne-in-Quebec was scrutinized and certain recommendations made for its proper adjustment to local conditions.

Co-operative work was carried on with health officials in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and it is expected that it will be possible to extend active co-operation to the health officials in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia with the appointment of a district engineer for the Pacific district.

Four National parks were visited and subsequently recommendations made concerning sanitary conditions therein. As the great National parks become more widely known, the number of visitors, railway travellers and automobile tourists is rapidly increasing and consequently sanitation in the National parks is a most important matter. Tourists from all parts of Canada and the United States visit these parks each year and if proper precautions are not adopted the parks may easily become national focal points of disease distribution. Disposal of sewage and wastes and protection of water supplies are the principal subjects with which the engineers of this division deal in the National parks.

In collaboration with a special committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association certain work was done regarding the identification of systems of pipe.

Due to a combination of circumstances, such as, the Great Lakes are bodies of fresh water that have been used extensively untreated for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels, and that the adjoining cities and the lake-navigating vessels dispose of their wastes into the lakes, it is necessary to supervise vessel drinking and culinary water supplies and water supply systems very thoroughly and frequently.

In addition to the physical examination of water supplies for and on common carriers information and advice of a technical nature and copies of reports concerning water supplies and sanitation were supplied to transportation companies. In this connection the drinking and culinary water supply systems aboard 354 Canadian vessels were examined during the season.

In order to accomplish the work incidental to the supervision of drinking and culinary water supplies for vessels navigating on the Great Lakes and



Inland Waters of Canada vessels were boarded by health officials at such points as: Quebec, Sorel, Montreal, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Dalhousie, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Queens-town, Fort Erie, Crystal Beach, Port Colborne, Port Maitland, Port Dover, Port Burwell, Port Stanley, Kingsville, Windsor, Sarnia, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland, Port McNicoll, Parry Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Selkirk. In all a total of 1,879 such visits were made during the navigating season of 1930.

A special investigation was made of the drinking and culinary water supply systems aboard the passenger vessels of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships.

Passenger traffic on the St. Lawrence route increases in volume year by year and the splendid accommodation that has been provided by the companies engaged in this trade merits such increase.

Special consideration was given to the source of water supply of vessels tied up for the winter and fitting out either in the fall or early spring. Carelessness in regard to this matter having been definitely demonstrated on several occasions to have undesirable results.

Plans of Canadian passenger and freight vessels under construction at ship-yards in both Great Britain and Canada were reviewed and, if in compliance with the regulations, approved as regards drinking and culinary water systems. Features of design of drinking and culinary water systems and sewage and garbage disposal methods were brought to the personal attention of transportation officials, so that in the future satisfactory water supply and sewage and garbage disposal systems may be installed.

In order that the problem might be handled from all sides, an educational campaign was carried out in the winter when the navigating officers and engineers were away from the boats. In the mid-winter season lectures on the subject of safe water supplies were given at seven centres where students qualify for marine certificates. It is usual to give notice in advance that these lectures are open to all persons interested. The lectures consist of a talk on the subject of water supplies in addition to which moving pictures are shown indicating the life that is present in water supplies that have been contaminated by sewage.

Correspondence and interviews took place with health and transportation officials and other persons concerned regarding the certification of water supplies available at various points. In this connection visits were made to many water-works to study in detail the facilities available for the supply of drinking and culinary water at these sources of supply.

Throughout the season transportation companies were supplied regularly with copies of water analyses reports and, wherever it seemed advisable, attention of the management of these organizations was drawn to potential public health hazards.

An idea of the importance of the problem of a pure water supply for vessels is conveyed by consideration of the number of passengers carried in a single season. Thus during the season of navigation of 1930 the larger steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland waters of Canada handled 17,496,207 persons.

The popularity of water from safe shore sources with steamship companies since control has been exercised by this department is well illustrated at Montreal. Hydrants are located at intervals along the water front and several crews of men are employed during the navigation season filling orders for water for boilers and drinking water tanks on vessels about to sail. A motor truck is used to convey lengths of hose from the drying towers to the vessels. During 1929 a total of 37,454,200 gallons of fresh water was supplied to vessels, being an increase of 23,079,200 gallons over the quantity of water so supplied in 1923.

In the Report of the Consulting Sanitary Engineer of the International Joint Commission, he stated with respect to the matter of pollution from steamships. "This was shown to be a distinct source of pollution to be reckoned with in certain sections." In view of the character of this pollution steamships must be looked upon as moving sewer outlets travelling over the boundary waters and necessarily passing at times by and in close proximity to waterworks intakes. While the total contributing population is not great compared with the populations dealt with in the case of the cities, the peculiar conditions under which this pollution is discharged make it highly desirable, if feasible, to deal with this problem. Investigations conducted by the United States Public Health Service at the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D.C., have shown the feasibility and practicability of thoroughly disinfecting the sewage from steamboats by means of live steam. The apparatus required for this purpose is inexpensive and does not require an undue amount of space. The cost of installation and operation of such a disinfecting system is such that it can be borne without difficulty by the owners of steamships and the placing of this additional responsibility upon these owners is justified by the benefits which will result. The importance of this aspect of the pollution problem is sufficient to justify the application of remedial measures in this case pending the adoption of more general measures on the part of the cities. Even under existing conditions the lessened danger to the water supplies of the steamboats themselves, as well as to those municipal supplies which are at present affected only by steamboat pollution, will justify the immediate adoption of these measures.

So also in the Final Report of the International Joint Commission on the Pollution of Boundary Waters Reference there appears the following statement. "The discharge of sewage from vessels has been shown to constitute a serious menace to public health in both countries, not only through the possible contamination of water supplies near their intakes, but also by reason of its effect upon the water supplies of other vessels traversing the same areas." A practical test of an automatic apparatus designed for this purpose carried out through two complete seasons upon the ss. *D. C. Kerr*, a lake steamship, was successful both as to mechanical operation and bacteriological efficiency. The installation of this apparatus would be quite inexpensive and all steamships on boundary waters should be compelled to sterilize their sewage. Since the navigation of these waters is almost entirely by steamship, the evil now caused by this sewage would be practically remedied. In the case of other vessels some system of purification can doubtless be found which is cheap and practical.

Owing to the great importance of the Great Lakes region from standpoints of population, commerce and industry the maintenance of safe water supplies along these lakes constitutes one of the major problems of the country in this respect. With the increasing pollution of sources of water supply located in various marginal zones of the lakes, this problem is becoming a more difficult one each year, taxing at present, in some instances, the resources of modern water purification.

The difficulties of obtaining safe purified water supplies from the Great Lakes are magnified considerably by the extreme variability existing in conditions of pollution of the lake waters at the several water intakes, which are located in or close to marginal zones of shore pollution, where water movements are subject to the vagaries of winds and counter-currents. In some instances the pollution of these zones probably is subject to seasonal variation, due to large increases in the sewered population residing along the lakes during the summer vacation season.

Pollution of the boundary waters of the Great Lakes by vessel ballast water has been the subject of a brief study by the engineers of this division during the latter part of the season of navigation of 1930. This subject has proved to have

many very interesting features. It will probably be sufficient for the present at least to control this practice by suitable regulations, designed to limit or prevent the discharge of water ballast in the neighbourhood of intakes.

Altogether the ballast tanks of twenty-two passenger and freight vessels were checked and while this number is but a small part of the Great Lakes fleet nevertheless valuable data was obtained. The ballast tank capacity of canal-sized freighters and upper lake vessels ranges from 700 tons to over 7,800 tons and this water may be discharged overboard in a period of from two to six hours. Ballast water frequently is stored in the forepeak, two or three tanks under the cargo hold and engine room, and in the afterpeak. Additional ballast capacity is sometimes obtained by flood valves opening from the tanks into the cargo hold. The pumping arrangement is usually a simple one, suction pipes from each tank leading to a common manifold in the engine room and from thence to the pump or pumps.

As a general statement there is apparently no real physical difficulty to overcome in order that vessel ballast water may be effectively disinfected. It has been demonstrated that ballast water tanks are usually dirty, containing accumulations of rust and other sediments, and when foul harbour water is stored in these tanks it is very undesirable that this water should be subsequently discharged without disinfection in the vicinity of municipal waterworks intakes.

Although ballast and bilge water from vessels can undoubtedly be disinfected aboard ship it also appears that where it can be shown that shore waterworks are subject to occasional pollution from such sources, permanent protection should be provided such municipal supplies by continuous chlorination at the local waterworks ashore.

The disposal of sewage from steamships and railway trains requires constant attention. The contamination of the water of lakes and rivers from vessels passing close to waterworks intakes, and the scattering of fecal matter along the road bed of a railway, passing over some watershed used for the source of a public water supply, or in a coach yard where the tanks of passenger trains are filled may bring disastrous results, and in any event is unsanitary and disgusting. In some places trains passing through territory tributary to a waterworks reservoir are compelled to have the doors of water closets locked.

Transportation companies are inevitably concerned with disease outbreaks in the territories which they serve. Railroads have been involved in epidemics from their early history. Infected members of railroad construction gangs may spread disease to local communities; passengers and immigrants from infected areas may likewise spread disease broadcast.

The major quarantinable diseases have been largely brought under control through a better understanding and a thorough application of the means of preventing them. There remain the water-borne diseases of the typhoid type, still too common in this country, necessitating continuing regulation of railway water supplies.

Conferences were had with officials responsible for sanitation on the railways of Canada, and data supplied regarding the quality of the water supplies available and general sanitary conditions on railway trains engaged in international and interprovincial traffic, in response to which there has been a definite improvement in the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies in use aboard such common carriers.

It is possible to report material progress in the protection of the travelling public and crews aboard common carriers throughout the Dominion of Canada. The work done during the Shrine convention at Toronto in June, 1930, having made available interesting and worthwhile information concerning a sanitary phase of railroad travel which has not been brought to light heretofore. Conventions involving the movement of thousands of people present a problem that has to be carefully handled by the railroads and sanitarians concerned.



Along this line it was possible to accomplish much during the Masonic Shrine convention at Toronto and during other conventions at other railway centres such as Montreal and Winnipeg.

However there is still room for improvement in railroad sanitary conditions. It is not simply a question of additional funds and better facilities, for insanitary conditions sometimes prevail even where railroads have provided expensive facilities.

Sanitation as applied to the railways is not only an important and integral feature of their service, it is also of comparatively recent development, much of it is not standardized, and many of its features are not well understood by railway employees.

One of the features for careful attention in the public health supervision of railways is the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies. Just how important this feature becomes is emphasized by the fact that during 1929 railways in Canada carried 39,070,893 passengers, in addition to the thousands of men who were employed in the maintenance and operation of these railways.

The supplying and handling of water is a major sanitary feature of every public health program. In railway yards and on railway cars it has peculiarly difficult aspects, touching at many points other phases of sanitation not directly connected with water. The necessary physical gap between the source of the water and the moving car brings this about. Almost everything is indirectly involved, from the layout of the yard to the cleaning of cars and the disposal of refuse and garbage.

An interesting item of the season's field work consisted of sixty-five examinations which were made of the sources from which drinking and culinary water supplies were obtained for use aboard common carriers engaged in international and interprovincial traffic. So also, in accordance with the regulations concerning common carriers engaged in such traffic, 2,220 visits were made to passenger trains engaged in interprovincial and international traffic, to check the quality of the drinking and culinary water available for passengers and crews.

It was possible to give more attention to railroad coachyard sanitation than in previous years, special examinations being made of forty-two coachyards. A very distinct attitude of co-operation exists in dealing with railroad officials and a very encouraging appreciation of the importance of railroad sanitation is manifest as evidenced by the manual on railway sanitation now in course of preparation by the Joint Committee on Sanitation of the American Railway Association in which organization this office is represented.

By means of a co-operative arrangement with the Pullman Company and the railways, this office is supplied with lists of all special gatherings or conventions, special mention being made of those where sleeping cars will be parked for occupancy in lieu of hotel accommodation. Dining cars should be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times when in operation. They should be so constructed as to permit ready and thorough cleaning, especially of the pantry and kitchen; to provide suitable storage for the preservation of food and other supplies; and to prevent entrance of flies or other insects and rodents. Food of approved quality only should be served in the dining car. All persons employed in the preparation or serving of food in a dining car should be free from communicable diseases. The person in charge should inspect the dining car each day to insure maintenance of thorough cleanliness in all its parts.

A number of years ago infected water probably spread more typhoid fever than all of the other causes combined. This is not the case to-day when the country as a whole is considered, although it is an important cause, and in some cities still overshadows all other causes. The long-continued struggle for



pure water is bearing fruit, and to-day in many communities, where the public water supplies are well guarded from pollution infection by water has come to be a secondary cause of the disease.

While the care of water supplies cannot be in any degree relaxed, efforts for further reducing the disease must be directed to causes other than water. It is the realization of this fact that explains in part the present strenuous struggle which is being made in the larger communities to improve the milk supply. In many ways the milk problem is more difficult than the water problem, as the sources of supply are so numerous, the commodity is such a delicate one to handle, and its distribution so complicated.

Milk is a universal food product and one that enters into the dietary of almost every family. Its cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Dirty milk is dangerous, and statistics show that it is a most important vehicle of infection, not only for typhoid fever, but for many diarrheal troubles, for scarlet fever, etc. While the sale of milk is almost entirely in private hands, yet as the ordinary purchaser is powerless to protect himself, the supervision of milk becomes a proper function of public health bodies.

Pasteurization effectually destroys the typhoid bacillus, as well as most other germs which do not form spores. It is therefore a safeguard against most milk-borne diseases, and for that reason is strongly advocated.

Typhoid fever may also be transmitted by oysters and other foods. Outbreaks have been reported that were caused by the use of infected fruit and vegetables.

The direct pollution of streams by mills and factories, so located that fecal matter and industrial wastes find direct access to the water, is a particularly dangerous form of contamination.

Stream pollution has another side, however, namely, the nuisance to which the disposal of sewage gives rise, and these, taken in connection with sanitary considerations, are going to result in the establishment of many sewage treatment plants along our lakes and streams. Unquestionably many streams are being spoiled. Stream pollution is a result of the prosperity of our cities.

Civic growth, health and beauty are directly dependent upon an unlimited supply of clean, wholesome water for industrial, domestic and municipal requirements. Creameries, dairies, bakeries, candy and pastry factories, packing plants, food preserving laboratories and countless other establishments manufacturing food products must be kept spotlessly clean and sanitary from top to bottom—vats, kettles, tables and floors to be kept clean require much clean water.

In 1923 when this work was commenced typhoid fever was so common among seamen and passengers on Great Lakes vessels that 50 cases were reported to public health authorities in Ontario. The effect that the regulations concerning water had on the situation is shown in the sharp drop in the number of cases so that by 1924 there were only 31 cases of typhoid reported to Canadian health authorities. The following season, 1925, this had dropped still further so that there were only 13 cases reported and ever since that date the number of cases of typhoid fever reported has been less so that by 1929 only 2 cases were reported or, in other words, it appears that the enforcement of these regulations has been decidedly valuable in the control of typhoid fever.

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Sorel</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	June 9, 1930	V. Belanger, died June 19.
<i>Belle Chasse</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	J. R. Menzies.....	Sept. 1, 1930	R. Boucher.
<i>Belle Chasse</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	J. R. Menzies.....	Sept. 4, 1930	Jules Boucher.
<i>Belle Chasse</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	J. R. Menzies.....	Sept. 11, 1930	Armand Lavallée.
<i>Mikula</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel-Dieu of the Precious Blood, Quebec.....	Jan. 26, 1931	R. Gagnon.
			Hotel-Dieu of the Precious Blood, Quebec.....	Feb. 9, 1931	A. Ouellet.

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Vandoc</i> .....	Paterson Steamship Company.....	1	Dr. G. L. Sparks, Fort William, Ont.....	May 30, 1930	Thos. J. Douglas.
<i>Mary P. Hall</i> .....	Sin Mac Lines.....	1	Dr. D. V. Curry, St. Catharines.....	July 6, 1930	Charles Whiteman.
<i>City of Dover</i> .....	Honey Harbour Navigation Company.....	1	St. Andrews Hospital, Midland, Ont.....	July 21, 1930	Andrew Moreau.

## HEALTH ON PUBLIC WORKS

During the past year inspections were made and reports prepared concerning sanitary conditions on branch lines of railway and other public works under construction subject to supervision as provided in the Public Works Health Act. These railway branch lines, known as Lake Verde-Pisquid Branch, Sunnybrae-Guysborough Branch, Kingston-Collins Bay Branch, Hudson Bay Railway, Hamlin-Glenbush Branch, Unity Southwesterly Branch, Mawer Southwesterly Branch, Ridgedale Easterly Branch, Neidpath-Swift Current Branch, Bulwark Easterly Branch, St. Walberg-Bonnyville Branch, Hythe-Dawson Branch, Lulu Island Branch, were located from Prince Edward Island on the east to British Columbia in the west and their inspection involved considerable travelling.

Sewage and garbage disposal methods varied from good to dangerous. While matters such as fly screening of kitchens and dining rooms and ventilation of sleeping quarters had to receive careful attention.

A careful check was made of all drinking and culinary water supplies and over one hundred of these supplies were sampled for subsequent bacteriological examination.

A pure and uncontaminated water supply, adequate for drinking, culinary, laundering and bathing purposes is absolutely essential for proper sanitation. Thoughtless persons often say that the people in labour camps are dirty, but when given water facilities for bathing and washing clothes, the labourers will keep as clean as the local conditions will permit. The workers are quick to appreciate the availability of this necessity of life. A camp with good drinking water and adjacent to a clear stream where the people may wash their clothes and bathe, can always keep the best class of employees; and furthermore, a camp so situated will show a relatively low rate of morbidity and disability as compared with a camp not possessing such an advantage.

Bored or pipe-driven wells are inexpensive, as provision must be made only to take care of the waste water. It is essential, however, that every possible precaution be taken to avoid contamination of such sources of water supply, and the character of the soil must be taken into consideration in determining the minimum distance at which latrines or other sewage can be located.

## MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The Marine Hospitals Service has been operated in conformity with Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (chapter 186, R.S. 1927) since 1867. The main idea is to provide medical and surgical attendance and such other treatment as the case requires to sick and injured mariners belonging to vessels that call at our ports from foreign parts and to protect these ports from being saddled with the expenditure incurred.

Dues are collected from every vessel, subject to certain exceptions, arriving at any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia at the rate of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, registered tonnage, not oftener than three times during each calendar year. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade and arriving at any port in the province from any port in the same province or arriving at any port in Quebec from any port in Ontario, are not subject to these dues. Fishing vessels may pay these dues if they so desire, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year. The dues are collected by the Collectors of Customs before a clearance is granted. They are forwarded to this Department and go to the credit of a fund known as the Sick Mariners' Fund.

Sick mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment provided they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the master of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs. The department operates a hospital at Sydney, N.S., and one at Lunenburg, N.S., for the exclusive use of sick mariners. At the larger ports, contracts are made with the local hospitals for the treatment of sick mariners at fixed per diem rates. At the smaller ports where there is no marine or designated hospital, arrangements are made with suitable private houses.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 3,056 vessels. The number of seamen employed on these vessels was 93,557; 5,871 of these required treatment during the fiscal year, 974 received out-patient treatments at the various hospitals and 2,744 were admitted as ward patients. The number of out-patient treatments was 2,852 and the number of hospital days was 55,275.

On account of the decrease in shipping activities there was a decrease in the number of vessels paying sick mariners' dues and also a decrease in the expenditure incurred. The dues collected during the fiscal year amounted to \$201,767.72 and the expenditure was \$209,005.55. The following is a list of the hospitals at which sick mariners were given care and treatment and a list of the various diseases and injuries for which they were treated:—

Port	Name of Hospital
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	
Antigonish .....	St. Martha's.
Brigewater .....	Dawson Memorial.
Dartmouth .....	Nova Scotia.
Halifax .....	Victoria General.
" .....	Camp Hill.
" .....	City Tuberculosis.
" .....	Rockhead Minor Infectious.
" .....	City Health Board.
Inverness .....	Inverness County Memorial.
Kentville .....	Nova Scotia Sanatorium.
Lunenburg .....	Marine.
Middleton .....	Soldiers' Memorial.
North Sydney .....	Hamilton Memorial.
Pictou .....	Sutherland Memorial.
Springhill .....	All Saints' Cottage.
Sydney .....	Marine.
Windsor .....	Payzant Memorial.
Yarmouth .....	Yarmouth.
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	
Campbellton .....	Hotel-Dieu.
Chatham .....	Hotel-Dieu.
Rexton .....	Rexton.
St. John .....	General Public.
" .....	St. John County.
" .....	Quarantine.
" .....	The St. John Infirmary.
Tracadie .....	Hotel-Dieu.
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	
Charlottetown .....	Charlottetown.
" .....	Prince Edward Island.
Summerside .....	Prince County.
<i>Quebec—</i>	
Chicoutimi .....	Hotel-Dieu Saint Vallier.
Harrington Harbour .....	Harrington.
Lake Edward .....	Lake Edward Sanatorium.
Levis .....	l'Hotel-Dieu de Levis.
Montreal .....	St. Luke's.
" .....	Montreal General.
" .....	Royal Victoria.
" .....	Notre Dame.
" .....	Montreal Convalescent Home.
" .....	Alexandra.
" .....	l'Hopital St. Paul.
" .....	Institut-du-Radium.
Quebec .....	Jeffery Hale's.
" .....	l'Hotel-Dieu du Precieux Sang.



Port	Name of Hospital
<i>Quebec—Concluded</i>	
Rimouski	St. Joseph's.
Riviere-du-Loup	St. Joseph du Precieux Sang.
Sorel	l'Hopital General.
Ste. Agathe des Monts	Laurentian Sanatorium.
Three Rivers	Hopital St. Joseph.
<i>British Columbia—</i>	
Alert Bay	St. George's.
Anyox	Anyox General.
Bella Bella	R.W. Large Memorial.
Chemainus	Chemainus General.
Cumberland	General.
Ganges	Lady Minto Gulf Islands
Ladysmith	Ladysmith.
Nanaimo	Nanaimo.
New Westminster	St. Mary's.
North Vancouver	North Vancouver.
Ocean Falls	Ocean Falls.
Port Alberni	West Coast General.
Port Alice	Port Alice.
Powell River	St. Luke's.
Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert General.
Stewart	Stewart.
Tranquille	Tranquille Sanatorium.
Vancouver	St. Paul's.
"	Shaughnessy.
"	Vancouver General.
Victoria	St. Joseph's.
"	Provincial Royal Jubilee.

Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

*Nova Scotia*—Canso, Charles Cove, Diligent River, Liverpool, Little River, Lockeport.

Louisburg, Clark's Harbour, Port Felix, Port Greville, Whitehaven, Whitehead.

*New Brunswick*—Beaver Harbour.

*Prince Edward Island*—Souris.

*Quebec*—Gaspé, Magdalen Islands.

#### STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1930-31

##### *General—*

Abdominal adhesions	8	Scarlet fever	13
Alveolar abscess	23	Scurvy	2
Alcoholism	8	Septicemia	4
Anaemia	6	Synovitis	15
Abscess	99	Toothache	105
Arthritis	43	Tuberculosis	54
Beri-Beri	6	Typhoid fever	15
Bursitis	11	Vincent's Angina	2
Cellulitis	103		
Chicken-pox	3		1,501
Cold	48	<i>Nervous System—</i>	
Diabetes	9	Dementia praecox	2
Dental Caries	279	Encephalitis	2
Diphtheria	3	Epilepsy	7
Erysipelas	3	Herpes Zoster	11
General Debility	34	Infantile paralysis	1
Goitre	2	Locomotor ataxia	1
Headache	6	Meningitis	3
Hernia	65	Melancholia	4
Influenza	214	Neurosis	1
Insomnia	3	Neuritis	17
Lumbago	89	Neurasthenia	18
Malaria	20	Neuralgia	38
Measles	5	Paralysis	3
Mumps	4	Shingles	1
Malignant growths	6	Sciatica	15
Myalgia	31		
Myositis	2		124
Myelitis	1	<i>Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat</i>	
Non-malignant growths	25	Abscess	3
Osteo-Myelitis	2	Blepharitis	3
Osteitis	7	Cerumen	63
Periosteitis	1	Conjunctivitis	54
Phlebitis	2	Coryza	11
Pvorrhœa	16	Deviated septum	3
Rheumatism	98	Epistaxis	2
Rheumatic fever	6		

STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1930-31—  
*Continued**Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—Concluded*

Frontal sinus .....	3
Foreign body—Eye .....	56
Foreign body—Ear .....	3
Infections .....	20
Iritis .....	3
Keratitis .....	4
Mastoiditis .....	5
Otalgia .....	2
Otitis externa .....	9
Otitis media .....	64
Pharyngitis .....	14
Quinsy .....	15
Rhinitis .....	10
Scleritis .....	1
Sinusitis .....	9
Stye .....	14
Tonsillitis .....	134
Ulcer cornea .....	19
	<hr/>
	524

*Circulatory System—*

Angina pectoris .....	3
Arterio-sclerosis .....	4
Cardialgia .....	7
Endocarditis .....	3
Heart disease .....	7
Myocarditis .....	7
Varicose veins .....	14
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	45

*Respiratory System—*

Asthma .....	17
Bronchitis .....	142
Broncho-pneumonia .....	4
Congestion lungs .....	9
Empyema .....	2
Hemorrhage lungs .....	1
Laryngitis .....	28
Pleurisy .....	31
Pneumonia .....	24
	<hr/>
	258

*Gastro-Intestinal—*

Appendicitis .....	87
Cholecystitis .....	2
Colitis .....	17
Constipation .....	70
Diarrhœa .....	23
Dyspepsia .....	53
Dysentery .....	18
Enteritis .....	24
Fistula .....	9
Gastro-enteritis .....	21
Gastritis .....	105
Hemorrhoids .....	47
Hemorrhage stomach .....	2
Hepatic-colic .....	1
Indigestion .....	95
Intestinal obstruction .....	2
Jaundice .....	15
Peritonitis .....	1
Ptomaine .....	8
Ulcer duodenum .....	22
Ulcerated stomach .....	19
	<hr/>
	641

*Lymphatic System—*

Adenitis .....	42
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*Generative System—*

Chancroids .....	25
Epididymitis .....	10
Hydrocele .....	13
Orchitis .....	27
Paraphimosis .....	2
Phimosis .....	6
Stricture .....	8
Urethritis .....	18
Varicocele .....	11
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	120

*Genito-Urinary System—*

Albuminaria .....	4
Balanitis .....	1
Circumcision .....	3
Cystitis .....	29
Gonorrhœa .....	325
Hematuria .....	10
Nephritis .....	35
Phosphaturia .....	2
Prostatitis .....	25
Pyelitis .....	2
Renal Calculus .....	8
Renal Colic .....	6
Retention of urine .....	2
Syphilis .....	256
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	708

*Skin—*

Acne .....	23
Boils .....	133
Carbuncle .....	25
Cyst .....	39
Dermatitis .....	31
Eczema .....	32
Erythema .....	13
Impetigo .....	16
Pediculosis .....	1
Pruritis .....	3
Psoriasis .....	14
Scabies .....	35
Ulcers .....	34
Urticaria .....	9
Whitlow .....	25
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	433

*Injuries—*

Abdomen .....	5
Ankle .....	41
Arm .....	36
Back .....	42
Burns and scalds .....	51
Chest .....	14
Contusions .....	123
Elbow .....	10
Eyes .....	21
Face .....	19
Fingers .....	156
Foot .....	90
Frost bite .....	7
Hand .....	62
Head .....	12
Hip .....	19
Knee .....	48
Leg .....	63
Lip .....	15
Multiple injuries .....	13
Muscular .....	25
Neck .....	2
Nose .....	4
Ribs .....	12

STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1930-31--  
Concluded

<i>Injuries—Concluded</i>			
Scalp .....	12	Pelvis .....	1
Scrotum .....	5	Radius .....	6
Shoulder .....	24	Ribs .....	28
Side .....	12	Skull .....	4
Spine .....	9	Spine .....	5
Thigh .....	9	Tibia and fibula .....	2
Throat .....	2	Tibia .....	2
Toes .....	29	Thumb .....	5
Thumb .....	32	Toe .....	9
Wrist .....	27	Ulna .....	2
		Wrist .....	3
	1,051		149
<i>Fractures—</i>		<i>Dislocations—</i>	
Ankle .....	5	Arm .....	1
Arm .....	6	Clavicle .....	2
Clavicle .....	2	Elbow .....	3
Elbow .....	1	Finger .....	10
Femur .....	3	Foot .....	1
Fibula .....	9	Hand .....	1
Fingers .....	16	Knee .....	2
Foot .....	7	Shoulder .....	2
Hand .....	4		
Ischium .....	1		22
Leg .....	12		
Mandible .....	1	X-ray examinations .....	36
Maxilla .....	3	All others .....	217
Metacarpal .....	6		
Nose .....	2		253
Os Calcis .....	2		
Patella .....	2	Total .....	5,871

## QUARANTINE SERVICE

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal harbours as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—Saint John, the Harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours, as substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the Department.

Each substation is in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer, except when otherwise provided by the department.

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local customs officer is, *ex officio*, the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations.

The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

### QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera (Asiatic),
- (b) Plague,
- (c) Smallpox,
- (d) Typhus fever,
- (e) Yellow fever.

### MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons sick with minor infectious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

The following tabulation indicates the number of vessels and personnel inspected at the organized quarantine stations during the fiscal year 1930-31:—

#### VESSELS AND PERSONNEL INSPECTED

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Total personnel inspected
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.....	847	4,739	19,825	26,796	39,122	90,819	106	181,407
Halifax, N.S.....	587	3,166	12,249	19,024	42,473	77,092	78	154,082
St. John, N.B.....	293	2,701	Nil	1,517	6,779	20,855	53	31,905
William Head, B.C....	895	4,981	2,933	252	14,769	60,822	25	83,782
Totals.....	2,622	15,587	35,007	47,589	103,143	249,588	262	451,176

No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the year on vessels which came up the St. Lawrence river. Minor infectious diseases were, as usual, disembarked at the port of Quebec and cared for in the Immigration Hospital (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

Neither were there any cases of quarantinable disease at the ports of Halifax and Saint John during the year; a few cases of minor infectious diseases only. At the port of Halifax, these were treated in the Immigration Hospital at Rockhead, as is now the established practice (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

At William Head, B.C., the quarantine station guarding Pacific coast ports, the sick taken by the quarantine officer from arriving vessels were restricted to the minor infectious diseases class.



The following tables show the distribution of sick, contacts, and persons accompanying the sick, in the quarantine hospitals at Saint John and William Head respectively:—

CASES TREATED IN QUARANTINE HOSPITAL AT PARTRIDGE ISLAND,  
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Diagnosis	Sick cases treated	Number of hospital days	Contacts detained	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Chickenpox.....	8	92	14	122	22	214
Erysipelas.....	1	10			1	10
Measles.....	14	400	27	480	41	880
Mumps.....	3	15	3	3	6	18
Scarlet fever.....	3	117	5	153	8	270
Whooping cough.....	1	18	7	42	8	60
Totals.....	30	652	56	800	86	1,452

CASES TREATED IN QUARANTINE HOSPITAL AT WILLIAM HEAD, B.C.

Diagnosis	Sick cases treated	Number of hospital days	Contacts detained	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Cerebro-spinal meningitis...	*1	1	4	72	5	73
Measles.....	2	36	1	18	3	54
Totals.....	3	37	5	90	8	127

\* Terminated fatally.

FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. When, however, upon inspection, ships are found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, fumigation may be waived and deratization exemption certificates issued.

Facilities for the deratization of ships now exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Esquimalt, William Head, Chemainus, Nanaimo, Comox and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The cyanide fumigant in general use at Canadian ports is the German preparation known as "Zyklon B". This has been found to be a highly efficient fumigant, and contains a tear gas which warns people of its approach. Where the use of cyanide is not practicable, the fumigation is carried out with sulphur dioxide.

The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports:—

Port	Vessels fumigated with		Deratization certificates issued	Dead rats recovered	Deratization exemption certificates issued
	Cyanide	Sulphur			
Halifax, N.S.	38		38	101	8
North Sydney, N.S.		4	4		
St. John, N.B.	8		8	59	17
Sorel, P.Q.	1		1		
Port Alfred, P.Q.		1	1	25	
Three Rivers, P.Q.		1	1		1
Quebec, P.Q.		3	3	1	1
Montreal, P.Q.	54		54		26
Kingston, Ont.	*6		6	21	24
Vancouver, B.C.	102	19	121	689	24
Victoria, B.C.	18		18	57	2
Prince Rupert, B.C.		3	3		
Totals	227	31	258	953	79

\* Fumigated by Montreal staff.

## REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service: Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. W. Aylen.*

"During the season of 1930, there were 1,535 vessels inward bound that called at Father Point for pilots, for which your medical officers had to be on board the C.G.S. *Jalobert* or the launch *A. Martin*. Of these, only 847 required pratique, being 70 fewer than last season and the second smallest number cleared in the last eight years. There were practically no "tramp" steamers coming up the St. Lawrence during the season, owing to the grain situation.

"Of the vessels cleared, 205 were passenger vessels (24 per cent of vessels cleared), two more than last year. The number of passengers carried, especially third class, was considerably less than last year. Infectious, contagious or other diseases were reported or discovered on 93 vessels, on as many voyages. These included all the minor infectious diseases and cases of pyrexia, where the disease could not be definitely diagnosed at the time of inspection. Other non-infectious cases were also noted and reported to the Chief Medical Immigration Officer at Quebec. All these cases, 196 in number, with contacts and those accompanying, were cared for at the Immigration Hospital at Quebec.

"On May 17, the ss. *Albertic* wirelessed she had 'a smallpox contact' on board. After going into the situation carefully it was arranged with Dr. Laurin, Chief Medical Immigration Officer at Quebec, to isolate this passenger at the Immigration Hospital at that port. A full history of this case and treatment was sent to the department on May 19.

"On May 23, the ss. *Montclare* arrived with an epidemic of measles on board.

"On July 14, the ss. *Elias G. Culucundis* arrived from the west coast of Africa, having had an epidemic of malaria on board during the voyage. Several of the patients were suffering from enlarged glands and as the district in Africa from which the vessel had sailed was notified as 'plague infected,' this vessel was taken to Gross Isle where Dr. Mayrand, the Department's specialist, was called in consultation.

"The diagnosis of malaria was sustained and the vessel allowed to proceed to her destination. The vessel's water tanks were ordered to be cleaned and disinfected at Montreal, which was done under the supervision of your medical officer there.

"On August 2, the ss. *Megantic* arrived with 'a smallpox contact' on board. This was a very similar case to that on the ss. *Albertic* on May 17, and was treated in a similar manner.

"On August 7, the ss. *Montrose* reported a case of varicella on board. After consultation here we decided it was a 'border line' case and the question of modified smallpox arose. According to instructions, I took the vessel to Grosse Isle where Dr. Mayrand met me in consultation. After a careful examination he decided it was varicella and it was treated as such. Further observation of the case proved this diagnosis was correct.

"All these particular cases were subjects of special reports to the department at the time.

"On five occasions, steamers reported passengers from infected areas, on board, who refused to be vaccinated. On three occasions they submitted to vaccination by your officers here. On two others, they persisted in their refusal and were taken to the Immigration Hospital, Quebec, where they were isolated and kept until their period of observation was completed.

"Deaths were reported on six vessels, as follows:—*Laurentic*, haemorrhage; *Acquitas*, accidental; *Canadian Conqueror*, cause unknown; *Trevaylor*, accidental; *Montclare*, pulmonary haemorrhage; *Empress of Australia*, heart disease.

"Permission to land at Father Point from incoming steamers was granted to passengers by the Departments of National Revenue and Immigration on seven occasions.

"I attach a complete list of vessels ordered fumigated for the destruction of rats. The list shows how they were disposed of at the various inland ports. Besides those ordered fumigated, there were twenty-five fumigated at Montreal, at the request of their agents.

"The vessels requiring fumigation were slightly in excess of last year, but still few in number. Only fifty-six were ordered fumigated at Montreal, five at Quebec, three at Three Rivers, one at Port Alfred, and one at Sorel. This last steamer was fumigated by the Montreal staff.

"Six vessels arrived here that had sailed from or called at plague infected ports. Four others had called at plague infected ports at some time since their last fumigation. Forty of the vessels ordered fumigated were done and twenty-six were granted exemption certificates for one reason or another.

"At the Quebec substation, everything is in good order and ready when any work requires to be done. The Immigration Department have given us a convenient room in their building and I have seen that it is always kept as clean and neat as possible.

"I paid monthly visits to Grosse Isle station and have to report that the staff there have kept the hospital, detention and disinfecting buildings clean and ready for use at a short notice. Several repairs and improvements have been carried out which were needed, and help to improve the service. Particularly to be noted are the repairs to the western wharf, the completion of the dressing and waiting rooms at the disinfecting building, and the repairs to the hospital. Many other minor works, such as the demolition of the old third class buildings and the painting, etc., of the others, have improved the appearance of the station, as well as helping to preserve those which are still maintained."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. A. Chisholm.*

"During the year there have been no cases of the major quarantinable diseases reported by ships' surgeons nor discovered on inspection among the ships entering this port. There have been several instances when ships have entered with cases of the minor communicable diseases such as measles, chickenpox,



diphtheria, mumps, and pyrexia of unexplained origin, these latter being cared for at the detention hospital at Rockhead, under the care of Dr. Gouthro, the Immigration Medical Officer. It has not been found necessary to open up the hospital or disinfecting plant on Lawlor's Island.

"The only serious tax brought on the Quarantine and Immigration Medical Services in this respect, was when the ss. *Koscuiszko* arrived from Danzig on the night of May 17 with 516 passengers, among whom were something over 100 children, all Poles, going to Western Canada. Among these latter were 13 frank cases of measles, 28 other children with a definite rise of temperature, and 87 other members of these families as contacts, all of whom had to be transported to the hospital at Rockhead during the night. Some considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary nursing and domestic staff on such short notice, during a week-end, but by the strenuous exertions of the staffs of the Immigration and Quarantine Services the transfer was effected and the necessary treatment and care carried out. I should like to mention here the harmonious manner in which the two staffs are co-operating for efficient service at this port.

"A few weeks later the ss. *Roussillon*, a French liner, brought in another batch of seven cases of measles and thirteen contacts from the same port of Danzig. It was reported that these people had been assembled in a concentration camp before embarking.

"In addition to the above-mentioned measles on these two ships, a total of sixteen other cases were culled from different ships during the year. There were also discovered on other ships, four cases of chickenpox with eleven contacts; one case of diphtheria, a member of a crew; one case of mumps. Twenty-nine other persons with pyrexia of doubtful origin and 36 contacts were detained for various periods, it being the constant endeavour of the Service to let nothing through that might later develop communicable disease.

"The total number of ships inspected at quarantine during the year was 587. Of these, sixty-three were examined at night time, the majority of these latter being mail ships just calling at the port or large cargo boats calling for part cargo on their return voyage to Europe. These 587 ships contained crews totalling 77,092 and passengers totalling 76,990, being 3,166 first class, 12,249 second class, 19,024 tourist third, and 42,473 third class, as well as 78 others composed of distressed seamen, stowaways, etc.

There were thirteen deaths and two births reported as having occurred en voyage. The causes of deaths were classified as follows: Heart disease, three; angina pectoris, one; cerebral haemorrhage, two; pneumonia, one; embolism, one; abdominal tumor, one; accidentally killed (fell from mast to iron deck during storm), one; suicide by cutting throat, one; lost overboard, one; and buried at sea without diagnosis being made, one, no surgeon being available for report.

"Ships to the number of thirty-eight were fumigated with Zyklon-B during the year. Zyklon-B has been in use during the past four years. On eight of these vessels ninety-nine dead rats were recovered after fumigation, numbers varying from three on one ship to thirty-four on another. On four of the fumigated ships thirty-four dead mice were found. It has been our experience here that mice and rats are not usually found on the same ships.

"Quarterly inspections of the heating and disinfecting plant have been regularly carried out during the year. During these testing and trials, steam is gotten up in the boilers, disinfecting chambers worked out, hot water turned into the shower baths and the place heated through steam radiators. After each test during the winter months it is necessary to disconnect the shower baths and disinfecting plant so as to drain off all water to prevent freezing and bursting from frost.



"The hospital is kept heated all winter to keep the place in instant readiness, as well as to protect the plumbing from frost. The water tank holding the water supply for the Island has likewise to be kept protected from frost by heating.

"In addition to carrying out these routine duties of caring for the plant and hauling coal and supplies, the two caretakers on the Island are kept employed in building roads, ditching and draining, and also cutting and underbrushing the woods which cover the greater part of the Island. This is very necessary in order to keep down the fire hazard. This latter procedure also provides sufficient wood for the various fires in the buildings on the Island.

"During the year some trouble has been experienced in preventing various sand and gravel merchants from digging sand and gravel from the bar that makes out from the western side of the Island and which is a very useful natural protection to the wharf and plant and foreshore of the island. This bar is gradually disappearing, and should it do so, it will be necessary to replace it with a breakwater to protect the wharf and disinfecting plant on the island. This trespassing upon quarantine station property is a breach of section 4 of the Quarantine Regulations, and the matter of apprehending offenders is now being looked after by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

*William Head, Victoria, B.C.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. C. P. Brown.*

"The following report is respectfully submitted as covering the work carried on at this station and coming under the supervision of your officers here during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931. For convenience, the work has been tabulated under the headings of the various divisions—boarding, hospital and detention, laboratory, lazaretto, and fumigation.

"*Boarding Division.*—There has been a decrease in the work of this division during the year—57 fewer vessels, 2,458 fewer crew, and 3,311 fewer passengers than last year. Beyond this, the only item varying sufficiently to appear worthy of note is in the distribution of traffic. Traffic originating in European ports and coming via the Panama Canal has increased 24 per cent of itself, or 8.2 per cent of total traffic, while that from the Orient has decreased 30 per cent of itself, or 10.3 per cent of total traffic. The duplicate pratique is responsible for about half of this, but allowing for it, there is still a net decrease of 18 per cent.

"There were two vessels quarantined during the year. The *Protesilaus* was delayed six hours and forty minutes, as it was necessary to conduct a partial post mortem on the patient, a Chinese fireman, who died soon after admission to hospital. This was to determine the causative agent for the meningitis. It was found to be the epidemic meningitis type. Four positive carriers were found among the Chinese crew. These were detained until the vessel finally sailed outward bound. They were then placed on board for return to China.

"The *Empress of Asia* arrived on the thirteenth day following the landing of a case of smallpox at Kobe. The usual vaccination inspection of all on board and re-vaccinations were made. This gave an opportunity to illustrate what should have been done on board to meet the emergency. Advice was given and action taken by the shipping company.

"Aside from a short outbreak of rat plague at Osaka early in the year, there have been no outstanding epidemics of quarantinable disease. Still, the fact that 63 per cent of vessels have brought bills of health showing the presence of major quarantinable disease shows that the threat has been present in a very real manner all year. There were also 186 vessels ordered inspection for fumigation purposes this year, as compared with 94 last year.

*"Hospital and Detention Division.*—This division had comparatively little work to do this year, chiefly the four meningitis carriers.

*"Laboratory Division.*—The routine work associated with the Lazaretto was carried out. In addition, cultures for meningococcus were made. These were taken to the Jubilee Hospital laboratory in Victoria under Dr. Walker's care.

*"Lazaretto.*—There were no admissions or discharges during the year. One patient is awaiting return to China. The buildings were painted, largely by the patients, and the grounds kept in a neat manner with their help.

*"Fumigation.*—Inspection and fumigation has been carried on as usual. Sulphur as a method is only used now for large passenger vessels with Oriental crews, at Vancouver and at Prince Rupert, and other small ports where there are not enough vessels fumigated to warrant the use of cyanide. During the year, three of the large passenger vessels were quite successfully fumigated once each with the Zyklon-B preparation of cyanide. Although the routine fumigation orders increased, there were only five vessels ordered fumigation as from infected ports, in contrast with eleven last year. Harbour masters were warned of the approach of these vessels, so they were watched until fumigated."

## LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS IN CANADA

In view of inquiries received in the department from time to time as to the existence of leprosy in this country, the following brief history is submitted:—

The first known cases of leprosy in Canada were discovered in the county of Gloucester, New Brunswick, in the year 1815. Undoubtedly, these were only recognized as such after the disease had claimed many victims. Sixteen years later as many as thirty persons were found to be victims of the disease.

Several stories are extant as to how leprosy originated in this country. One is that two sailors from the *Levant*, after touching at Quebec, landed from a schooner at Caraquet, N.B., from whence they walked to Tracadie. There they received hospitality from a French family named Benoit. These two sailors are reported to have exhibited several ulcers on their bodies. Within the few years immediately following, certain members of the Benoit family were found to be suffering from leprosy, which is supposed to have constituted the focus from which the disease spread to the neighbouring population. Another story is that a Scotsman who had served in the British army in India brought leprosy to Nova Scotia. Yet another story is that leprosy was introduced into Louisiana by French families who settled in that part of America following their expulsion by the British from the Maritime Provinces. Assuming that this statement is authentic, it would be reasonable to infer that leprosy existed in the Maritime Provinces years previous to 1815 and might have been imported there by French settlers from St. Malo where the disease was known to exist at the time.

### LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Langis*

In the year 1844 the population of the province of New Brunswick became so much alarmed at the spread of the disease that they prevailed upon the provincial government to erect at Tracadie in that province what was the first government-operated leprosarium on this continent, and where in a short time

as many as 27 lepers were segregated. From the incomplete information available regarding the evolution of this institution and the manner in which it responded to the needs of the time, it may be concluded that it cared for not fewer than 150 lepers, while as many more undiscovered cases may have died of the disease outside the institution.

In the year 1868 several nursing sisters came to the lazaretto from the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, these sisters of mercy being known as Les Religieuses de l'Hotel Dieu de St. Joseph de Tracadie. The nursing of the lepers has been carried on by this same order since that time.

The fact that during the sixty years these sisters have been tending the leper patients not one has ever contracted the disease, and that no secondary cases have been known to occur in the other districts throughout Canada from which individual leper cases have been removed, and where in some instances it is now known that such individual lepers had the disease for years prior to admission to the lazaretto, during which time they mixed freely with their families and with their fellowmen, is strong evidence in support of the opinion of modern medical science that of the infectious diseases, leprosy is one of the least communicable.

As the years went by, applications from other provinces began to come in for the admission to the Tracadie institution of lepers of foreign origin. This development formed the basis of an appeal from the provincial authorities of New Brunswick to the federal Government to take over the maintenance and administration of the lazaretto, which was consummated in the year 1880.

In the year 1896, the old buildings having been found inadequate, new buildings were erected, making the institution one of the most modern and up-to-date of its kind. A full time medical officer is in charge.

In 1906 what is known as the Leprosy Act (R.S. 1927, c. 136) was enacted by the Federal Government, providing for the compulsory segregation of lepers when such a request is received from the local authorities where the disease is found to exist. The leper stations in Canada are to-day administered under this legislation.

At the close of the fiscal year 1930-31, there were ten patients in this institution—six males and four females. During the twelve months' period covered one death occurred, and there was one new admission, thus leaving the number of patients the same as last year. Four of the patients show clinical signs of active leprosy; the other six are considered to be arrested cases.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P.D.....	44	M	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B.T.....	80	F	October, 1914.....	French Acadian.....	Portage River, N.B.
A.D.....	32	F	July, 1918.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
J.D.....	69	M	April, 1919.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
V. de L.....	31	F	January, 1921.....	French and Scotch descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
K.S.J.....	48	M	October, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Montreal, P.Q.
J.P.....	37	F	November, 1926.....	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
E.D.....	38	M	December, 1929.....	Russian Doukhobor.....	Verigin, Sask.
N.P.....	26	M	February, 1930.....	Russian Doukhobor.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
G.A.L.....	35	M	August, 1930.....	British.....	Montreal, P.Q.

As regards the arrested cases, these patients are so marred as a consequence of the disease that they could not possibly resume their places in the community.



## LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. C. P. Brown*

In 1906, following the coming into force of the Leprosy Act, the D'Arcy Island lazaretto in British Columbia, which had been operated for some time previously by the provincial government, was also taken over by the Federal authorities. Previous to 1917, however, this lazaretto was used solely as a depot for the detention of lepers from oriental countries, until arrangements could be made for their deportation. Under the present immigration law, it is no longer possible to deport such persons if they have been in Canada more than five years.

In the year 1923, the British Columbia lazaretto was transferred from D'Arcy Island to Bentinck Island, adjacent to the William Head quarantine station. The lepers are under the medical supervision of the officer in charge of the quarantine station, who visits the island two or three times a week, or as needed.

The lepers, in accordance with modern practice, are housed in cottages, each leper with his own room and outfit. When able, the patients do light work, attend their quarters, do their own cooking, cut their own wood, cultivate gardens, and keep chickens. There are two male caretakers and a trained female nurse, the wife of one of the caretakers, in charge on the island.

At the close of the fiscal year 1930-31, there were nine patients in this institution, all males, the same number as last year. There were no new admissions. Dr. Brown reports that medicinal treatment was carried on along approved lines. The condition of two of the cases shows some improvement as indicated below; the condition of the remaining seven is such that a cure of the disease cannot be expected.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
F.H.....	45	August, 1916.....	Chinese.....	Victoria, B.C.
C.K.W.....	46	October, 1918.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.
L.A.....	34	November, 1918.....	Chinese.....	Victoria, B.C.
L.B.....	39	December, 1921.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.
C.K.....	51	March, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Saanich, B.C.
W.K.D.....	46	October, 1925.....	Chinese.....	Nanaimo, B.C.
W.H.F.....	29	October, 1927.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.
C.W.....	44	August, 1928.....	Chinese.....	Nanaimo, B.C.
L.C.....	83	March, 1929.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.

These patients are classified by Dr. Brown as follows:—

Retrogressing slowly.....	3
Without change.....	4
Improving.....	2

During the eleven years that the Department of National Health has been in existence, it has been one of its functions, under the Quarantine Division, to look after the two leper stations.

In view of the fact that no leper case has been discovered in Gloucester county, New Brunswick, since April, 1919, twelve years ago, it is reasonable to assume that the disease has now become virtually extinct among the native population where it had its source. If this assumption be justified, then any new admissions to the two leper stations from now on will largely if not entirely consist of immigrants settled in the various provinces from oriental or tropical countries, who, prior to discovery, have resided in Canada long enough to have obtained Canadian domicile within the meaning of the Immigration Act.



Section 3 of the Dominion of Canada Quarantine Regulations reads as follows:—

"It is the duty of every quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew. In the event of any case of such disease being found, the person affected shall not be allowed to enter Canada, but shall be detained at Quarantine at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same vessel when next outward, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she shall be deported by the Government at the expense of the owners of the vessel."

This provision is designed to protect Canada, so far as humanly possible, from the admission of any person suffering from leprosy on arrival in this country.

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Section 3 of the Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following "prohibited classes":—

### *Mentally Defective Persons.*

Subsection (a) of section 3 prohibits the landing in Canada of "Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously."

### *Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases.*

Subsection (b) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes "Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment."

### *Physically Defective Persons.*

Subsection (c) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes, "Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an Immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge."

### *Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority.*

Subsection (k) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority."

### *Chronic Alcoholism.*

Subsection (l) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons with chronic alcoholism."

### *Minor Mental or Physical Defects.*

Subsection (m) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of "persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living."

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICES OVERSEAS

Continuing the policy adopted in the autumn of 1927, prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and the countries of Europe were required to undergo medical examination before obtaining permission to come forward. These examinations were conducted by Canadian doctors employed by the department; augmented, in the British Isles and Irish Free State, by local doctors selected from an official roster.

At the close of the fiscal year, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers were in operation at the following points:—

*British Isles*

England:	Wales:
London	Cardiff
Liverpool	Northern Ireland:
Newcastle	Belfast
Scotland:	Irish Free State:
Glasgow	Cork and Cobh.

*Continent of Europe*

France:	Germany:
Paris	Harburg (covering Bremen)
Belgium:	
Antwerp (covering also Rotterdam, Holland)	

During the period covered the department closed its offices in Danzig and Rotterdam, concurrently with similar action on the part of the Department of Immigration. Prospective immigrants from Poland are now examined at Paris, Antwerp, or Hamburg, and the city of Rotterdam, Holland, is covered by the Antwerp medical staff.

As regards those immigrants coming direct to Canada from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, there being neither Canadian immigration agents nor Canadian medical officers stationed in these countries, all prospective settlers arriving therefrom are subjected on arrival at Canadian ports to the same thorough medical examination as is required in the British Isles and at European ports.

Medical officers of the Immigration Medical Service, Department of Pensions and National Health, act merely in an advisory capacity to the Department of Immigration. It is their work to determine the mental and physical condition of the prospective immigrants presented to them, and to "certify" those who in their opinion are subject to rejection under section 3 of the Immigration Act. Decision as to the acceptance or rejection of those medically "certified" rests with the Department of Immigration. In this connection it will be noted from section 3 (c) quoted herein, that intending immigrants who are physically defective may be allowed admission to Canada, notwithstanding their disabilities, if they are "not liable to become a public charge".

A comparison of the tables below indicates a falling off of approximately 60 per cent of examinations during the fiscal year under review from those of the preceding year, following the Government's policy of restricted immigration.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED IN BRITISH ISLES AND ON CONTINENT OF EUROPE, PRIOR TO EMBARKATION

	British			Continental	Monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
1929-30					
April.....	12,042	1,772	13,814	9,221	23,035
May.....	10,465	1,278	11,743	7,437	19,180
June.....	6,083	1,318	7,401	5,900	13,301
July.....	4,703	1,115	5,818	5,838	11,656
August.....	4,289	1,007	5,296	3,685	8,981
September.....	2,727	890	3,617	2,873	6,490
October.....	3,021	649	3,670	2,550	6,220
November.....	2,093	379	2,472	2,074	4,546
December.....	1,736	401	2,137	1,647	3,784
January.....	2,555	958	3,513	1,633	5,146
February.....	3,863	1,777	5,640	3,045	8,685
March.....	4,526	2,333	6,859	10,762	17,621
Totals.....	58,103	13,877	71,980	56,665	128,645

	British			Continental	Monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
1930-31					
April.....	3,457	1,902	5,359	7,263	12,622
May.....	3,069	1,653	4,722	5,932	10,654
June.....	2,250	877	3,127	3,873	7,000
July.....	1,803	751	2,554	2,996	5,550
August.....	1,465	570	2,035	1,734	3,769
September.....	1,073	368	1,441	1,733	3,174
October.....	864	268	1,132	1,099	2,231
November.....	424	175	599	643	1,242
December.....	256	144	400	518	918
January.....	528	144	672	357	1,029
February.....	738	427	1,165	231	1,396
March.....	961	538	1,499	439	1,938
Totals.....	16,888	7,817	24,705	26,818	51,523

Of the above total of 51,523 persons medically examined before embarkation, 3,488 were certified as "prohibited" under the groups set forth in the following table:—

## PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	Totals
	Examined by Canadian medical officers	Examined by British roster doctors	Examined by Canadian medical officers	
Section 3 (a)— Mental diseases and defects.....	166	33	5	204
Section 3 (b)— Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	28	7	136	171
Section 3 (c)— Physical diseases and defects.....	1,688	505	320	2,513
Section 3 (k)— Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	85	6	.....	91
Section 3 (l)— Chronic alcoholism.....	3	.....	1	4
Section 3 (m)— Minor mental and physical defects.....	305	134	66	505
Totals.....	2,275	685	528	3,488

The following extract is from the annual report of Dr. H. B. Jeffs, chief medical officer of the Immigration Medical Service, London, England:—

“ I beg to submit my report on the work of the Overseas Immigration Medical Service during the fiscal year 1930-31.

“ During the first two months of the fiscal year we had on temporary duty on this side, Dr. Reid of the Immigration Medical Service in Canada and Dr. Couillard of the Quarantine Service in Canada. Drs. Archibald and Rolland were transferred to the Canadian Service during the year and Dr. Smith, who was in charge of our Rotterdam office, was retired, as it was found that the work handled in that office could be conveniently covered from the port of Antwerp.

“ Our office in Danzig was closed early in March, concurrently with that of the Department of Immigration, and instructions were received to transfer Dr. Douglas to Canada and Dr. Arpin to Antwerp.

“ At the end of the fiscal year we still had offices in London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Belfast, in the British Isles. On the Continent, with our Danzig office closed, we had officers stationed at Paris, Antwerp (covering Rotterdam), and Hamburg (covering Bremen).

“ The medical personnel consisted, in the British Isles, of fourteen permanent and one part-time medical officers and, on the Continent, of five permanent medical officers. The clerical staff totalled twenty permanent stenographers and clerks; one permanent, two temporary and two part-time stenographers having been released during the year.

“ During the fiscal year, 16,888 examinations were conducted in the British Isles by Canadian medical officers, who certified 2,260 or 13·38 per cent of those presented for examination. A total of 282, or 12·47 per cent of those certified came under the mandatory prohibitive clauses. On the Continent, 26,818 prospective emigrants were examined and 525, or 1·95 per cent were certified. Of those certified, 142, or 27·04 per cent, were under subsections (a), (b), or (k) of the Immigration Act.

“ In connection with examinations by British roster doctors during the fiscal year, twelve centres where examinations had been conducted were deleted as the result of deaths, resignations, or questions of policy; and three centres where examinations had formerly been conducted by roster doctors were transferred to our own medical officers.

“ During the year, the roster doctors examined 7,817 applicants. Of these, 683, or 8·72 per cent, were certified. Of those certified, 46, or 6·73 per cent, were classified under the mandatory subsections.

“ In examining these figures, it will be noted that almost exactly 3,000 more emigrants were examined on the Continent than in the British Isles and that the wastage owing to certifications was very much lower. The percentage of certifications under the mandatory subsections of the Immigration Act is much higher for our own medical officers than those for the roster doctors, probably accounted for by the fact that our own men may appreciate the requirements of the Immigration Act under subsections (a) and (k) more thoroughly than do the roster doctors.

“ The very high percentage of persons passed on the Continent is due to the fact that the physically defective cases are weeded out by the medical officers of the steamship companies before they are sent to the ports. Of the certifications at the port the majority were on account of trachoma.

“ With reference to this disease, trachoma, it is very pleasing to me to note that the period of observation, after a case has been marked as apparently cured, has been extended from three months to six months.



"As a result of the marked decrease in the numbers of emigrants being examined and proceeding to Canada, it can be appreciated readily that the necessity of curtailing the numbers and cost of the Overseas Immigration Medical Service during the latter part of the fiscal year assumes great importance and, while the cuts in the Service were not very appreciable at the end of March, it is expected that a very marked decrease will be noted in next year's reports.

"A considerable increase in the number of deportations during the past fiscal year is noted. This is no doubt due, in large measure, to the hard times prevalent in Canada and throughout the world. Of the total number of 840 shown as deported on medical grounds, it is noted that only 209 were adjudged to be suffering from conditions which existed prior to embarkation, representing about 25 per cent of those deported.

"During the fiscal year, we were able to send Drs. MacDermott, Leslie, Neelin, Turnbull, Cock and Henderson to Blaenau Festiniog to study pneumoconiosis with Dr. Morris. They received some very excellent clinical material to study, which should assist them materially in detecting the presence of silicosis in prospective emigrants among the mining communities.

"Drs. Arpin, Savoie, and Douglas were, with me, afforded the opportunity of further studying trachoma in Vienna. Dr. Arpin and I also had the opportunity of comparing the school at Vienna with the school at Budapest.

"In conclusion, I beg to again bring to your attention the great assistance I have received from the medical and clerical staffs during the fiscal year and, also the fact that I have noted with pleasure that, practically all the medical officers during the slackness of the past fiscal year have served every opportunity within their grasp to take lectures and attend hospitals, with the object of improving their ability to do the work required by our service."

#### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Those immigrants whose documents indicate that they have passed medical examination overseas are not required to undergo a further medical examination on arrival except when symptoms are apparent indicative of pathological conditions. All immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation, are subjected to a medical examination on this side.

The following figures, supplied by the Department of Immigration, show the monthly arrivals at Canadian ocean ports:—

#### IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

Fiscal Year 1930-31	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	North Sydney	Montreal	Van- couver	Victoria	Monthly Totals
April.....	3,827	7,685	4,515	56	7	158	30	16,278
May.....	9,823	3,584	40	98	60	166	46	13,817
June.....	6,715	2,827	44	53	66	105	23	9,833
July.....	4,013	1,436	44	82	32	95	25	5,727
August.....	4,437	1,615	23	43	51	46	16	6,231
September.....	2,564	1,076	10	62	31	59	10	3,812
October.....	1,820	457	1	54	20	47	31	2,430
November.....	1,076	660	65	48	10	34	15	1,908
December.....	8	608	283	30	5	34	5	973
January.....	16	242	150	38	1	14	10	471
February.....	6	291	165	7	1	39	9	518
March.....	15	405	474	16	2	48	17	977
Port Totals...	34,320	20,886	5,814	587	286	845	237	62,975

The following table shows the number of persons who, on arrival at Canadian ocean ports of entry, were medically certified as "prohibited":—

Ocean ports	Insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, etc.	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease	Physically defective—liable to become a public charge	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	Minor physical defects—affecting ability to earn a living	Totals
	Section 3 (a)	Section 3 (b)	Section 3 (c)	Section 3 (k)	Section 3 (m)	
Quebec.....	8	5	26	5	1	45
Halifax.....	2	1	28		1	32
Saint John.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Montreal.....		2	5			7
North Sydney.....	1	1	4			6
Vancouver.....		2	2			4
Victoria.....		1	1			2
Totals.....	12	13	67	6	3	101

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	North Sydney	Vancouver	Victoria	Totals
Section 3 (a)—								
Epilepsy.....	1	1						2
Feeble-minded.....	1				1			2
Idiocy.....								1
Imbecility.....	1							1
Insanity.....	3	1						4
Previous insanity.....	2		1					3
Section 3 (b)—								
Gonorrhœa.....	2			2				4
Ringworm.....								1
Sycoosis barbae.....							1	1
Syphilis.....								1
Trachoma.....	1		1			2		4
Tuberculosis.....	2	1			1			4
Section 3 (c)—								
Absence of members.....	2	2			1	1		6
Amnesia.....	1							1
Blood vessels, defects of.....	3	5						8
Cervicitis.....		1						1
Deafness.....				1				1
Debility.....	1		1					2
Deformities.....	2	2		1	3			8
Diabetes.....	1							1
Ear, diseases of.....	2							2
Epileptiform seizures.....		1						1
Gangrene.....	1							1
Goitre.....		1						1
Heart conditions.....	2							2
Hernia.....	1	2		2				5
Loss of power of members.....	1	4						5
Neurasthenia.....	2	1						3
New growths.....	1	1						2
Paralysis agitans.....						1		1
Poor physique.....		1						1
Pregnancy (unmarried).....	1	2						3
Psoriasis.....	1							1
Senility.....		3						3
Vision, defects of.....	4	2		1			1	8
Section 3 (k)—								
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	5		1					6
Section 3 (m)—								
Loss of power of members.....	1	1	1					3
Totals.....	45	32	5	7	6	4	2	101

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. For this service the respective steamship companies are charged at the following per diem rates:—

Sick, adults and children, bed cases	\$3 00
Persons accompanying sick, including contacts of infectious diseases, etc.	Adults..... 2 00
	Children under 10 years..... 1 00
	" " 2 "..... Free

The following table indicates the reasons for detention at the respective ports. It includes the cases detained for medical observation, also the minor infectious diseases—measles, chicken-pox, etc., treated at the Immigration Hospital, Quebec, and the Rockhead Immigration Hospital, Halifax. At the port of Saint John, minor infectious diseases are treated at the Quarantine Hospital on Partridge Island and are therefore reported under the Quarantine Service.

## MEDICAL DETENTIONS

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	Saint John	Totals
Abscesses.....	5	3		8
Adenitis.....	1	2	3	6
Amputations.....	2			2
Appendicitis.....	1	1	1	3
Asthenia.....	2			2
Bilious attacks.....	1			1
Blepharitis.....	1	1		2
Boils.....		2		2
Bronchitis.....	16	3	1	20
Broncho-pneumonia.....	4	1	1	6
Burns.....		1		1
Carbuncles.....		2		2
Cardio-renal disease.....	1			1
Catharral jaundice.....	2			2
Cellulitis.....	1	1	1	3
Chickenpox.....		8		8
Childbirth.....	1	1	3	5
Colds, acute.....	11			11
Colitis.....		1		1
Concussion of brain.....	2			2
Conjunctivitis.....	5	6	5	16
Constipation, acute.....	25			25
Contusions.....	2	4	1	7
Corneal ulcers.....	3	1		4
Coryza.....			1	1
Dermatitis.....	1	1	1	3
Diphtheria.....	1			1
Dislocations.....	2	2		4
Eczema.....	2	2		4
Enteritis.....	1			1
Erythema.....		1		1
Folliculitis.....	1			1
Fractures.....	8		1	9
Furunculosis.....	3	2	1	6
Gastritis.....	5			5
Gastro-intestinal-intoxication.....		1		1
German measles.....	2			2
Herpes.....	3			3
Impetigo.....	5	2	1	8
Infected members.....		3	2	5
Influenza.....	29	3	2	34
Intestinal obstruction.....	1			1
Intestinal toxemia.....	1			1
Jaundice.....		1		1
Laryngitis.....		1		1
Measles.....	47	81		128
Meningitis, tubercular.....	1			1
Miscarriage.....	1	1		2
Mumps.....	6			6
Myositis, chronic.....	1			1

MEDICAL DETENTIONS—*Concluded*

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	Saint John	Totals
Observation—				
Chickenpox contacts.....	1	5		6
Diphtheria contacts.....	6			6
General.....	4	3		7
German measles contacts.....	7			7
Heart.....		1		1
Measles contacts.....	16	71		87
Mental.....	3		1	4
Mumps contacts.....	1			1
Pyrexia.....	14	4		18
Scarlet fever contacts.....	1	3		4
Skin.....		1		1
Smallpox contacts.....	1			1
Throat.....	4			4
Orchitis.....		2		2
Osteo myelitis.....		1		1
Otitis media.....	5			5
Paronychia.....			1	1
Pharyngitis.....	5			5
Pneumonia.....	5	3	1	9
Rheumatic fever.....			1	1
Ringworm.....	1		2	3
Scabies.....		2		2
Scalds.....	1			1
Scarlet fever.....	9	3		12
Seasickness.....		12	1	13
Septic members.....	4	1		5
Sprains.....	4			4
Stye.....	1			1
Tonsilitis.....	29	2	2	33
Trachoma, cicatrized.....	3			3
Ulcers.....		1		1
Uterine haemorrhage.....		1		1
Vaccination.....	1			1
Vaccination, refusal of.....	4			4
Varicella.....	8			8
Varicose veins.....	1			1
Vincent's angina.....	1			1
Vision defects, correctable.....		10		10
Vomiting.....		1		1
Wounds.....	7			7
Totals.....	354	266	34	654

Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" of entry under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

## CASES RECORDED AS HAVING MINOR DEFECTS

Quebec.. . . . .	36
Halifax.. . . . .	43
	<hr/>
	79

## DEPORTATIONS FROM CANADA AFTER ADMISSION, ON ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS

During the fiscal year, a total of 840 persons were deported from Canada by the Department of Immigration on account of becoming public charges due to mental or physical defects which either existed prior to their admission to this country or developed within five years of their arrival, the time necessary to acquire Canadian domicile. With a view to checking up the thoroughness



of the medical examinations overseas previous to embarkation, before these people are deported from Canada they are detained at Montreal for a competent examination by a medical officer of the department for the purpose of ascertaining, so far as possible, if the medical condition on which their deportation is based pre-existed their entry to Canada, also if it is sufficient to justify return to their home country. From this double checking it is apparent that the majority of these deportees were physically fit to carry on when they were admitted to Canada, but developed various disabilities subsequent to their arrival. In a number of cases the disability was so slight as to indicate that had these immigrants found conditions in Canada to their liking it would have been possible for them to earn their living in the general labour market.

The following statement summarizes the results of our Montreal medical officer's examination of these deportees:—

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED DURING  
FISCAL YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED MENTAL OR PHYSICAL  
DEFECTS

Grounds of Deportation by Immigration Department	Number deported	Condition probably developed in Canada	Condition likely existed prior to entry	Adjusted fit to earn their living in Canada
<b>Cancer (7)—</b>				
Bone.....	1	1		
Carotid tumor.....	1		1	
Pancreas.....	1	1		
Stomach.....	3	2	1	
Uterus.....	1	1		
<b>Cardio vascular (8)—</b>				
Anaemia.....	2	1	1	
Heart block.....	1	1		
Haemorrhage.....	1			1
Hypertension.....	4	1		2
Myocarditis.....	11	3	5	3
Valvular disease of heart.....	22	9	11	2
Varicose veins.....	7	2	3	2
<b>Diabetes (3).....</b>	3	2	1	
<b>Gastro-intestinal (26)—</b>				
Appendicitis.....	3	1		2
Colitis.....	1		1	
Duodenal ulcer.....	2	2		
Gastric ulcer.....	5	2		1
Gastritis.....	6	1	1	4
Hernia.....	6	3	3	0
Intestinal obstruction.....	2		1	1
Prolapse of rectum.....	1		1	
<b>Genito-urinary (36)—</b>				
Cystitis.....	1		1	
Nephritis.....	10	5	2	3
Nocturnal enuresis.....	2		2	
Renal calculi.....	2	1		1
Venereal disease, gonorrhoea.....	6	3		2
Venereal disease, syphilis.....	15	9	5	1
<b>Goitre (7).....</b>	7	5	2	
<b>Insanity (237)—</b>				
Insane.....	220	219		1
Insane (U.S. cases).....	15	15		
Attempted suicide.....	2	2		
<b>Liver and gall bladder (5)—</b>				
Gall bladder disease.....	3	3		
Catarrhal jaundice.....	1	1		
Hepatic congestion.....	1	1		
<b>Malaria (2).....</b>	2		2	

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED DURING  
FISCAL YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED MENTAL OR PHYSICAL  
DEFECTS—Continued

Grounds of deportation by Immigration Department	Number deported	Condition probably developed in Canada	Condition likely existed prior to entry	Adjudged fit to earn their living in Canada
<b>Mental (57)—</b>				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	14	2	6	6
Feeble-minded.....	37		18	19
Imbecility.....	2		2	
Mentally defective.....	4		2	2
<b>Nervous system (59)—</b>				
Alcoholism.....	1			1
Chorea.....	1	1		
Convulsions.....	1	1		
Epilepsy.....	35	6	29	
Neurasthenia.....	10	1	7	2
Neurosis.....	5		3	2
Parkinson's syndrome.....	1	1		
Post encephalitis lethargica.....	3	1	2	
St. Vitus' dance.....	2	2		
<b>Paralysis (9)—</b>				
Chronic condition.....	1	1		
Paralysis.....	7	5	2	
Sclerosis.....	1		1	
<b>Physically defective (139)—</b>	92	34	28	30
Abscess of breasts.....	1			1
Amputation of arm.....	1	1		
Amputation of foot.....	1	1		
Amputation of leg.....	2	2		
Carious teeth.....	1			1
Deflection of septum.....	1			1
Deformity of spine.....	1		1	
Fracture of pelvis.....	1	1		
Fracture of spine.....	1	1		
Frostbite.....	2	2		
Gunshot wound, face.....	1		1	
Gunshot wound, legs.....	1			1
Gunshot wound, neck.....	1		1	
Gunshot wound, shoulder.....	1			1
Ill health.....	3	1		1
Injury to leg.....	1			
Lameness and muscular atrophy.....	1		1	
Osteomyelitis of jaw.....	1		1	
Post fracture.....	2	2		
Post operative.....	10	6		4
Prolapse of uterus.....	1		1	
Senility.....	1		1	
Sinusitis.....	1	1		
Sunstroke.....	1			1
Tonsillitis.....	1	1		
Tumor abscess.....	1	1		
Right arm.....	1		1	
Unfit to work.....	6	1	2	3
<b>Pregnancy (15)—</b>				
Pregnant.....	3	3		
Pregnant, unmarried.....	12	8	4	
<b>Respiratory disease (119)—</b>				
(a) Tuberculosis—				
Cervical adenitis.....	1			1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	80	56	22	2
Illness.....	1	1		
Lung trouble.....	1			1
T.B. adenitis.....	1		1	
T.B. bone.....	3	2	1	
T.B. enteritis.....	1	1		
T.B. hip.....	3	3		

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED DURING  
FISCAL YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED MENTAL OR PHYSICAL  
DEFECTS—*Concluded*

Grounds of Deportation by Immigration Department	Number deported	Condition probably developed in Canada	Condition likely existed prior to entry	Adjudged fit to earn their living in Canada
<b>Respiratory disease—<i>Concluded</i></b>				
(b) Other conditions—				
Anthraxosis.....	1		1	
Asthma.....	6	3	3	
Bronchitis.....	13	3	4	6
Empyema.....	3	3		
Pleurisy.....	5	5		
<b>Rheumatoid disease (39)—</b>				
Arthritis.....	32	15	2	15
Arthritis—Venereal disease, gonorrhoea.....	1			1
Lumbago.....	2			2
Myalgia.....	1			1
Sciatica.....	3			3
<b>Skin disease (4)—</b>				
Actinomycosis.....	1	1		
Dermatitis.....	1		1	
Eczema.....	1	1		
Scabies.....	1	1		
<b>Special senses (28)—</b>				
Atrophic rhinitis.....	1			1
Defective hearing.....	6	3	3	
Defective sight.....	3	1		2
Defective vision.....	9	2	4	3
Mastoid disease.....	4	2	2	
Otitis media.....	4	1	3	
Stenosis of lacrymal duct.....	1			1
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>143</b>

### LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

As in the past, the staff of the laboratory has carried out inspections of all Canadian plants licensed to manufacture biological products under the Regulations of the Foods and Drugs Act, R.S., 1927, and have found them satisfactory. One licensed American plant was also inspected and found to be in good order. Particular attention has been devoted to firms manufacturing vaccine virus, and it may be said that this material is being put out under quite satisfactory conditions.

In the Bacteriological Branch, 498 specimens have been examined, covering a wide variety of tests. Particular attention has been given to proprietary preparations of lactic acid bacilli, comprising Metchnikoff's *B. bulgaricus* and Moro's *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, and it was found that a very considerable number of preparations of these microorganisms put up in tablet and liquid forms and placed upon the market were found to be worthless, and they were excluded from the trade. Certain other preparations in a moist form were found to be quite active. Research upon problems connected with the virulence of the organism causing cerebrospinal meningitis has been accomplished, and publications in respect thereto have been made. Certain other papers and addresses by members of the staff have been prepared and presented during the past year before meetings of professional and scientific bodies.

Licences for trading in shellfish with the United States have been issued to numerous shippers in the Maritime Provinces upon the basis of the good sanitary conditions of either the oyster or clam beds from which shellfish were taken.

During the year past a new animal breeding house has been erected in Hull, P.Q., where facilities are afforded for the breeding of rabbits and guinea pigs. It is hoped that with the completion of the building this coming year space will be afforded for the accommodation of other animals.

Much needed space for the work of the Pharmacological and Bacteriological laboratories has been acquired in the Elgin building, so that it is confidently expected that an immediate extension of the work and usefulness of the laboratories will be attained during the coming year.

In many instances investigative aid has, as heretofore, been extended to the Food and Drugs Laboratory and to the Customs and Excise Laboratories, with reference to their special problems. Along special lines aid has also been given to members of the medical profession in the city.

In the Pharmacological Branch as in the past, certain samples of Canadian standards, as called for in Parts II and III of the Regulations of the Food and Drugs Act, R.S., 1927, have been sent out to manufacturers on request. During the year some of the Canadian standard preparations have been rechecked against corresponding standards sent out by the League of Nations Health Organization, Permanent Commission on Standardization of Biological Products, with satisfactory results. The Broom and Clark method of ergot assay has replaced the old cock's comb method of standardization. In the year under review, 48 samples of different biological products were collected from the market and tested as demanded by the Regulations. In addition, some other analyses have been made at the request of other laboratories in the Government service. Research has gone on with satisfactory results in the methods of assay of heart tonics, resulting in the establishment of an integrated frequency curve for use in comparing potencies of unknown drugs with Canadian standards. The establishment of this integrated frequency curve will result in the attainment of more accurate results than by any other means hitherto used. A paper upon this research has been submitted for publication. At the present time, further use of this frequency curve is being applied in determining the toxicity of arsenical preparations such as arsenobenzene and its derivatives.

Rehabilitations, with addition of apparatus, have been made in the Quarantine Laboratories and further changes are contemplated in the coming year, all tending to promote higher efficiency in the work of these stations when called into operation.

### THE DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

During the past fiscal year there has been a further increase in the number of patients attending the free Venereal Disease Clinics throughout the Dominion, and a correspondingly large increase in the number of treatments given, and laboratory examinations made. Again the increase can be partly attributed to increased knowledge of, and confidence in, clinic services on the part of the general public, but also this year the financial depression has undoubtedly forced a certain number of patients to the public clinics, who in normal times, would have sought treatment from private physicians. Furthermore, there has been an increased demand in regard to the treatment of indigents in outlying districts.

At the meeting of the Dominion Council of Health in December, 1930, the venereal disease situation in this country was given serious consideration. Amongst other phases it was pointed out that our present system of free clinics, venereal disease legislation, etc., came into being on a wave of public interest, and as a result we have in Canada a nation-wide co-ordinated anti-venereal disease frame-work equalled by but few countries in the world, and in none of such a vast area and sparsity of population as our own, and that by comparison we are handling our problem along more practical lines than are most other countries.

Nevertheless, public opinion has not yet demanded that our present day scientific knowledge of venereal diseases be put to its full service for public



benefit. This situation is unquestionably due to lack of public knowledge with regard to the diseases in question and their source and sequelæ; their prevention and treatment.

The wave of interest which brought into being our present anti-venereal disease machinery should not be allowed to recede.

In view of the moral issue involved in the problem, educational dealing with venereal diseases is the most difficult of all to present to the public. However, from both a public health and economic point of view the venereal disease situation to-day is still of serious importance and the solving of the problem, of necessity, involves the education of public opinion. In this regard experience has taught us that, although lectures, literature and films have their places, the most effective form of education, so far, is that being slowly spread by appreciative ex-clinic patients.

Therefore, however good by comparison our type of anti-venereal disease machine may be, it is essential that its services, both clinical and educational, be not only maintained at a high level of efficiency, but be extended in order that it may serve a wider range of the population.

Consequently it was deemed advisable to obtain, for the benefit of administrative branches of Departments of Health, expressions of opinion and constructive recommendations from the medical men, actually operating the clinics, concerning the difficulties and handicaps with which they now have to contend, and ways and means by which these may be relieved and the efficiency of the service increased.

With this object in view the provincial Departments of Health agreed to co-operate with the Venereal Disease Control Branch of this department in holding a series of three inter-provincial conferences of clinicians and specialists engaged in anti-venereal disease work throughout the Dominion.

Further, it was agreed that reports of the proceedings and recommendations arising out of each of these meetings should be summarized and co-ordinated by the Venereal Disease Control Branch of this department, and forwarded to the Minister of Health of each province, as also to the members of the Dominion Council of Health for their consideration. It is anticipated that by December 15, 1931, these conferences will have been held, the reports of same compiled and distributed as indicated above.

Authentic compilation of venereal disease statistics in the past has been notoriously difficult. Osler once remarked that to attempt the compilation of accurate venereal disease statistics would break the heart of any medical officer of health. However, with the development of the free clinics and the increasing confidence shown therein by the general public, it is hoped that, from the clinic records, statistics may be compiled from which reliable information may be obtained. Accordingly, during the past year, after due consideration and discussion with leading workers in the field, the Venereal Disease Control Branch of this department has revised, improved and co-ordinated throughout the Dominion the method of recording statistics dealing with clinic cases, as a result of which it is anticipated that comparatively accurate and useful information may be deduced by the comparison of yearly figures recorded in this branch.

The federal Government grant to the provinces to aid in the anti-venereal disease campaign was for the last fiscal year the same as in previous years, viz., \$100,000, and is distributed on a population basis as follows:—

Alberta . . . . .	\$ 6,504 21
British Columbia . . . . .	5,798 23
Manitoba . . . . .	6,743 67
New Brunswick . . . . .	4,287 22
Nova Scotia . . . . .	5,790 00
Ontario . . . . .	32,425 93
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	979 47
Quebec . . . . .	26,098 47
Saskatchewan . . . . .	8,372 80
Department of National Health for Administrative Purposes . . . . .	3,000 00

## CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

A general review of the work of the year in child welfare and maternal welfare is encouraging. There is a greater interest in the subject and a more earnest effort to improve the present state of affairs.

Infant mortality in Canada for 1929	was.. ..	92.1
" " " " 1930	" .. ..	89.3
Maternal " " " 1929	" .. ..	5.7
" " " " 1930	" .. ..	5.8

Public opinion is not satisfied with this and looks for improvement.

However, it is probable that better classification of maternal deaths may explain in part why our Maternal Mortality is slightly higher in 1930 than in 1929.

The Deputy Minister of Health for Manitoba states as follows:—

"For the past three years all causes of death in women which by any possibility might be classified as puerperal, have been investigated. The response from the medical profession to this investigation has been very gratifying indeed, and the information we are gathering is, I think, going to be of distinct value to us in formulating plans for reducing the number of maternal deaths. As this inquiry proceeds, naturally the number of maternal deaths, classified as such, will increase. This does not mean that the actual maternal deaths are on the increase, but rather that our classification is better. In fact, we think that Maternal Deaths are on the decrease."

The provincial Departments of Health have carried on work to promote maternal welfare in their respective provinces during the year and in many cases the provincial Minister of Health has taken the lead in giving addresses on this subject. The Hon. Dr. Munroe, Minister of Health for Saskatchewan, the Hon. Dr. Montgomery, Minister of Health for Manitoba, the Hon. Dr. Robb, Minister of Health for Ontario, and others, have addressed public meetings and medical associations during the year on this subject.

*Co-Operation*

Co-operation, which is the foundation of all our work, has been carried on as usual during the year, with other departments of the Government, such as the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the Department of Indian Affairs, the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also with provincial Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as with medical associations and a number of national voluntary societies.

*Medical and Nursing Associations*

In October, the Manitoba Medical Association again appointed a Special Committee on Maternal Mortality for 1930, and in the same month the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, re-appointed their Special Committee on Maternal Welfare.

The Second Report of the Committee on Maternal Welfare was presented to the Council of the Canadian Medical Association at its annual meeting at Winnipeg in August and was well received. The committee made the following recommendations, all of which were adopted by Council:—

"(a) Your committee would urge that members of the medical profession should assist in every possible way the National Council of Women, women's institutes and other organizations, in their efforts to educate the public in regard to maternal welfare.

(b) We recommend that instructions be given to the Post-Graduate Committee to use every effort to have at least one meeting a year in each provincial and county society set aside for the consideration of maternal welfare.

(c) Your committee would once more urge on every member of the profession not only the advisability, but also the absolute necessity of giving every expectant mother adequate pre-natal care.

(d) We recommend that the Hospital Department of the association be requested to submit a report on the provincial inspection of maternity homes, lying-in homes and Obstetrical Departments of general hospitals, at the next annual meeting of Council."

### *Victorian Order of Nurses*

This has been a year of steady and continued progress for the order and its maternity work has been carried on with great success. The number of cases attended in 1930 was 15,243 and only 33 maternal deaths occurred, a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 living births. Former members of the staff keep up their interest in this work. One of them, now living in a Mining Camp one hundred miles from Sioux Lookout, cared for two confinement cases, attending one at her home and flying with the other to the hospital at Sioux Lookout. "There is no doctor within a hundred miles of the camp and the only means of transportation is by aeroplane."

An Institute for Maternal Care was conducted in Toronto by the Order on March 11 and March 12, at the request of the Community Health Association of Greater Toronto. Applications have been received from the Department of Health of Ontario, and from the Montreal Graduate Nurses' Association for the holding of similar institutes at an early date.

### *St. Elizabeth Nurses' Association*

At the annual meeting of the St. Elizabeth Nurses' Association of Toronto held on February 7, the report of the superintendent stated that there had only been one death among 2,514 mothers attended in the past six years.

### *Survey*

An interim report of the survey now being made by Prof. G. M. Weir, Ph.D., of the University of British Columbia, on "Nursing in Canada" was presented to the annual meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association at Regina in June. It was also presented to the meeting of Council of the Canadian Medical Association at Winnipeg, on August 23, by the chairman, Dr. G. Stewart Cameron. It is hoped the final report will be ready for presentation to the above-mentioned associations early in 1931.

### *Post-Graduate Work for Nurses*

Post-graduate work in obstetrics is gradually being made available to graduate nurses. The number of nurses who took the post-graduate course in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, was 32 in 1929 and 26 in 1930. The course, which lasts five months, was established over a year ago. The course for Obstetrics alone is three months. Six graduate nurses are taking the course at present.

### *Canadian Red Cross*

Among the national voluntary societies may be mentioned the Canadian Red Cross, whose work in establishing Outpost Hospitals, and in developing the work of the Junior Red Cross has done so much for health. The work of the Junior Red Cross is intended to teach children how to care for their own health and also to give them an opportunity of aiding disabled children.

The work of the Red Cross nurses in the outpost hospitals is of great benefit. As an example, the following is quoted from the annual report of the Nursing Division of the Saskatchewan Red Cross:—

"During the year 1930 thirteen Outpost Hospitals in the outlying districts of the province have been maintained by the Red Cross. The work covers the nursing care in the Outposts of 2,053 cases. Of these, 545 were maternity with the addition of 10 maternity cases cared for in their homes. Out of these 555, there were two maternal deaths, one eclampsia, patient having driven 30 miles to the Outpost, no pre-natal care, convulsions after leaving home, delivered of an eight-months' baby on admission to the Outpost Hospital. Mother died one hour and a half after delivery. The baby weighed 3 pounds 10 ounces and did well. The other, patient aged 22, of German birth, in Canada one year,



no prenatal care, said when she was admitted she would die as her mother had died at her birth, and her grandmother at her mother's birth; no apparent reason for death, died on sixteenth day after delivery. Every Outpost has its quota of cases who are never known until they seek admission, very often in labour. One phase of the educational part of Outpost work is teaching the mothers to report early in pregnancy to the doctor if one is available, or to the nurse at the Outpost. Mothers who have been cared for once, we find, are usually anxious for advice."

### *National Council of Women*

The National Council of Women have continued during the year to give great attention to maternal welfare. The report of the Special Committee was presented by the chairman, Mrs. Plumptre, at the annual meeting of the National Council held at Niagara Falls on October 10, 1930. At the request of the council, it has been arranged that this valuable report will appear in full in National Health Publication No. 53 on "Maternal Care," which is now on the press.

A Pageant of Motherhood was presented under the auspices of the Council at Saskatoon, Sask., and a Musical Drama on the same subject at Hamilton, Ont., during the year. At Hamilton, eight hundred persons had to be turned away the first night for lack of accommodation in the theatre. Women of the following nationalities were seen in the audience: Hungarians, Serbians, Czecho-Slovakians, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch and Japanese.

### *Child Welfare Council of Toronto*

The Child Welfare Council of Toronto have prepared for an Educational Campaign on Maternal Care and are trying to enlist all local organizations, including Rotary, Kiwanis, Canadian Clubs, Church Organizations, Women's Clubs and others in this effort. They will undertake to provide speakers for meetings and to distribute literature.

### *Canadian National Exhibition*

The National Council of Women, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Child Welfare Council of Toronto presented a health program in the Women's building at the Canadian National Exhibition, the chief topic of which was maternal welfare.

### *Baby's Dispensary Guild*

The annual meeting of the Baby's Dispensary Guild of Hamilton took place on March 26. Nearly 25 per cent of the 3,140 babies born in Hamilton in 1929 were admitted to the eleven centres of the guild. The supervisor and health staff have made over 17,000 visits to homes this year. There has been an average weekly attendance of fourteen at the Pre-Natal Clinics.

### *London*

In London, Ont., the Child Welfare Association has carried on work at its seven weekly Well-Baby Clinics with a total attendance of 1,172. Four nurses on full time, one nurse on half time, one clinic every week for sick children and a total of 1,026 families visited or attending the Clinics is a good record for the year.

### *Calgary*

The Calgary Council on Child and Family Welfare carried on their Baby Week Campaign during the week of April 21. A book containing important information on child welfare was distributed by the council, pictures and films were shown and lectures were given every day during the week.

### *The Women's Institutes*

From the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada down to the newest branch in every province the members of the Women's Institutes remain, as they have ever been, the firm and constant friends of all child welfare work. It



always occupies a leading place on their programs and everything which will help the children of Canada is supported by them. They have paid special attention to the distribution of "The Canadian Mother's Book" and other child welfare literature, have passed resolutions in favour of health units, medical inspection of rural schools and other health measures, asked "that the Government devise ways and means whereby doctors may be bonused in the outlying sections of the province."

One report of a local institute says: "It has made such a difference in our community since everybody has begun talking and thinking health."

The report of the Ontario Provincial Committee on Health says: "There have been great advances in the work being done along the line of making maternity safe in Ontario. From away up in the North a report comes of an institute that has provided not only a maternity basket and layette, but a complete outfit, the proper bed, one of those high beds that make nursing easy, the bed-clothing, absolutely everything that could be wanted for the care of a lying-in patient and baby, and these were kept at a convenient centre, sterilized and ready to be loaned out to any one in the community who wanted them. In one of the older institutes where they themselves had proved the great benefit of having a maternity basket and layette, they not only have their own, but provided a complete outfit and sent it out to one of the newer districts in the North."

#### *The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare*

The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare moved to their new office at 245 Cooper street, Ottawa, during the year and their staff was reorganized with Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., as Executive Director. A number of new publications have been issued during the year.

A successful National Bilingual Conference on Child Welfare was held under the auspices of the council in the city of Quebec in February, 1931. The Minister of Pensions and National Health, representatives of the provincial Government of Quebec, of the Religious Orders, of the Departments of Health for Quebec, Montreal and other cities, a large number of social workers and others were present. The attendance, organization and discussions reflected credit on the Council, the Executive Director, Miss Whitton, and the Local Committee.

#### CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHILD PROTECTION OFFICERS

At the annual meeting held in Toronto in April, two of the chief subjects discussed were juveniles in penitentiaries and the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

#### *Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency*

Increased efforts have been made during the year to ascertain the cause and means of prevention of juvenile delinquency. The two committees appointed by the Board of Education, Toronto, one on "Truancy" and the other on "The Non-Academic Child" are continuing their work. The former committee have decided to recommend to the board a special investigation of the problem of truancy.

A Boys' Camp was established by the Juvenile Court authorities in connection with several organizations for under-privileged boys in Ottawa. About 100 boys were at this camp. It is found that this plan has prevented delinquency.

#### LOCAL EFFORTS

##### *Insurance Fund.*

One city reports an Insurance Fund for Expectant Mothers, begun in September, 1929, by a member of the local medical profession. Prenatal care and intra-natal care are provided. Post-natal care, so far as household duties

are concerned, is being slowly developed. All the work is conducted in connection with the Well-Baby Clinic. For every dollar up to \$10 put into the fund by the prospective mother, a dollar is added by a voluntary society. The report states further: "Up to the present time we have insured thirteen women, and could insure many more if we had the money. We only insure those women whose husbands are earning \$18 or less per week, or those with several children whose husbands are earning up to \$25. We have noticed an improvement in the physique of the babies whose mothers have been looked after. Our idea is to help those who are struggling to keep their heads above water."

#### *Registrars of Vital Statistics.*

We are again greatly indebted to the provincial and local registrars of Vital Statistics for their assistance. On March 30 and 31, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine letters were mailed to as many local registrars asking for a continuation of their valuable help and co-operation in our work.

#### *Mothercraft Centre.*

A Mothercraft Centre on the New Zealand plan has been established under the direction of the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto.

"The principal purpose of the Mothercraft Centre is to provide against under-nourishment of infants whose mothers are desirous of giving them natural feeding, but because of easily correctable reasons are unable to do so. It is believed that there is a distinct need here also for graduate nurses who are specially trained in the care of mothers and newly-born infants, and therefore, it is proposed to introduce a post-graduate course for trained nurses, graduates of any registered hospital, designed to fit the nurse for this special work."

#### *Home Helps and Visiting Housekeepers.*

These two plans to secure child and maternal welfare have given good results where they have been tried. A well-known rural magazine began last year a special department called "Home Helps" and invited farm readers to send in requests for home helpers, which soon became so numerous that in November, 1930, the magazine opened a Home Help Registry.

There are now ten Visiting Housekeepers in Ontario—six in Toronto, three in Hamilton and one in Brantford. The Red Cross is the parent organization. The weekly salary is \$18—uniform and car-tickets are supplied in addition.

#### *The Pre-School Child.*

Efforts have been made in Calgary, Toronto, and other places, to give needed attention to the pre-school child. Pre-School Clinics, established by the Toronto Home and School Council in co-operation with the Board of Health and Board of Education, were in operation in four schools of Toronto, once a month, from February until June. In the report of this work, published in July, it was stated that the total number of children examined was 150 and that only 19 were found to be free from defects. It is too late to correct many of these defects when the child reaches school. The health of the pre-school child is too often neglected.

#### *Pre-natal Care.*

Pre-natal care is one of the best ways to prevent both maternal mortality and infant mortality. It is slowly becoming established in different localities.

The Annual Report of the Social Service Department of Toronto General Hospital shows a total attendance of 3,316 at the Burnside Hospital Pre-natal Clinic. "This includes return visits, there being 1,034 new patients in attendance. There were 136 toxæmia cases treated, and no maternal deaths among clinic patients."

### *County Health Units*

As a means of providing for maternal and child welfare, health units have received greater support during the year. The Canadian Nurses' Association passed the following resolution at their annual meeting in Regina:—

"That the federal Government be respectfully requested to further the establishment of Full-time Health Units by voting an annual grant of money for the purpose."

Similar resolutions were passed by the Women's Institutes and other organizations.

The following statement occurs in the latest report of the British Columbia Provincial Board of Health, Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Chief Health Officer:—

"The establishment of full-time health units in British Columbia is showing that a trained personnel in charge of the health-work in a district is the most satisfactory means of attaining our object, and the results during the past year are such as to fully justify all our representations in regard to what we expected from the establishment of such units . . .

"The saving of \$12,000 in two years (in Saanich) is something that, I think, should attract the attention of officials in municipal councils and school boards, added to which is the account of lessened sickness in the district, the correction of 50 per cent of the defects in the school children, and of 40 per cent of the defects corrected in the entering class."

### *Health Education and Health Service*

Renewed efforts have been made during the year to promote health education.

Under the auspices of the Canadian National Council of Social Hygiene, a health week took place in Toronto during the week of March 23. Great attention was given to child welfare.

Health service in the work of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association is being developed and made a means of health education. This health service was established in 1928 and the staff now includes a physician, a medical student and a graduate nurse. During six months of the summer of 1930, this medical unit examined over 500 children, giving treatment to many cases and giving health talks to parents and children. The physician states that he feels, for the benefit of the children, there should be closer co-operation between the health authorities of the schools and the Playgrounds Health Department.

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies have established a health service for the families whom they are helping, especially for the children. This is sure to accomplish much for child and maternal welfare.

### *Diphtheria*

In Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and other cities, the use of toxoid in the prevention of diphtheria has made great progress during the year. There are still many places where this necessary protection is not given.

### *Goitre*

Progress has been made during the year with measures for the prevention of goitre in school children. In some municipalities in Manitoba, twenty-five per cent of the school children are affected. In 1929, the Department of Health and Public Welfare, with the co-operation of the Department of Education, arranged to give preventive treatment through the schools. Four municipalities with three thousand five hundred children have taken advantage of this preventive measure.

### *School Journeys*

A School Journey Association for Ontario was organized on April 23.

The School Journey Association of England is a voluntary society not yet twenty years old, with no paid officials, which has done a great work. The number of journeys has increased in the last seven years from 142 to more than a thousand. The number of children taking journeys exceeds 40,000. One hundred and sixty-five secondary schools now share in the movement.



A School Journey is an educational venture linking the class-room with the outside world and the secretary says that these journeys are educational, recreational, social and health-giving and that they are gradually becoming a bond of Empire and peace.

#### OUTPOSTS

##### *School Cars*

There are now five School Cars in service in New Ontario and School Dental Service has been organized for the benefit of the pupils in the outposts.

##### *Correspondence Classes*

Correspondence classes are being carried on in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In some provinces, this work is carried on for high school pupils as well as public school pupils. The usual plan has been followed of sending a letter with one of our National Health publications to the parents of correspondence class pupils. Answers, asking for other numbers of "The Little Blue Books", are frequently received, sometimes referring to other subjects connected with health and child welfare.

#### INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

Co-operation for Indian child welfare has been very interesting during the year.

A request came from the nurse-in-charge of the work at a Stony Indian Reserve asking for copies of "The Canadian Mother's Book" for "the young mothers on the reserve who are ex-school pupils and are able to read English."

There are now 78 Indian residential schools and 272 day schools, making a total of 350 centres of Indian educational activity. The total number of pupils is now 15,743, the average attendance being 11,579, constituting an increase during the past ten years of 28 per cent in enrolment. A new modern residential school was established at Brandon, Man., on July 18, 1930, under the charge of the United Church of Canada.

#### ESKIMO CHILD WELFARE

##### *Bishop Grouard*

The death of Bishop Grouard removed a historic figure from the Northland. He was the friend of the Eskimos. His talents were varied; his labours were great and his services to the territory, in which he worked for seventy years, made him a nation builder. His death occurred early in March, 1931, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was born in Brulon, south of Paris. In 1924, a special delegate was sent to confer on him, in the name of the French Republic, the cross of the Legion of Honour.

##### *Reindeer*

The movement of the reindeer herd is reported to be satisfactory. The drive began on December 16, 1929, and the herd reached Hunt river about July. An aeroplane reconnaissance of the future route, ending at the delta of the Mackenzie river, has been made.

##### *Food*

An article on "The Food Habits of the Eskimo" appears in *The Journal of Home Economics* for April, 1930. The article gives a description of the daily food of the Eskimo and states as follows:—

"Investigation shows that until recently their teeth were very good. The Eskimo themselves intimate that the 'sugar in the cheek' habit has caused tooth decay. As yet, they do not know how to use all new foods brought in by the white man's trading boat. They usually buy all the candy on the boat, sit down and eat it on the spot. Some canned fruit is purchased, but that, too, is consumed immediately with no attempt to



distribute its use through the year. The chief food commodities obtained through barter from the trading-boat which comes about once a year are flour, sugar, and tea, and a little coffee. Hardtack is included in this list in some of the larger villages."

An article in *The Journal of State Medicine* for April states that Arctic vegetation, like Alpine vegetation, is rich in vitamins.

### *Residential School*

The first Residential School for Eskimo boys and girls in Canada was established in 1929 at Shingle Point, on the Arctic coast, by the Church of England. The Archdeacon of the Arctic, the Rev. A. L. Fleming, says that it is too soon to judge as to results but it has been "clearly demonstrated that the ability of the average Eskimo child is certainly equal to the ability of the average white child besides which they are most attractive and lovable." Forty children are resident in the school. He states that the development of the Canadian Arctic depends upon the education of the Eskimo and the choice of men to carry on the work of Government and business.

### *Hospitals*

Work on the new hospital being erected by the Roman Catholic Mission at Chesterfield was well advanced during this season and with the arrival of the interior fittings next spring the hospital will be ready for occupation in the summer of 1931.

In *The Lancet* of March 29, 1930, a note appears as to the efforts of the Archdeacon of the Arctic to raise money to establish a hospital at Lake Harbour, Baffin Land, at the eastern side of the District of Franklin, which states in part, as follows:—

"The former Barren Lands of the first explorers have now a continually increasing population of miners, traders, airplane and railway employees, as well as settlers with their families. Transport is facilitated by air or steamboat; even in winter communication is carried on by airplanes. The inhabitants of some of these regions will benefit by the Lake Harbour Hospital."

### *Measles*

The Rev. Archdeacon Whitaker who was at Aklavik from 1901 to 1906 and afterwards at Fort McPherson until 1917, in charge of the young men who were working as missionaries for the Church of England in the Mackenzie Delta and adjoining outward coasts, stated during a visit to the office that he was at Aklavik when the great epidemic of measles took place about 1901, which caused the death of at least seventy Eskimoes. The total population then was between four and five hundred.

### *Influenza*

A severe epidemic of influenza, which broke out shortly after the arrival of the first ship of the season in 1930, spread along the Hudson bay coast from as far south as Churchill to as far north as Southampton island. Fortunately the outbreak reached its peak at Chesterfield during the fine weather in July and that period of warm, dry days was an important factor in the low death rate. Reports received by Dr. Livingstone up until the time of his departure showed that ten natives had died. Two of these deaths occurred in Chesterfield while the others were reported from Mistake Bay, Eskimo Point, Baker Lake and Southampton. These deaths could have been prevented. Apart from the influenza outbreak, the health of the natives was comparatively good.

Flight-Lieutenant F. J. Maudesley, in charge of an aerial party, transported blood specimens to Winnipeg for Dr. Livingstone, the first time that such transport had been possible. The medical officers of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch answer emergency calls by aeroplane, and usually travel by dog-team in winter. Dr. Urquhart says that the Eskimos are ideal patients and never request help unnecessarily.

### *Tuberculosis*

Dr. Martin, physician in charge of Coppermine, came to Ottawa on March 17, having left by aeroplane on March 11. He states that a number of the Eskimo have tuberculosis and he has been requested by the Director, Mr. O. S. Finnie, to prepare a special report on this subject.

### *Infant Mortality*

Dr. J. A. Urquhart reports that the infant mortality among the Eskimos of the Aklavik region has been reduced in the last two years. The women were formerly suspicious of white doctors but now they will travel hundreds of miles in order that their children may be born in either of the hospitals at Aklavik.

Dr. L. D. Livingstone, Chief Medical Health Officer for the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, who returned by the patrol ship *Beothic*, visited, in 1930, about twenty-five families representing about one hundred natives. This is about one-third of the estimated Eskimo population of the coast.

At Chesterfield the native population is about 150 and the white population twelve or fifteen including Government officials, wireless operators, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Detachment and the medical officer, those in charge of the trading posts, the missionaries and transient mining men.

### *Hospital Ship*

The small hospital ship *Medico*, a 38-foot cabin cruiser, was built in Edmonton for the North West Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior, and left Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river, in July, bound for Aklavik. It will be used to convey patients from any place that can be reached by boat to the hospital at Aklavik and will be under the charge of Dr. J. A. Urquhart at Aklavik. Dr. Urquhart now has broadcasting apparatus which enables him to communicate over a radius of one hundred miles.

### *Radio*

Four new Radio Stations were established in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic in the summer of 1930—Norman on Mackenzie river; Coppermine at the mouth of Coppermine river, Coronation gulf; Chesterfield inlet, Hudson Bay, and Herschel Island.

These Stations are intended to serve prospectors and Government officials stationed at these points and will enable the Meteorological office at Toronto to obtain twice daily reports which will materially aid in the preparation of weather forecasts.

Mr. Finnie, Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Division of the Department of the Interior, on December 18 received a radiogram from his son, Mr. Richard Finnie, at Coppermine. The message was relayed at Churchill only and was received about an hour after it was dispatched.

It is now possible to send a radiogram through the Radio Branch, Department of Marine, to eight places in the North, viz., Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman, Aklavik, Herschel, Dawson, Mayo, and receive a reply within a couple of hours. The relay station for points further west is Edmonton.

### *Air Mail*

The first air mail flight from McMurray, Alta., to Aklavik, N.W.T., a distance of 1,676 miles, was made in eleven hours flying time in September. The former schedule of the winter service between these points was 73 days and of the summer service, 15 days.

Formerly it took a year for a letter to go from the mouth of the Mackenzie river and a reply to be received. A reply to such a letter may now be received within a fortnight.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC WELFARE—ONTARIO

The report of the commission was presented to the Ontario Government on August 22. A large part of the report is devoted to child welfare, children's aid societies, child welfare legislation, maternity hospitals and infants' homes. It is recommended that provincial work for child welfare be reorganized. It is also recommended that a Ministry of Public Welfare be established and that child welfare, charitable institutions, and other matters connected with child welfare, be placed under the charge of the new minister.

Much attention is given in the report to the needs of children who suffer from physical or mental disablement and a plan for their care throughout the Province is suggested by the commission.

The report contains a section on Industrial Schools. The Victoria Industrial School at Mimico is condemned.

A number of the recommendations of the Ross Commission have been put into effect. A Department of Public Welfare, including child welfare, industrial schools, and mothers' allowances, has been established. All hospitals have been placed under the direction of the Minister of Health. Reformatories will be administered by the Attorney-General of the province.

The Chairman, Dr. P. D. Ross, has stated that the work of the commission left in his mind—

*"Two Chief Impressions*

"One was the tremendous waste we saw of human life and human energies. Scores of thousands of human beings, miserable or useless or worse in this comparatively small province.

*"The Children*

"The other—the deepest impression—was made by the faces of the children.

"I have not spoken of charity or humanity, of mercy or generosity. I have not spoken of Christianity. But—when I think of this subject, I must think of the human side, and above all of the children. One third of the hundred thousand inmates in any given year in our various institutions, our hospitals, our jails, our reformatories, our children's aid shelters or infants' homes, are children. One-third of all the expenditure the Public Welfare Report recommends would be for the benefit of the children.

"There are thirty thousand under-privileged children in our various institutions or foster-homes for whom we can do much more than we do now, and they represent many thousands more for whom we do nothing. You can not go through these institutions without being depressed by these children's faces. You know that these young souls looking out of questioning eyes are facing the future of life with no fair chance of happiness, with little love, with little hope. Shouldn't we do more for them?"

## CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL CARE

*Disabled Children*

Work for disabled children has been carried on with enthusiasm and success by members of the Rotary Club and others. There are now Provincial Associations for Crippled Children in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as in British Columbia. In Ontario practically every county is organized for this work.

A new school for disabled children will be erected in Montreal by the Board of Catholic School Commissioners aided by a grant from the Government of the Province of Quebec.

The Orthopaedic Classes and the Occupational Therapy Clinic for Disabled Children in Toronto have made excellent progress during the year. Out of the



fifty-nine pupils now enrolled, twenty-four have suffered from infantile paralysis and sixteen of these are receiving remedial treatment. Fifteen have spastic paralysis and the majority of them have improved in speech, finger movements and walking. One case was operated on and the child is now able to walk without crutches for the first time in fifteen years. This good result encouraged the parents of three other children to arrange for similar operations and all three have been successful. In some cases the parents had not consulted a doctor for six or eight years because they thought the child was incurable.

The morale of the children is improved by seeing others improve. Children constantly remind each other what is the proper thing to do and so help in the correction of deformities. Many receive a social contact that changes their whole outlook toward life. They look to the future with new hope. The enrichment of life cannot be measured. "A few pupils receive swimming lessons on Saturday morning under a voluntary tutor. Breathing is improved and leg and arm muscles are improved and strengthened. The academic work is well done. Some pupils are slow but the majority carry on the standard rate of progress." A good deal of extra-mural or home teaching is done in connection with these classes. There are seven teachers engaged in this work and they have 105 pupils. Each pupil is visited twice a week for one hour and from an academic viewpoint this work is very successful. The advantage of Home Teaching is shown in educational progress, physical and moral improvement, and in the relief afforded to the parents.

#### *Sight-Saving Classes*

The Canadian Institute for the Blind is working for Sight-Saving Classes in the different provinces and has already accomplished much in an educational way.

#### *Mentally-Deficient Children*

In Nova Scotia a new Medical Director has been appointed for the Nova Scotia Training School for Mentally Deficient Children at Brookside, near Truro. The director is also Provincial Psychiatrist for Nova Scotia.

In Montreal the Catholic School Board, in co-operation with the Department of Health, the Provincial Department of Mental Diseases and the National Council of Mental Hygiene, are organizing special classes for backward and mentally defective children. Four teachers were specially trained for this work in the summer of 1930 and it is hoped that a larger number will be trained in the immediate future.

#### *Mental Health Clinics*

It was announced by the Premier of Ontario on May 1 that a system of Mental Health Clinics was to be established in connection with the Ontario Hospitals. Dr. B. T. McGhie, Mental Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at Orillia, was appointed Director of the Service, and the first Out-Door Mental Health Clinic in connection with the Ontario Mental Hospitals was opened at London in June.

#### CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

Cases of cruelty to children have been brought to the attention of the provincial authorities in Ontario and elsewhere during the year.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Provincial Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, at Hamilton, in April, 1930, a resolution was passed deploring recent instances of cruelty to children and asking that the provincial Government take legislative action *re* this matter.



## FAMILY DESERTION

It is stated that in Manitoba "desertion is practically unknown in the rural districts—forty municipalities having no cases whatever since and including 1925, nine having only one case, five having two cases and two having three cases. The city of Winnipeg has 750 relief cases, not including unemployment, seventy-five of which are desertion."

Family desertion is a question needing further attention. Mr. W. L. Scott, K.C. of Ottawa, says that, "The defect in the Dominion legislation as outlined in the Criminal Code is that the provisions are punitive, not for the collection of maintenance."

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

A Bill to amend the Ontario Industrial Schools Act was introduced on March 25 in the Ontario Legislature by the Hon. W. G. Martin. The Bill provides for the appointment of a board of three persons, one of whom will be a psychiatrist, to make a study of every child committed to an Industrial School in Ontario.

The study will include the family history, medical reports and all other important information. The object of this board will be to substitute treatment for punishment.

It is hoped that all the children will be studied and trained in the most suitable institution so that they may return to the community.

## JUVENILES AND YOUNG PERSONS IN PENITENTIARIES

The buildings for the new Penitentiaries (Preferred Class Penitentiaries) at Collins Bay, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q., are in course of erection.

## CHILD LABOUR

An important publication on this subject was received from the Department of Labour in January, 1931.

At the Census of 1921 there were in Canada about 900,000 children between 10 and 14; 18,000 of these were employed on farms and 12,000 in other industries. The total of all children under 16 years of age who were at work was 72,000. Half were on farms and half in general industry.

Since 1911 there has been better enforcement of child labour laws and school attendance laws and fewer children, in proportion to the population, are employed now than were employed ten years ago. School attendance laws are not so well enforced in rural areas. The number of children employed in agriculture in 1911 was 6,000. The number in 1931 was 17,000.

These statistics do not include children under ten years of age, many of whom are employed on farms and on the streets, before and after school hours. It also appears that several thousand children under 14 are working in mines.

Statistics in regard to accidents to children are not available and many juveniles are employed in occupations not dealt with by Workmen's Compensation Boards, such as shop employment, messengers, errand-boys, hotel pages, newsboys, street traders, caddies, helpers in the delivery of ice, milk and bread, ticket sellers and ushers in theatres.

It will thus be seen that the present situation in Canada cannot be deemed satisfactory in regard to child labour which endangers the health and growth of children and deprives them of their education. Children are especially liable to accidents, diseases and the moral hazards of employment. The whole subject is commended to the sympathetic attention of those interested in Child Welfare.

Full-time work for wages for children under 14 should be prohibited and the employment of children from 14 to 16 and from 16 to 18 should be permitted only under conditions safeguarding physical and mental developments and training for skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

It is not easy to get accurate information about child labour, especially for children under or about school age, children illegally employed and children employed in agriculture. It is stated that there is a tendency on the part of some parents to overstate the age of children.

Laws have been enacted by the legislatures of the nine province and by the Council of the Yukon for the regulation of juvenile employment in various kinds of workplaces situated within their respective borders, but it is stated that these laws are not enforced.

The only Dominion legislation is the Amendment of the Canada Shipping Act in 1924 giving effect to the conventions of the International Labour Conference in 1920 and 1921, regarding employment of children and young persons at sea.

#### PUBLICATIONS

##### *The Little Blue Books*

##### *Leaflet Series*

Many of "The Little Blue Books" have been reprinted during the year, and others, such as National Health Publication No. 51, "Keep Him Well; Be Prepared to Prevent Infantile Paralysis," have been revised and rewritten. This publication was republished in full by two daily newspapers in July and August. The Health Units in Quebec, the Women's Institutes in several provinces and members of the Rotary Club in all parts of the Dominion, assisted in making this publication known. There has also been a large demand for National Health Publication No. 43, "Rickets: Prevention and Cure."

National Health Publication No. 53, "Maternal Care," is in press. The National Series, National Health Publications 37-40, is out of print, and it is hoped No. 53, "Maternal Care," will serve to replace Nos. 38 and 39.

##### *The Canadian Mother's Book*

As in previous years, more requests are received for this book than for any other of "The Little Blue Books." These are nearly all personal requests, such as the following:—

##### *From an Apartment House*

"EDMONTON, February 7, 1931.—I would very much appreciate your sending me five or six copies of "The Canadian Mother's Book." I own and operate an apartment house and very often have as tenants young couples expecting their first baby. The mothers-to-be are often very much in need of just such a splendid help as the Mother's Book provides."

##### *From a Clergyman*

"In this parish we have a meeting of mothers every Thursday afternoon, and I have got them to agree to study "The Canadian Mother's Book" together at their meetings."

##### *From a Factory*

In September, 1930, a request was received from an office and factory staff supervisor stating that the girls employed at the factory intended to make up layettes for babies during their leisure time at noon, using the information in "The Canadian Mother's Book."

##### *From the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire*

One of the Ottawa Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire asked for twelve copies of the English edition and twelve copies of the French edition of "The Canadian Mother's Book" to send with layettes to the Magdalen Islands.

*From Australia*

"SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, March 20, 1930.—A phrase in "The Canadian Mother's Book"—'We are all standing by you'—gives me courage, as the prospective mother of an Australian baby, to ask you if I might have a copy. I realize that the book is issued for Canadian mothers, but perhaps you will be kind enough to include a sister dominion. I do hope so."

No request for a copy of "The Canadian Mother's Book" has ever been refused, although sometimes we cannot give as many as are asked.

Twenty-one "Little Blue Books" have been published since 1920.

Requests for publications of the division have been received from the following places outside of Canada:—

*Great Britain.*

*Australia.*

*India.—Orissa.*

*The United States of America—*

Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Los Angeles High School, Los Angeles, Cal.

Board of Education, Chestertown, Maryland.

Also from New York, Illinois, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Wisconsin and other States.

*South America.—Chile, Tocopilla*

*France.—Juan-des-Pins*

*Belgium.—Brussels.*

*Palestine.—Jerusalem.*

*Africa.*

*The Belgian Congo.—Mwansa, Kaballa, Tanganyika—Maero.*

Survey Department, Lagos, Nigeria.

*China.—St. Paul's Hospital, Kweitch, Honan.*

## NOTES ON CHILD WELFARE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

### NEWFOUNDLAND

Co-operation with Newfoundland has increased during the year.

In October, the editor of *The Evening Telegram*, St. John's requested permission to reprint "The Canadian Mother's Book," chapter by chapter, in the Saturday issue, a request which was agreed to, and a letter from the Superintendent of Education, Mr. W. W. Blackall, B.A., M.B.E., asked for one hundred copies of the same publication to be distributed to the members of Women's Clubs in Newfoundland for study during the winter. The Minister of Education is taking a special interest in the welfare of disabled children in Newfoundland.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Child Welfare Association of St. John's, Newfoundland, was received in May. The association is endeavouring to establish an Ante-Natal Clinic.

### GREAT BRITAIN

#### *The Health of the School Child*

The Annual Report for 1929 of Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for England and Wales, states that medical inspection of schools is reaching to the pre-school and post-school population and that much might be done in this way without increasing cost of legislation.



He states further that "Schemes for providing medical treatment arose as a natural corollary to medical inspection. Inspection revealed a mass of major and minor defects which, left uncorrected, would inevitably produce inability on the part of the child to benefit fully from school instruction, and incapacity in later years to become fit and efficient members of the community. Treatment carried out under the School Medical Service, therefore, is mainly prophylactic."

### *Maternity and Child Welfare Conference*

The National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare in London in July under the auspices of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare and its constituent bodies was, as usual, a great success. Delegates came from all parts of the British Isles and from many distant parts of the Empire. Official delegates of the Ministries of Health for England and Wales and Scotland were present.

The council has announced a National Conference at the City Hall, Cardiff, Wales, from July 1 to 3, 1931, at which four principal subjects will receive attention:—

- (a) An effective Maternity Service for the whole population.
- (b) The physical health of the normal child from 1 to 5 years of age.
- (c) The mental health of the normal child from 1 to 5 years of age.
- (d) Children in Institutions and boarded-out children.

### *Puerperal Sepsis*

A Research Laboratory and Isolation Block for puerperal fever cases has now been opened by Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, England. This Research Laboratory is the first of its kind to be associated with a maternity hospital in England.

### *The Unmarried Mother and her Child*

The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child have issued their twelfth annual report and point out the difficulty of securing an affiliation order if the father has gone overseas.

## AUSTRALIA

### *Child Emigration*

The Fairbridge Child Emigration Society has issued the report for 1929, its twentieth year of work. At present there are about 300 boys and girls under fourteen in the Fairbridge Farm School in Australia and another fifty over that age in training for farm life and domestic service under the direction of the Child Emigration Society of the Fairbridge Farm School.

### *Western Australia*

A Department of Child Welfare has now superseded the State Children's Department of Western Australia which has been in existence since 1907. Its activities include the care of necessitous and delinquent children, the supervision of legal adoption and of juvenile courts, and assistance to unmarried mothers. The Government of Western Australia has appointed the Hon. H. Millington as the first Minister of Child Welfare.

## NEW ZEALAND

### *Infant and Maternal Mortality*

It is now twenty-five years since Dr. and Mrs. Truby King, with the assistance of Her Excellency, Lady Plunkett, began this work. Infant mortality in New Zealand was then 90 per 1,000. In 1929, it was 34 per 1,000.



*Child Welfare among the Maoris*

The children of the Maoris are taught in special village schools and health and sanitation are supervised. The tribal system is passing away and the Maori is being established on his own land, preferably as a dairy farmer. Compensation for the members of the tribes who were formerly wrongly deprived of their lands has amounted to hundreds of thousands of pounds. It is stated that the blood of the Maoris is slowly being diluted with that of the conquering race.

The population of New Zealand is about one million and a half and of this number about 65,000 are Maoris. The Maori infant mortality rate is 78.52.

*Maternal Welfare*

The Report of the Director-General of Health for New Zealand for the year ended March 31st, 1930, contains a section on maternal welfare by the Consulting Obstetrician, Dr. Henry Jellett, formerly of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. Dr. Jellett deals with the training of maternity nurses and midwives, the training of medical students, pre-natal clinics and post-natal clinics. The Inspector of Private and Maternity Hospitals deals with puerperal sepsis, antenatal clinics and maternal mortality. In mixed or general hospitals the maternal mortality rate is 8.23 per 1,000 living births. In those hospitals which admit maternity patients only the maternal mortality rate varies from 3.35 to 2.08 per 1,000 living births.

Maternal mortality for 1929 for the Dominion was 4.82 per 1,000 living births.

## INDIA

*United Child Welfare Work*

The Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare Association, the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund and the Indian National Baby Week Council have now united with the Red Cross to form a Central Bureau for Child Welfare, the headquarters of which will be in the Red Cross building at New Delhi. The Central Bureau will aim to give expert advice, to help with new schemes, to give information, to prepare literature and to undertake propaganda. There is no Government Bureau or other Government organization for child welfare work in India.

*Eighth Annual Baby Week*

The Eighth Annual Baby Week and Child Welfare Exhibit was held in Delhi in January, 1930. Tuberculosis was the main subject of the exhibit and the object was to show by means of maps, photographs and models what conditions exist in the city of Delhi and how a moderate expenditure by the municipality might remedy these conditions. Short open-air plays were given, prizes were presented and demonstrations of maternity and child welfare work in the Delhi Province, including the making of baby clothes, the preparation of a proper room for the expectant mother, weighing, measuring, bathing, dressing, and feeding the baby, and preparing and preserving foods, were largely attended.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Maternal Mortality*

The Maternity Centre Association of New York city is preparing to carry out a national campaign on maternity mortality. During the last seven years, the maternal mortality rate of the mothers who received the care of this association was only one-third of the mortality rate for mothers in that district who did not receive that care.

*Institutions for Children*

Courses for the Training of Institution Personnel in 1930-31 are announced by the New York School of Social Work. The announcement states that according to the United States Census of 1923 over 200,000 children are in United States

institutions for the dependent and delinquent, and that this number represents at least twice as many children as are at present cared for in foster homes and boarding homes.

### *Disabled Children*

The New York State Department of Health announced in July a post-graduate course in orthopaedic training for Public Health nurses to cover a period of thirteen weeks ending on December 15.

### *The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection*

This conference took place in Washington, November 19 to 22, 1930. It was remarkable for the personal interest and help of the president, who as the originator of the conference and as a father and a grandfather, identified himself closely with all the proceedings. His opening address was broadcast throughout the United States and was heard in Canada. About three thousand persons who seemed to be the leaders of the nation in all matters of child welfare, were present. In scope, in spirit and in realization of what the health, protection and welfare of children mean to the nation, this conference far excels the conference of 1909 and the conference of 1919.

### *President's Committee on Unemployment*

The Women's Division of the President's Committee on Unemployment, under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. Lilian Gilbreth, are paying great attention to the effect of unemployment on child welfare.

### *The Pre-School Child*

One of the sessions of the International Congress on Mental Hygiene at Washington, May 5 to 10, was devoted entirely to the pre-school child and frequent references to this topic were made in sessions of other sections.

### *Sixth Pan-American Child Congress*

This Congress was held in Lima, Peru, July 4 to 11, 1930, and was attended by representatives from nineteen countries of North, Central and South America, including twelve representatives from the United States. The chief subjects of consideration were maternal welfare, child health, and the work of Public Health nurses.

The Seventh Pan-American Child Congress will be held in Mexico in 1932.

### *Pan-Pacific Women's Conference*

This conference, which is apparently under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association and which devoted much attention to child welfare, was held in Honolulu in the summer of 1930.

## AUSTRIA

A British writer says that Vienna deserves to be called the City of the Child on account of its provision for child welfare, especially for pre-school children. There are now 225 Nursery Schools for a child population of 200,288.

## GERMANY

A study of the effect of factory work on motherhood was made in 1930 under the auspices of the German Ministry of Labour, by the Chief Medical Factory Inspector of Prussia, with the co-operation of physicians and welfare workers. The report covers the records of nearly 3,000 women and 7,700 children living in approximately the same social and economic status. For purposes of comparison the women were divided into two groups, one of factory

workers and the other of housewives. It was found that the babies of women working in the last weeks of pregnancy weighed less than the babies of those who stayed at home during the entire period and that the percentage of still-births was greatest among the factory workers. The infant mortality rate was higher among the children of factory workers than among the children of housewives, the rates being respectively 126 and 1065 per 1,000 live births. The difference in the mortality rates of the two groups was particularly high after the beginning of the seventh week of the child's life, which is the time when the mother usually returns to the factory and stops nursing her child.

The author asks for an extension of the work of the health centres and for increased maternity benefits to enable the mother to stay away from work without loss of wages during the last weeks of pregnancy and during a considerable part of the child's infancy.

#### ITALY

##### *Maternity Insurance*

The law establishing compulsory maternity insurance of factory workers was adopted in Italy in 1910 and has been extended to non-manual workers in a large number of occupations and to Government employees. Insured women are paid a benefit of about \$7.85 at the time of confinement, and those who are subject to unemployment insurance are also paid an unemployment benefit for one month before and one month after confinement during which time they are not allowed to work. Health Centres for expectant mothers have been established by the National Children's Bureau of Italy and the National Social Insurance Fund.

#### CHINA

##### *Child Welfare*

Child welfare work in Hong Kong is carried out under the Government Medical Department by five voluntary societies. Five Infant Welfare Clinics are held weekly in Hong Kong. Chinese mothers are beginning to appreciate the importance of medical work for maternal and child welfare.

A medical correspondent in Peiping reports that sunshine is abundant and the people sun the cereals which form a large portion of the diet. Milk is practically unknown as food except that the mothers nurse their babies for two or more years. It is understood that rickets and scurvy are very rare.

##### *Juvenile Courts*

A resolution was introduced at a meeting of the Legislative Council for the establishment of juvenile courts. The resolution was adopted and the matter is now under consideration of the British Colonial office.

#### AFRICA

##### *Lagos*

Child Welfare work is making progress in many places in Africa.

The medical officer of the African Hospital at Lagos, in Nigeria, reports that 628 expectant mothers attended the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic in 1930, which was by far the largest number in the four years of the hospital's history.

##### *International Congress*

An International Congress on African Children, to which the British, Belgian and other Governments are giving support, will be held at Geneva in 1931 under the auspices of the Save the Children International Union. The International Labour Office of the League of Nations and leading missionary societies, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are co-operating.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

*Juvenile Courts*

The Child Welfare Committee has published a report on the Auxiliary Services of Juvenile Courts. Fifty-four countries have given information for the report.

*Children's Films*

At the meeting of the Child Welfare Committee held at Geneva on April 10, it was stated that children's films were poor in quality and had proved a complete failure, and that the production of educational films likely to be attractive to children would require close co-operation between psychologists, artists, and producers.

*Child Labour*

The age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations is the first item on the Agenda of the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931.

A report on this subject has been printed by the International Labour Office to aid in the discussion.

Part I of the report deals with the present practice of the member States with regard to the employment of children in non-industrial occupations, giving comparative tables; Part II is a summary of legislation on this subject in the different Countries compiled from documentary sources with titles and dates of Acts cited; Part III indicates the general lines which, in the opinion of the office, should be followed in preparing the questionnaire to be addressed to the various Governments.

*Maintenance Orders for the Children of Unmarried Parents*

The proposal of the Child Welfare Committee to undertake a more detailed examination of the whole question of the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance orders was considered by the council on January 19, 1930, on the basis of observations from eighteen Governments. One of these Governments, Great Britain, is of opinion that it is not desirable that the Child Welfare Committee should be authorized to proceed to this study on the lines proposed. Having regard to the gravity of this problem, and the great importance which certain countries attach to its solution, the council asked the Child Welfare Committee to examine the observations and to present a further report on possibilities of future action.

*Slavery*

With further reference to the White Paper forwarded to us by the British Foreign Office on Mui Tsai, it should be noted that the great majority of these slaves in China are children and apparently nearly all of them are girls.

The great hope of the world in regard to these inhuman conditions, which have been described as "Hell" in an official publication of the British Foreign Office, is in the League of Nations and their Convention on Slavery which, it is hoped, may be influential in putting an end to this "Open sore of the world."

Lady Simon, when in Canada during the year, drew attention to the fact that there was a Slavery Abolition Society in Toronto about the year 1856, which was the first one in Canada and the president of which was the Rev. Dr. Harris of Knox College.

"Slavery," a book by Lady Simon, shows that there are now in the world from four to six millions of slaves—two millions in Abyssinia, two millions in China, and from one to two millions in other countries.

Efforts are being made to support the creation of a Slavery Commission under the League of Nations for the purpose of carrying into effect the promised abolition of slavery.



## DIVISION OF HOSPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES

Canadian hospitals, during the last decade, have suffered from serious deficits year by year and the public from whom funds are obtained have become perturbed by the difficult situations which have so frequently arisen due to these conditions.

Lack of co-ordination, failure to understand basic principles, poor organization and uneconomical arrangements of buildings and plant have been the principal causes of the heavy losses experienced during the past.

Conditions such as these should not be tolerated to-day and there is no reason why they should exist since, with the inception of the Dominion Government Hospital Advisory Services, expert advice on the construction and organization of hospitals is available for all those interested in such institutions throughout Canada.

Another aspect of the importance of this service lies in the question of equipment. It has been estimated that seventy-five per cent of the hospital equipment used in Canada to-day is imported from foreign countries and this condition exists largely because Canadian manufacturers, owing to lack of technical guidance, are ignorant of the possibilities of this field. A notable example of the value of such guidance occurred recently in one of the largest hospitals in Canada where Canadian manufacturers, when their attention had been drawn to the need of a certain type of equipment, were able to produce a better article at a lower price than the corresponding foreign product.

New developments are taking place in fields of hospitalization, which must necessarily be studied if Canadian hospitals are to keep in line with the advancing march of progress to be noted in other countries.

Physiotherapy is perhaps one of the outstanding cases in point. In Europe this activity has held a prominent place for many years. Hospitals in Canada have, in a large measure, only set aside for this department somewhat inextensive areas. However, since a widespread belief exists in the future of greatly enhanced usefulness for the physiotherapy department, those interested in hospital planning will endeavour to locate it strategically, with an eye to its future expansion. Therefore the significance of medical physics in the future must receive serious consideration.

To function properly the hospital physiotherapy department should be a distinctly separate unit and not made a subdivision of some other department but serve all departments just as the X-ray department does. Some years ago it would have been difficult to comment correctly on the place that physiotherapy holds in the general work of modern hospitals. To-day, however, great progress is being made in the evaluation of what physiotherapy can do, and departments of physiotherapy are being opened in hospitals with increasing frequency.

The hospital to-day has become a complete organism serving the entire community, taxing vast financial resources and the best brains to insure its proper functioning. Primarily the function of the hospital is the care of sick, since, in the complexity of its present organization, this fact may be lost sight of. However, it must be fully recognized that the care of the sick has expanded so as to include the care of the health of the entire community.

In view of the popular impression that the modern hospital is costing too much, and further that the next decade, it is anticipated, will be responsible for a large building program, serious thought should be given to the subject of hospitalization as a whole, and research work carried on with a view of devising ways and means to overcome the unnecessary and wasteful expenditure.

During the course of the year, the division has received voluminous correspondence from presidents of hospital boards and others interested, apropos of which the following excerpt is illuminating in view of the desire to reduce the cost of hospitalization: "My hope is that this splendid service may be so prominently brought before all Hospital Boards that others may be saved such worries and losses as we have had. This means being in touch with your department at the very beginning of any building operations."

The division was asked to advise upon hospital projects in all parts of the Dominion and *inter alia* the following may be taken as representative of such action:—

Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, Ont.  
 Toronto Orthopaedic Hospital, Toronto, Ont.  
 Nicholls Hospital, Peterborough, Ont.  
 Oshawa General Hospital, Oshawa, Ont.  
 Douglas Memorial Hospital, Fort Erie, Ont.  
 Sisters of Charity Hospital, Halifax, N.S.  
 St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, N.S.  
 Carleton County Fisher Memorial Hospital, Woodstock, N.B.  
 Prince Edward Island Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
 St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.  
 General Hospital, Notre Dame du Lac, P.Q.  
 General Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.  
 Skidegate Inlet Hospital, Skidegate, B.C.  
 General Hospital for Anglican Arctic Mission, Pangnirtung, N.W.T.

Many problems are met with by the director of the division and it is deemed of interest to cite those of outstanding importance. Very often the hospital board, when wishing to increase the capacity of the hospital, are desirous of using unsuitable buildings for one particular phase of hospitalization at some distance from the main hospital. For instance, one case in point: The director was asked to advise as to whether in his opinion a building one and one-half miles away from the general hospital could be used as a maternity unit, the reply being in the negative governed by the fact of unavoidable duplication of equipment and services. Further, the distance from the general hospital was undesirable since loss of time would be involved by the medical staff having to travel to and from, etc.

Sometimes hospital boards will seek advice upon proposed additions, and because the cost may be more than was anticipated essentials such as utilities, etc., are deleted, which action only builds up further undesirable conditions and should be avoided.

Lack of balance in the requirements by the medical board oftentimes is a very serious factor. Surgeons desire a certain bed capacity. Medicine group likewise. Obstetricians and gynaecologists are ambitious as to the accommodation required (and probably to-day have every justification since such work is more than ever carried out in the hospital instead of the private home). The radiologist has his views and so on all the way down the line. Therefore it is necessary when a hospital of certain bed capacity is under consideration that balance is effected.

Modern practices hitherto not observed or accepted in the hospital, such as out-patients' department have to be dealt with. The very term "out-patients' department" denotes what it is for, and it is a revenue producing department as also a community asset. Doctors are sometimes hesitant to agree upon this phase of hospitalization, since it is an open question as to whether their income may not

be affected by such arrangement, but experience proves such is not the case. From the hospital's point of view, the provision of this department is invaluable, inasmuch as it supplies clinical material for the study of surgery and medicine.

In all modern hospitals to-day there is a full appreciation of the fact that those who are in ill health, but whose illness does not necessarily deprive them of all activity, are much more numerous and in much more need of help than are the acutely ill. Hence the demand for out-patients' departments, and in many of the more progressive and better organized hospitals the real core of the whole organization is found in the out-patients' department, the beds of the wards being used only for those who are too ill to come and go to and from the hospital, or who need forms of treatment which require confinement to bed.

Necessity of infectious units is stressed. It should be recognized by all hospital authorities that no modern hospital in a city of less than 100,000 population should be planned without such a unit. The days when infectious diseases hospitals were referred to as "pest-houses" have gone, since with the advance of medical science and knowledge it is possible for these diseases to be treated (by observance of strict asepsis) without any fear of infection. Another point incidental to the desirability of installation of an infectious diseases unit in a general hospital is that it is obligatory for a hospital, graded as a standard hospital, to have facilities for the teaching of nurses and with this infectious unit a hospital presents facilities for such work, whereas if such is not the case, nurses during the course of their graduation work have to go to another hospital to obtain this training.

One serious condition is to be noted in hospitals generally and that is the lack of a pediatric department, namely, facilities for the treatment of children. The disturbance to sick adults by children roaming about at will throughout the hospital is most distressing and such condition is not justifiable to-day, since it mitigates very seriously against therapy, both of adults and children.

Deletion of sun porches, sun rooms or as sometimes called, solaria, at the ends of corridors is recommended by the Division. To-day solaria, including artificial and natural heliotherapy, are being provided on the topmost story, by which means the maximum benefits of the sun's rays are derived. These solaria are enclosed and heated, permitting use during both summer and winter. Oftentimes roof gardens are arranged contiguous to the solaria.

The exhibit of Canadian hospitals, under the aegis of the division, displayed at the British Medical Association Annual Meeting, August, 1930, was supported by members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and earned the commendation of delegates from different parts of the British Empire.

Various types of hospitals were on view, including general, mental, tuberculosis, maternity, university and isolation, in addition to which the historical portion of the exhibit covered Canadian hospitals founded as early as the 17th century.

Judging by the success of this exhibit, it would seem that if an interchange of designs of the various hospitals in different parts of the Empire could be arranged, all those participating would greatly benefit thereby and it would be of value not only to the component parts of the Empire but to other countries throughout the world.

Educational data covering hospitalization has been prepared upon request by the division, distributed, as also published in technical journals.

Close co-operation obtains between the Canadian Medical Association and the division, the director of the division having been appointed as consultant on the advisory committee of that association.

The various additions, alterations and remodelling to the hospitals and buildings generally under the aegis of the department have been dealt with by the division.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## EXPENDITURE, BY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

Service	Gross Expenditure	Refunds	Net Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government Salaries.....	203,989 96	149 52	203,840 44
“ “ (Minister).....	8,672 01		8,672 01
Civil Government Contingencies.....	72,380 91	3,380 92	68,999 99
Food and Drugs.....	106,972 25	1,337 24	105,635 01
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	25,660 64	35 20	25,625 44
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	3,308 69		3,308 69
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	13,429 79	481 62	12,948 17
Pollution of Inland Waters.....	22,755 64	957 07	21,798 57
Public Works Health Act.....	4,201 38		4,201 38
Marine Hospitals, etc.....	209,610 80	605 25	209,005 55
Quarantine.....	182,880 22	458 90	182,421 32
Leprosy.....	25,821 10	16 66	25,804 44
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	265,480 03	11,319 93	254,160 10
Venereal Diseases.....	98,475 04		98,475 04
Gratuities, Civil Service Act, Sec. 56.....	500 00		500 00
Canadian Council on Child Welfare.....	10,000 00		10,000 00
Canadian Social Hygiene Council.....	20,000 00		20,000 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	25,000 00		25,000 00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	20,000 00		20,000 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	10,000 00		10,000 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	20,000 00		20,000 00
Canadian Médical Association—visit of the British Medical Association.....	20,000 00		20,000 00
Association des Médecins de Langue Française de l'Amérique du Nord.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
	1,384,138 46	18,742 31	1,365,396 15

## REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

Service	Total Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
“A”—Food and Drugs.....	10,144 55		10,144 55
“B”—Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	14,087 64	364 00	13,723 64
“C”—Patent Medicines.....	7,086 00	567 00	6,519 00
“D”—Sick Mariners' Dues.....	202,924 92	1,157 20	201,767 72
“E”—Casual Revenue.....	46,643 88	25 00	46,618 88
	280,886 99	2,113 20	278,773 79

## “A”—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1930-1931

Province	Licence	Analysis	Penalties	Costs	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....		5 00	25 00	10 00	40 00
Quebec.....	140 00	5 00	1,000 00	255 00	1,400 00
Ontario.....	60 00	6,590 00	1,425 00	554 55	8,629 55
British Columbia.....		15 00			15 00
Foreign.....	60 00				60 00
	260 00	6,615 00	2,450 00	819 55	10,144 55



## "B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1930-1931

Province	Business Licence	Import Licence	Export Licence	Penalties	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	85 00			5 00	90 00
New Brunswick.....	55 00				55 00
Quebec.....	935 00	285 00	60 00	4,885 00	6,165 00
Ontario.....	1,105 00	50 00	5 00	3,828 79	4,988 79
Manitoba.....	250 00			250 00	500 00
Saskatchewan.....	50 00			204 85	254 85
Alberta.....	130 00			450 00	580 00
British Columbia.....	115 00			975 00	1,090 00
	2,725 00	335 00	65 00	10,598 64	13,723 64

## "C"—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE FOR 1930-31

Province	Penalties	Registra- tion Fees at \$2.00 each	Licence Fees at \$1.00 each	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....		36 00	93 00	129 00
New Brunswick.....		14 00	132 00	146 00
Prince Edward Island.....			5 00	5 00
Quebec.....	45 00	274 00	1,527 00	1,846 00
Ontario.....	10 00	497 00	2,329 00	2,836 00
Manitoba.....		38 00	142 00	180 00
Saskatchewan.....	25 00	20 00	47 00	92 00
Alberta.....		16 00	70 00	86 00
British Columbia.....	25 00	50 00	160 00	235 00
Foreign.....		203 00	761 00	964 00
	105 00	1,148 00	5,266 00	6,519 00

## "D"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE FOR 1930-1931

Province	Total	Refunds	Net
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	49,525 86	184 46	49,341 40
New Brunswick.....	18,576 47	26 56	18,549 91
Prince Edward Island.....	1,046 86		1,046 86
Quebec.....	48,752 28	861 96	47,890 32
British Columbia.....	85,023 45	84 22	84,939 23
	202,924 92	1,157 20	201,767 72

## "E"—CASUAL REVENUE FOR 1930-1931

	Net Total
	\$ cts.
Fumigation of ships.....	15,737 33
Medical Services and Board of Detained Persons.....	28,147 50
Use of Launch <i>Evelyn</i> .....	1,800 00
Refunds of previous year's expenditure.....	829 29
Sundries.....	104 76
	46,618 88









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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

THE PENSION TRIBUNAL

THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

AND

THE WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1932



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1932





*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Pension Tribunal, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans Allowance Committee, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MURRAY MACLAREN,  
*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

September 30, 1932.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

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## INTRODUCTORY LETTER

TO THE REPORT OF THE

### DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

Colonel, the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S.,  
F.A.S.C., M.P.,

Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report for the fiscal year 1931-32.

The report is divided into six sections:—

- (1) Department of Pensions and National Health, Pensions Division.
- (2) War Veterans' Allowance Committee.
- (3) Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.
- (4) Pension Tribunal.
- (5) Pension Appeal Court.
- (6) Department of Pensions and National Health, Health Division.

### DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

#### PENSIONS DIVISION

The work of the Pensions Division has shown a slight increase in certain directions during the fiscal year and a slight decrease in other directions.

The admissions to hospital were 11,116, as against 12,077 in the previous fiscal year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 14,267, as against 15,519 in 1930-31 and 12,939 in 1929-30. Treatments under the out-patient department increased from 161,816 to 179,814.

Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1932, 1,676 were in departmental hospitals while 950 were in civil institutions, making a total of 2,626 as against 3,127 in the year previous.

The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 27, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 198.

The issue of orthopædic and surgical appliances has been maintained with a slight increase.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 12,303. A comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 8,811 in 1930-31, 5,548 in 1929-30 and 4,647 in 1928-29. The expenditure was \$2,082,052 as compared with \$907,010 in 1930-31, \$517,947 in 1929-30 and \$367,231 in 1928-29.

In the Vetcraft Shops 46 men were admitted and 95 struck off. The number employed on March 31, 1931, was 191.

During the year, 36 cases were taken on for vocational training and 6 for probational training.

The work of the Veterans' Bureau has continued with no decrease in the demands for assistance in the preparation of pension applications. During the year, the number of applications received was 15,089.

The number of applications received for returned soldiers' insurance was 1,463 as against 1,563 during the previous fiscal year. Ninety-two applications were refused for various reasons. There was again an increase in the number of surrenders. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1932, was 28,426, a decrease during the year of 587. The amount of insurance carried was \$62,680,341.

The provision under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry has been continued. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 200 being 8 more than during the previous year. The expenditure was \$49,878 as against \$45,142 in 1930-31. The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal and serious accidents.

The following is an epitomized statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions in amount and percentage.

#### COST OF ADMINISTRATION, FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

Direct payments to men and dependents .....	\$54,833,059 55
Payments for services to men and dependents .....	4,472,553 90
Capital expenditures .....	36,868 41
Payments to outside organizations .....	67,049 98
Recoverable expenditures .....	185,816 42
	<hr/>
Revenue—Insurance premiums .....	\$1,643,456 53
“ Casual .....	186,744 54
	<hr/>
	1,830,201 07
	<hr/>
	\$61,425,549 33
Administration expense .....	1,511,594 90
	<hr/>
	\$62,937,144 23
	<hr/>
Expense of Board of Pension Commissioners, Veterans' Bureau, Pension Tribunal and Pension Appeal Court .....	1,058,126 24
	<hr/>
	\$63,995,270 47

#### DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

General departmental administration .....	\$ 1,511,594 90
Percentage departmental administration .....	2,362 %

#### ADJUDICATION OF PENSIONS

Board of Pension Commissioners .....	\$480,850 29
Veterans' Bureau .....	205,894 85
Pension Tribunal .....	329,908 15
Pension Appeal Court .....	41,472 95
	<hr/>
Percentage—Adjudication of pensions .....	\$ 1,058,126 24
	1,653 %
	<hr/>
Total administration and adjudication expense .....	\$ 2,569,721 14
Percentage—All expense .....	4,015 %

The work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee during the fiscal year is dealt with in the section of the report under that heading. The number of new applications received was 4,442 and in 2,034 of these cases an award was made.

Summaries and complete details of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada are included in the section of the report setting forth the activities of this board.

The sections dealing with the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court also indicate the work accomplished during the year.

### NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

In the administration of the Food and Drugs Act the Food and Drugs Division has been active in the work of inspection and analysis. Adulteration and misbranding have been brought under control wherever found in food and drug products, whether imported, manufactured, offered for sale or sold to the consumer.

The Narcotic Division has maintained its efforts in the control of narcotics through legal channels, and in the prevention of illegal traffic.

Through the Quarantine and Immigration Medical Inspection Division the medical examination of prospective emigrants from the British Isles and the continent of Europe, prior to embarkation, was continued, and the quarantine service maintained at the principal ocean ports of Canada. With the exception of two cases of smallpox landed at the William Head quarantine station, no disease, other than of a minor infectious nature, was reported on incoming vessels.

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division continued supervision over the manufacture, importation and sale of proprietary medicines.

Child and maternal welfare work has been better understood and better carried out during the year. More attention has been given to pre-natal care, maternal nursing and the pre-school child, and for the first time maternal mortality in Canada has been markedly reduced.

The Division of Public Health Engineering continued the inspection of water supplies for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels, railway trains and other common carriers in international and interprovincial traffic.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. McKEE,

*Acting Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, September 30, 1932.





# PENSIONS DIVISION

## MEDICAL TREATMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1932

Dis- trict	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total strength
		In- pats.	Out- pats.	In- pats.	Out- pats.	In- pats.	Out- pats.	In- pats.	Out- pats.	
A	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	97		290		28		415		415
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	101				2		103		103
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	278	3	3		17		298	3	301
F	Westminster Hospital.....	65	2	422		8		495	2	497
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	142		2		1		145		145
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital.....	69				5		74		74
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	95	1			9		104	1	105
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	42						42		42
	Total.....	889	6	717		70		1,676	6	1,682

### TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the department 620 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:—

Departmental institutions.....	472
Other institutions in Canada.....	144
In England.....	2
In United States.....	2

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932

	On strength 31-3-31	T.O.S.	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-32
Ex-Imperials.....	125	421	437	18	91
Australian.....	3	9	11		1
French.....	1	3	3		1
Newfoundland.....	3	7	8		2
New Zealand.....		3	3		
South African.....		3	3		
United States.....	11	18	19		10
Total.....	143	464	484	18	105

The following figures give approximate number of admissions to hospital by the military hospitals commission and the department to March 31, 1932.

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916 by the Military Hospitals Commission approximately.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919—D.S.C.R.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116

Total..... 219,244

## CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May, 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	122,651
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	161,816
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	179,814
	<u>2,367,920</u>

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1931	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	853	4	64	1,023	6	95	48	2,900
May.....	837	4	65	915	13	75	41	2,762
June.....	772	7	55	902	7	69	28	2,590
July.....	774	11	57	851	11	54	31	2,485
August.....	752	7	43	678	6	43	25	2,535
September.....	749	11	49	749	13	49	27	2,506
October.....	841	3	60	735	6	43	27	2,599
November.....	928	14	68	777	5	46	25	2,756
December.....	836	5	54	899	2	51	35	2,664
1932								
January.....	1,054	4	71	843	10	57	29	2,854
February.....	1,045	8	61	1,033	7	42	38	2,848
March.....	911	4	35	1,064	2	54	29	2,649
Total.....	10,352	82	682	10,469	88	678	383	2,649

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—

Admissions.....	421
Discharges and deaths.....	455
Patient strength as at March 31, 1931.....	3,151
Patient strength as at March 31, 1932.....	2,649

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH MARCH 31, 1932

	General		Mental		T.B.		Total	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental institutions.....	889	6	717		70		1,676	6
Institutions in Canada.....	242	7	334		204		780	7
Institutions in Great Britain.....	23		43		8		74	
Institutions in United States.....	49		26		21		96	
Out-patient class attending clinics.....		7				3		10
Total.....	1,203	20	1,120		303	3	2,626	23

## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS AS AT THE END OF 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, AND THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932

All Institutions—Year	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649

## VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1932, there were 198 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-31	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-32
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	28	32	6	5	22	2	37
B	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.			5	5			
C	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	18	15			15		18
D	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.		1		1			
	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	27	20		2	9	3	33
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.	1						1
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.			10	10			
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	12	8	3	1	6		16
	Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.		1	1	1			
	Grace Hospital, Windsor, Ont.		1			1		
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	24	10	15	13	5	1	30
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.		2	6	8			
	St. Roch Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.			2	2			
	Convalescent Home, Winnipeg, Man.			8	8			
H	General Hospital, Regina, Sask.		1					1
	St. Paul's Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.		1			1		
	City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.		1				1	
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	22	6	1		9		20
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.	3	5	3	2	1		8
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.	4	3	1	3	1	1	3
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	27	9			9	2	25
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	4	2				1	5
	County Hospital, East Saint John, N.B.	1						1
	Total.....	171	117	61	61	79	11	198

## DENTAL SERVICES

The following is a comparative table of the clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal years 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32:—

	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	Treat-ments	Patients	Treat-ments	Patients	Treat-ments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	32,916	1,475	38,467	2,007	33,197	1,896
Dental representatives.....	8,209	708	12,232	1,178	11,744	1,190
United States Veterans' Bureau.....	1,020	94	943	101	902	83
	42,145	2,277	51,647	3,286	45,843	3,169

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH

The department, through Orthopædic Depots which have been established throughout the Dominion, arranges for the supply, renewal and repair of such prostheses as may be recommended for use of disabled pensioners. The appliances manufactured in these Depots are produced by skilled orthopædic appliance makers, practically all of whom have been specially trained by the department.

The standardization of these prostheses which has been developed, is of inestimable benefit to the pensioner, who may obtain renewal and repairs without delay, at any of the depots. In this regard reference may be made to the Duralumin light metal limb, which is entirely produced within these Orthopædic Depots; to artificial eyes which have been specially fitted to the individual case by the department's eye maker, and are duplicated from the file models, and to orthopædic boots which are renewed from lasts and measurements retained in the local depots. Other services include the manufacture of artificial arms of various types; leg and arm splints; body braces and belts and many types of minor orthopædic appliances. In addition to these, arrangements are made for the purchase, and supply, of wheel chairs; mechanical hearing aids; elastic hosiery, etc. Close contact is maintained with similar services rendered throughout the Empire and also with any new developments in the art of appliance making.

The department also undertakes to supply prostheses to the beneficiaries of allied Governments, to the beneficiaries of the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, and, in a few cases, to beneficiaries of other federal Government departments, on a repayment basis.

The following statement shows the extent of the activities of the past fiscal year and also gives a summary of what has been accomplished since the inception of the branch:—

## NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH TO MARCH 31, 1932

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1931				Delivered during April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932				
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compen- sation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compen- sation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Total
Legs (all types).....	10,210	261	664	348	397	31	40	16	11,967
Arms (all types).....	2,931	251	77	26	46	23	1	1	3,356
Orthopædic boots.....	72,731	238	1,545	703	5,889	36½	142½	127½	81,412½
Peg legs.....	1,610	138	17	2	22	12			1,801
Optical supplies.....	32,007	503	538	463	1,767	66	46	24	35,414
Minor orthopædic appliances.....	231,431	2,320½	7,550½	3,204	23,910	414½	966	382	270,178½
Repairs of all kinds.....	186,667				17,272				203,939
Totals.....	537,587	3,711½	10,391½	4,746	49,303	583	1,195½	550½	608,068



## EMPLOYMENT

Applications and placements of disabled ex-service men during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932:—

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent. . . . .	1,554
Placements—Temporary. . . . .	3,873
Cancellations. . . . .	6,319
Unemployed. . . . .	3,177
Total. . . . .	14,923

## MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent. . . . .	71
Placements—Semi-permanent. . . . .	657
Placements—Temporary. . . . .	1,296
Cancellations. . . . .	1,953
Unemployed. . . . .	158
Total. . . . .	1,962
Total. . . . .	4,144

## SUMMARY

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1931 AND MARCH 31, 1932

Year ending	Applicants	Place-ments	Cancel-lations	Pending placements
March 31, 1931. . . . .	18,201	8,846	5,679	3,676
March 31, 1932. . . . .	19,067	7,451	6,477	5,139

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment increased..	866
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased..	1,395
Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1932. . . . .	64,733
Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1932. . . . .	11,145
Total number of pensioners. . . . .	75,878
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year. . . . .	9,209
Of this number 5,139 were registered as unemployed, an increase of 1,463 over previous year.	

## RELIEF

The expenditure on relief during the fiscal year 1931-1932 was \$2,082,052.10.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1931-1932 as compared with previous years:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Number of men. . . . .	4,647	5,548	8,811	12,303
Number of times relief issued. . . . .	36,602	51,155	96,154	145,561
Average number of times relief issued per man. . . . .	7.88	9.22	10.91	11.83
Expenditure on relief orders issued. . . . .	\$367,231 48	\$517,947 19	\$907,010 43	\$2,082,052 10

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The activities of the branch have somewhat diminished and the Vancouver Factory was closed down on December 31, 1931, owing to the unsafe condition of the building. Factories are still being operated in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and one at Victoria by the Canadian Red Cross Society. The total number of men employed at March 31, 1932, was 191, as compared with 240 one year previous and, during the fiscal year now under review, 46 men were taken on strength and 95 struck off.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On March 31, 1932, there were 2 men undergoing vocational training, distributed during the fiscal year as follows:—

District	On strength 1-4-31	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-32
A.....		4	4	
C.....	2	2	3	1
D.....		14	14	
F.....		2	1	1
G.....	1	1	2	
H.....		4	4	
I.....	1	6	7	
J.....		3	3	
Totals.....	4	36	38	2

## INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM CASES

On March 31, 1932, 3 men were receiving probational training. Distribution during the fiscal year was as follows:—

District	Employed at	On strength 1-4-31	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-32
B	Sydney Mines, N.S.....		1	1	
D	Hamilton, Ont.....				
F	Toronto, Ont.....		2		2
	Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.....				
	London, Ont.....	1	1	2	
G	Winnipeg, Man.....		1	1	
J	Vancouver, B.C.....		1		1
	Totals.....	1	6	4	3

## VETERANS' BUREAU

Details of the organization and duties of the Veterans' Bureau, which came into existence under the 1930 amendments to the Pension Act, appear in the annual report of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931. As the bureau had then been in existence for only a few months detailed figures covering its activities were not available. These figures are now appended hereto.

The work of the bureau during the year was marked by an important amendment to the Pension Act which had a far-reaching and most beneficial effect throughout the organization of the administrative bodies operating under the Act. This measure abolished a provision in the 1930 legislation under which all applications not granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners were automatically referred to the Chief Pensions Advocate and Chief Commission Counsel. The amendment also provided that the Board of Pension Commissioners when unable to grant an application would inform the applicant of the grounds for its decision, leaving it open to the applicant to submit additional evidence direct to the commission or to request that his application be referred for submission to the Pension Tribunal.

The result of this legislation was a prompt and almost complete cessation of references from the commission to the Chief Pensions Advocate and Chief Commission Counsel. These references prior to the coming into force of the amending Act on August 3, 1931, were being made at an average rate of 100 per day. The marked reduction in the number of references is illustrated by the fact that the total received from the date on which the amendment came into force to March 31, 1932, was only 943, while during the corresponding period before the amendment the number of references was 19,599. It was found that there was a disposition on the part of many applicants to accept the decision of the Board of Pension Commissioners on receipt of advice of detailed grounds for the decision.

A further important provision of the amending Act was as follows:—

"The Commission shall reconsider all applications which have been referred to the Chief Pensions Advocate and Chief Commission Counsel between the first day of October, 1930, and the date of coming into force of this Act, in respect to which the Chief Pensions Advocate has not notified the Pension Tribunal that such applications are ready for hearing."

The administration of this subsection provided means for constructive work on the part of the Veterans' Bureau in co-operation with the Board of Pension Commissioners which is resulting in final disposal of a considerable number of applications. The majority of the applications referred under the 1930 legislation were in the hands of District Pensions Advocates for investigation and in many of them important additional evidence had been procured. It was obviously desirable that the complete evidence should be before the Board of Pension Commissioners if possible at the time of its reconsideration of the case. Moreover, there was a total of 15,311 applications subject to reconsideration by the Board of Pension Commissioners and it was not possible for the commission to immediately reconsider the whole of this large number in the manner prescribed by the amending Act. Accordingly procedure was agreed upon under which the Board of Pension Commissioners would review applications upon receipt from the Chief Pensions Advocate of a certificate that the evidence was complete. Under this procedure District Pensions Advocates are enabled to thoroughly prepare applications before they are reviewed by the Board of Pension Commissioners and from the outset this policy proved most effective. Of 2,370 applications submitted to the Board of Pension Commissioners for review after preparation by the Veterans' Bureau entitlement to pension was conceded in 365 cases.

Throughout its work the Veterans' Bureau has given priority to the most urgent cases and it may be stated that the bulk of applications of this class are being as promptly dealt with as is possible under existing legislation. The Veterans' Bureau is keeping well abreast of the requirements of the Pension Appeal Court, Pension Tribunal and the Board of Pension Commissioners, all of which bodies are in daily session. It will be observed from the attached statistical statement that the majority of applications are in respect of minor disabilities.

With regard to the total of 17,868 cases remaining to be dealt with at the end of the fiscal year, it may be stated that some 13,000 of these are old 1930 references which are subject to review by the Board of Pension Commissioners under the 1931 amendments. The great majority of these cases are not of an urgent nature or are cases in respect of which Pensions Advocates are endeavouring to get additional evidence. In the absence of this evidence presentation of the case to the judicial bodies would be futile. It has also been noted that a large proportion of these outstanding applications have already been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the former Federal Appeal Board on one or more occasions.

#### VETERANS' BUREAU STATISTICS

Applications and undisposed of Federal Appeal Board claims received to March 31, 1932.....	14,338
Applications received during fiscal year 1931-32.....	15,089
	29,427
Withdrawn or cancelled.....	996
Net total.....	28,431
Applications and undisposed of Federal Appeal Board claims reported to Pension Tribunal to March 1931-32.....	2,107
Applications and undisposed of Federal Appeal Board claims reported to Pension Tribunal to March 1931-1932.....	6,327
Submitted to Board of Pension Commissioners by Veterans' Bureau under 1931 amendments and entitlement conceded....	365
Total.....	8,799
Applications remaining as at March 31, 1932.....	19,632

#### OPERATIONS UNDER 1931 AMENDMENTS

Balance of applications for reconsideration by Board of Pension Commissioners when 1931 amendments became effective....	15,311
Submitted to Board of Pension Commissioners for consideration..	2,370
Balance to be submitted on March 31, 1932.....	12,941
Reference to Veterans' Bureau by Board of Pension Commissioners under 1931 amendments 1931-32.....	943

#### DISABILITY APPLICATIONS AND UNDISPOSED OF FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD CLAIMS TABULATED BY PENSIONERS AND NON-PENSIONERS

Percentage of disability—	
1 per cent to 25 per cent.....	6,472
25 per cent to 50 per cent.....	1,081
50 per cent to 75 per cent.....	291
75 per cent to 100 per cent.....	189
	8,033
Non-pensioners.....	17,734
	25,767

#### MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS AND UNDISPOSED OF FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD CLAIMS

##### DISABILITY ONLY

Class 1 (Applicants with severe disabilities).....	8,378
Class 2 (Applicants whose disabilities are not severe and are non-progressive.....)	530
Class 3 (Minor disability cases and congenital conditions).....	16,330
Class 4 (Section 12 claims).....	529
	25,767

#### APPLICATIONS AND UNDISPOSED OF FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD CLAIMS TABULATED BY DEPENDENTS AND DISABILITIES

Dependents.....	2,664
Disabilities.....	25,767
	28,431



## ACCOUNTS BRANCH

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1, are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's reports.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1931-32*

On the left side is shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of trust funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side is shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pension and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of trust funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1932, by Fiscal Years.*

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-Establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1932, by Fiscal Years.*

4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1932.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1932.*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable as at March 31, 1932.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1932.*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railway used.

8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal years to March 31, 1933.*

9. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance Activities as at March 31, 1932.*

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$31,485,888 20	Direct Payments to Men and Dependents:—	
“    Re-establishment.....	14,270,149 68	Pensions.....	\$48,052,680 14
Revenue.....	1,294,332 09	War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,058,965 21
Casual Revenue.....	186,744 54	Re-establishment.....	5,721,414 20
Deposits to Trust Funds—1931-32.....	\$ 2,583,321 65		<u>\$54,833,059 55</u>
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1931.....	10,001,603 49	Payments for Services to Men and Dependents.....	4,472,553 90
		Capital Expenditures.....	36,868 41
		Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the Department.....	67,049 98
		Recoverable Expenditures.....	185,816 42
			<u>\$59,595,348 26</u>
		Cost of Administration.....	1,511,594 90
			<u>\$61,106,943 16</u>
		Casual Revenue.....	186,744 54
			<u>\$61,293,687 70</u>
		Board of Pension Commissioners.....	480,850 29
		Veterans' Bureau.....	205,894 85
		Pension Tribunal.....	329,908 15
		Pension Appeal Court.....	41,472 95
			<u>\$62,351,813 94</u>
		Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1932.....	11,119,571 74
		Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$ 3,716,617 80
		“                    “                    Re-establishment.....	2,634,126 17
			<u>6,350,743 97</u>
			<u>\$79,822,129 65</u>

No. 1—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1932.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

## APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions—</i>	
Vote 141 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and General.....	\$ 30,000 00
142 Civil Flying.....	5,000 00
143 European War.....	50,500,000 00
Statute Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	950,888 20
<i>Re-establishment—</i>	
Vote 281 Care of Patients.....	\$ 3,000,000 00
282 Salaries.....	3,400,000 00
283 Compensation.....	2,750,000 00
284 Unemployment Relief.....	\$ 600,000 00
453 ".....	650,000 00
307 ".....	875,000 00
285 Operating.....	2,125,000 00
286 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	500,000 00
287 Sheltered Employment.....	50,000 00
288 Grant to Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.....	130,000 00
289 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	10,000 00
290 Salaries—Members—	40,000 00
Pension Tribunal.....	55,000 00
454 ".....	12,000 00
291 Pension Appeal Court.....	67,000 00
292 War Veterans' Allowances.....	23,209 68
293 Salaries—War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	1,600,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	16,000 00
Salaries—Commissioners, B.P.C.....	2,230 00
Vote 144 Salaries and Contingencies.....	19,000 00
B.P.C.....	487,770 00
402 Salaries and Contingencies.....	49,840 00
B.P.C.....	
	537,610 00
	\$14,270,149 68

## DISBURSEMENTS

## DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Pensions—</i>	
<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
Pensions.....	\$40,537,676 85
Retrospective Adjustments.....	1,717,110 28
First Payments—B.P.C. Awards.....	722,146 96
Gratuities.....	90,492 74
New Zealand Pensions.....	12,590 98
Supplementary—Imperial.....	212,929 50
French, Italian and Belgian.....	
Burial Grants.....	20,387 85
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	37,759 54
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	29,424 61
Eastern Tribunal.....	249,070 89
Central Tribunal.....	92,192 90
Mid Western Tribunal.....	82,929 50
Western Tribunal.....	52,477 72
Final Payments Restored—B.P.C.....	38,914 89
" " Tribunal.....	2,981,143 29
First Payments, Widows—B.P.C.....	1,933 51
" Appeal.....	65,650 75
" Court.....	69,046 43
" Tribunal.....	49,776 61
	\$47,073,075 94
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	
North West Rebellion.....	955,787 45
Civil Flying.....	23,540 75
	276 00
	\$48,052,680 14
War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,038,965 21
Compensation—Treatment and Training.....	2,021,995 33
Vocational Loans.....	7 31
Interest on Trust Funds.....	2,013 71
Unemployment Relief.....	2,120,151 98
Sheltered Employment—Wages to Operatives in Departmental Workshops.....	
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	109,771 63
Funds under Administration.....	3,949 66
Industrial Problem Cases.....	541,979 63
Transportation of Blind and Former Soldiers.....	1,111 39
	919 45

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

## REVENUE

Vote 281 Care of Patients.....	\$ 247,631 96
282 Salaries.....	71,467 07
283 Compensation.....	136,188 65
284 Unemployment Relief.....	38,699 88
285 Operating.....	174,361 27
287 Sheltered Employment.....	322,176 48
292 War Veterans' Allowances.....	19,413 96
141 North West Rebellion 1885 and General.....	374 13
143 European War Pensions.....	278,136 36
Statute Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	4,899 25
Vote 144 Salaries and Contingencies, B.P.C.....	1,583 08
	<u>\$ 1,294,332 09</u>

## CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment.....	135,155 86
Pensions.....	51,588 58
	<u>186,744 54</u>

## FUNDS

War Service Gratuity—	
Balance at March 31, 1931.....	159,700 79
Revenue.....	508 81

## Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Balance at March 31, 1931.....	9,249,236 10
Revenue—Premiums.....	\$ 1,643,456 53
Interest on the Fund.....	<u>379,797 49</u>

## Funds under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1931.....	592,756 60
Revenue—Pensions, etc.....	<u>539,558 82</u>

\$12,585,015 14

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Returned Soldiers' Insurance—	
Death Benefits.....	\$ 183,906 89
Annuities.....	210,718 90
Disability Benefits.....	6,749 32
Cash Surrender Values.....	458,632 50
Return of Premiums.....	46,484 75
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	13,021 75
	<u>\$ 919,514 11</u>
	<u>\$ 5,721,414 20</u>

## RE-ESTABLISHMENT

## PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

Hospital Treatment—	
Departmental Hospitals.....	\$ 2,148,990 93
Outside Hospitals and Sanatoria.....	1,155,322 71
Dental Treatment.....	74,368 86

## Limb Factory Operations—

Factory Operations.....	219,175 77
Outside Purchases and Repairs.....	34,898 27

TREATMENT AND O. & S.A. STORES PURCHASED.....	254,074 04
	<u>314,728 80</u>

## Transportation—

Patients and Escorts.....	57,054 25
Pensioners.....	101,734 64
Travelling Medical Boards.....	3,711 07

## Funeral Expenses.....

	162,499 96
	<u>32,621 03</u>

## Sheltered Employment—

Hallux Vetscraft Shop.....	8,920 30
Saint John.....	78 86
Montreal.....	28,051 58
Toronto.....	60,703 74
Hamilton.....	14,234 45
Winnipeg.....	2,145 50
Regina.....	9 75
Calgary.....	988 19
Vancouver.....	11,211 83
Stores Purchased.....	<u>152,822 70</u>

## Vocational Training Expense.....

	279,166 90
	<u>809 15</u>



*Employers' Liability Compensation—*

Quebec.....	\$	2 00
Nova Scotia.....		631 76
Ontario.....		14,947 08
Manitoba.....		17,072 52
Saskatchewan.....		2,097 09
Alberta.....		15,221 07
		<hr/>
		49,971 52
	\$	4,472,553 90
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.....		<hr/>
		36,868 41

## PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF

## DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	7,661 95
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	10,000 00
Canadian Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop..	9,388 03
	<hr/>
	67,049 98

## RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....	48,556 77
Accounts Receivable.....	137,259 65
	<hr/>
	185,816 42

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Executive and General.....	21,794 63
Administrative.....	811,028 55
Accounts.....	432,085 68
Rehabilitation Committee, Montreal.....	9,260 00
Members—War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	16,000 00
Staff—War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	32,298 65
	<hr/>
	1,322,407 51

Carried forward..... \$79,822,129 65

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

Brought forward.....\$79,822,129 65

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

*General—*  
 Telegrams, Telephones, Postage,  
 etc..... 36,933 90  
 Transportation and Travelling—  
 Staff..... 17,481 98  
 Investigators..... 4,191 48  
 Stationery and Office Supplies..... 87,870 94  
 Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Bonding..... 655 51  
 Light, Heat, Power and Water  
 Rates..... 2,749 57  
 Janitors Supplies..... 5,223 02  
 Maintenance and Repairs..... 9,688 77  
 Automobile Expense..... 4,098 72  
 Freight and Express..... 4,133 85  
 Special Publicity..... 915 22  
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 15,184 43

189,127 39

1,511,594 90

\$61,106,943 16

## CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment..... 135,155 96  
 Pensions..... 51,588 58

186,744 54

\$61,293,687 70

## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS

*Salaries—*  
 Commissioners.....\$ 17,032 26  
 Staff..... 347,353 64  
 Insurance..... 11,747 20  
 Commission, Counsel and Staff..... 44,186 82

\$ 420,319 92

*General—*  
 Telephones, Telegrams and Postage..... 8,192 08  
 Transportation and Travelling—  
 Staff..... 22,840 77  
 Investigators..... 16,683 65  
 Stationery and Office Supplies..... 7,453 45  
 Legal and Outside Investigations..... 3,823 79  
 Miscellaneous..... 1,736 63

60,530 37

\$ 480,850 29

\$61,774,537 99

VETERANS' BUREAU		
Salaries—Pension Advocates.....	91,889 32	
“ Staff, Veterans' Bureau . . .	90,911 64	
		182,800 96
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams, Postage, etc.	4,344 77	
Transportation and Travelling.....	12,057 92	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	4,254 10	
Transportation and Travelling— Witnesses.....	317 15	
Miscellaneous Office Expense.....	2,119 95	
	23,083 89	\$ 205,894 85
PENSION TRIBUNAL		
Salaries—Members.....	66,606 98	
“ Staff.....	122,722 67	
		189,329 65
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams, Postage, etc.	2,040 47	
Transportation and Travelling.....	67,945 89	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	5,516 01	
Miscellaneous Office Expense.....	2,231 98	
Fees, Transportation and Travel- ling, etc.—Specialists.....	38,514 62	
Transportation and Travelling, etc.— Witnesses.....	8,414 54	
Applicants.....	13,790 14	
Hospital Observation Costs.....	2,124 85	
	140,578 50	329,908 15
PENSION APPEAL COURT		
Salaries—Members.....	\$ 23,209 68	
“ Staff.....	16,867 74	
		40,077 42
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams, Postage, etc.	62 37	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	970 02	
Transportation and Travelling.....	193 14	
Fees, etc.—Outside Specialists.....	170 00	
	1,395 53	41,472 95
		\$62,351,813 94

Carried forward . . . \$79,822,129 05

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Concluded

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Concluded

Brought forward.....\$79,822,129 65

## DISBURSEMENTS—Concluded

FUNDS	
<i>War Service Gratuity—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1931.....	\$ 159,700 79
Revenue.....	508 81
Disbursements.....	\$ 160,209 60
Balance at March 31, 1932.....	3,949 66
Balance at March 31, 1932.....	\$ 156,259 94
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1931.....	\$ 9,249,236 10
Revenue.....	2,023,254 02
Disbursements.....	\$11,272,490 12
Balance at March 31, 1932.....	919,514 11
Balance at March 31, 1932.....	10,352,976 01
<i>Funds under Administration—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1931.....	\$ 592,756 60
Revenue.....	559,558 82
Disbursements.....	\$ 1,152,315 42
Balance at March 31, 1932.....	541,979 63
Balance at March 31, 1932.....	610,335 79
	\$11,119,571 74

## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions—</i>	
Vote 141 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and General.....	\$ 6,833 38
142 Civil Flying.....	4,724 00
143 European War.....	3,705,060 42
	3,716,617 80
<i>Re-establishment—</i>	
Vote 281 Care of Patients.....	748,848 73
282 Salaries.....	139,423 98
283 Compensation.....	864,193 32
284 Unemployment Relief.....	42,947 90
285 Operating.....	92,900 45



286 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	28 48
287 Sheltered Employment....	106,953 59
290 Pension Tribunal.....	1,038 18
292 War Veterans' Allowances	560,448 75
Statute Salaries—Commissioners, B.P.C.....	1,967 74
Vote 144 Salaries and Contingencies, B.P.C.....	75,375 05

2,634,126 17

6,350,743 97

Grand Total, Appropriations, Revenue and Funds..... \$79,822,129 65

Grand Total, Disbursements and Unexpended Balances..... \$79,822,129 65

## No. 2.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1932

Details	Total		April, 1916 to March, 1926		Fiscal Year 1926-27		Fiscal Year 1927-28		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	499,020	061 39	253,774	194 33	36,614	989 52	38,460	658 72	40,047	757 21	39,093	289 33	44,234	232 70	46,794	939 58
North West Rebellion.....	456,885	43	286,096	33	35,264	16	30,689	52	29,653	41	27,258	45	24,756	94	23,166	62
Fenian Raid.....	8,193	54	8,193	54												
Militia Long Service.....	9,095	035 95	4,035	064 29	743	626 44	759	175 43	873	123 74	853	964 11	879	193 74	950	888 20
Civil Flying.....	3,971	62	2,389	22	240	00	240	00	240	00	240	00	346	40	276	00
Pensions Administration...	5,937	479 80	5,937	479 80												
Total Cost of Pensions.....	514,521	627 73	264,043	417 51	37,394	120 12	39,250	763 67	40,950	774 36	39,974	751 89	45,138	529 78	47,769	270 40
Less Casual Revenue.....	880	462 71	622	486 79	47	794 77	26	678 41	56	908 34	30	934 14	24	071 68	51	588 53
Net Cost of Pensions.....	513,661	165 02	263,420	930 72	37,346	325 35	39,224	085 26	40,893	866 02	39,943	817 75	45,114	458 10	47,717	681 82

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners are included with Re-establishment expenditures.

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 3.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915, TO MARCH 31, 1932

Details	Total		July, 1915 to March, 1926		Fiscal Year 1926-27		Fiscal Year 1927-28		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32				
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
Minister's Salary.....	81,741	92	45,277	76	6,464	15	10,000	00	10,000	00	10,000	00	10,000	00	10,000	00			
Civil Government.....	268,531	29	204,045	80	20,770	00	19,995	49	14,420	00	9,300	00							
Capital.....	3,593	819	31	3,587	407	01	6,412	30											
Care of Patients.....	38,547	818	48	24,734	159	45	2,075	167	87										
Vocational Expense.....	3,785	389	55	3,784	036	50	1,353	05											
Salaries.....	54,821	037	07	37,537	174	67	2,713	736	42	2,441	268	49	2,593	017	06	2,251,151	27		
Compensation.....	60,297	852	93	49,876	912	25	1,223	720	66	2,672	785	27	2,975	922	13	3,260	576	02	
Vocational Loans.....	560	370	17	557	735	25	1,161	64		1,814	326	32	2,038	811	47	1,885	806	68	
Interest on Funds.....	179	771	70	116	694	80	23,745	35		10,557	59	2,470	97	5,592	84				
Operating.....	7,262	287	19	5,480	172	56	217,174	23		271,052	46	279,976	12	397,656	82				
Unemployment Relief.....	9,534	815	14	4,844	256	51	309,155	45		378,987	86	517,947	19	907,010	43	407,099	55		
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	426	266	67	138,883	48	65,174	80	430,479	91	19,672	04	35,727	75	45,142	20	2,082	052	10	
Sheltered Employment.....	1,386	618	27	691,001	31	158,421	69	71,694	88	158,790	92	127,465	78	95,056	37	49,971	52		
Special Publicity.....	14	449	87	12,792	77	1,657	10	132,835	79							23,046	41		
Federal Appeal Board.....	906	417	84	334,769	53	122,974	44	127,543	21	123,780	56	128,653	71	68,696	39				
Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board.....	214	175	26	62,000	00	31,000	00	31,000	00	34,741	94	37,000	00	18,433	32				
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	18	390	66	5,485	58	1,842	26	2,212	40	2,712	76	2,467	66	1,340	00	2,330	00		
Superannuation Fund No. 4. Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.L.....	3,840	00	3,840	00															
Provisional Bonus.....	40	000	00							10,000	00	10,000	00	10,000	00	10,000	00		
Medical Appeal Board.....	3,712	939	00	3,712	939	00													
Repatriation.....	7,228	94	7,228	94															
Civil Pay—G. T. R. Em- ployees.....	39,566	41	39,566	41															
Demobilization.....	37,961	54	37,961	54															
Increase in Salary—Reclasi- fication.....	37,343	22	37,343	22															
War Bonus.....	5,480	24	5,480	24															
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Com- mission.....	136,795	29	136,795	29															
War Appropriation.....	48,302	45	48,302	45															
B.P.C.—Salaries and Con- tingencies.....	24,667	838	29	24,667	838	29													
	1,394	061	30	541,829	30											389,997	05	462,234	95

[illegible]

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

District	Province	Total	Cash advances	Treatment stores	Vetcraft stores	Disposal stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H.O.	Ottawa.....	28,972 66	1,597 37	26,609 91		765 38
"A"	Quebec.....	86,055 44		17,103 88	68,444 89	506 67
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	24,913 54		4,695 19	20,218 35	
"D"	Central Ontario.....	129,040 17		23,583 53	104,285 67	1,170 97
"F"	Western Ontario.....	17,547 69		16,963 40		584 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	5,707 38		5,707 38		
"I"	Alberta.....	3,094 78		3,094 78		
"J"	British Columbia.....	4,744 48		4,223 38		521 10
"K"	New Brunswick.....	4,604 09		2,184 40		2,419 69
	Totals.....	304,680 23	1,597 37	104,165 85	192,948 91	5,968 10

No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Quebec.....	\$ 701 95
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	1,600 87
Eastern Ontario.....	2,414 70
Central Ontario.....	5,976 18
Western Ontario.....	1,055 33
Manitoba.....	396 92
Saskatchewan.....	477 66
Alberta.....	2,304 91
British Columbia.....	1,536 55
New Brunswick.....	1,627 11
Total.....	\$ 18,092 18

v. 6.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Great Britain.....	\$ 23,594 56
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, United States and other Allied Governments.....	8,630 07
Canadian Government Departments.....	6,324 89
Vetcraft Workshops.....	60,031 55
Miscellaneous Accounts.....	14,570 68
Total.....	\$ 201,157 15



## No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

Service	
Administrative Personnel, travelling.....	\$ 7,517 08
Investigations, administrative.....	1,018 30
War Veterans' Allowance, investigations.....	174 55
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, staff travelling.....	900 45
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, medical examinations.....	428 12
Board of Pension Commissioners, staff travelling.....	528 84
Board of Pension Commissioners, investigations.....	4,652 39
Pension Appeal Court, staff travelling.....	52 29
Men called in for treatment or orthopaedic repairs.....	33,139 48
Men called in for clinical treatment.....	7,391 08
Transportation of deceased patients and escorts thereto.....	148 85
Travelling medical boards.....	980 52
Transportation of pensioners.....	85,083 37
Last Post Fund.....	49 31
Vetercraft staff travelling.....	393 02
Blind and totally disabled ex-members of the forces.....	726 22
Transportation issued in lieu of relief.....	252 27
O. & S. A., staff travelling.....	106 30
Pension Tribunal, staff travelling.....	13,651 75
Pension Tribunal, applicants travelling.....	5,361 81
Pension Tribunal, physicians called in for testimonial purposes.....	814 40
Pension Tribunal, witnesses called in for evidence.....	2,028 56
Veterans' Bureau, Pension Advocates, staff travelling.....	3,465 57
Applicants called in by Pensions Advocates for review of case.....	201 87
	<hr/>
Freight and express.....	\$ 169,066 40
	25,747 16
	<hr/>
Total Net Expenditure.....	\$ 194,813 56
Accounts receivable.....	8,287 99
	<hr/>
Total Gross Expenditure.....	\$ 203,101 55

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

<i>Passenger—</i>			
Canadian National Railways.....	\$100,656 70	%	
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	61,010 00	56.7	
Sundry Railways and Steamship Lines.....	15,687 69	34.4	
Total.....		8.9	
		100.0	\$177,354 39
<hr/>			
<i>Freight and Express—</i>			
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 10,832 71	42.1	
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	5,596 99	21.7	
Canadian National Express.....	7,276 59	28.3	
Canadian Pacific Express.....	1,697 72	6.6	
Sundry Railways.....	343 15	1.3	
Total.....		100.0	25,747 16
			<hr/>
Total amount paid to Railways.....			\$203,101 55

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1925-26 TO 1932-33

	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
RE-ESTABLISHMENT—																
Civil Government.....	21,500 00		21,560 00		21,560 00		14,920 00		9,300 00		2,800,000 00		3,000,000 00		2,200,000 00	
Capital.....	10,000 00		10,000 00												2,935,000 00	
Care of Patients.....	2,350,000 00		2,350,000 00		2,200,000 00		2,450,000 00		2,600,000 00		3,106,000 00		3,400,000 00		2,750,000 00	
Vocational Expense.....	5,000 00		5,000 00								2,300,000 00		2,500,000 00		400,000 00	
Salaries.....	3,100,000 00		2,830,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,950,000 00		3,106,000 00		3,400,000 00		1,935,000 00	
Compensation.....	1,810,000 00		1,490,000 00		1,350,000 00		1,920,000 00		1,900,000 00		2,300,000 00		2,750,000 00		500,000 00	
Operating.....	400,000 00		300,000 00		250,000 00		290,000 00		300,000 00		915,000 00		500,000 00		400,000 00	
Unemployment Relief.....	350,000 00		375,000 00		450,000 00		250,000 00		550,000 00		2,000 00		2,125,000 00		1,250,000 00	
Vocational Loans.....	10,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00					
Interest on Funds.....	20,000 00		25,000 00		22,500 00		21,000 00		75,000 00		10,000 00					
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	75,000 00		75,000 00		75,000 00		100,000 00		75,000 00		60,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00	
Sheltered Employment.....	250,000 00		225,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		200,000 00		130,000 00		70,000 00	
Federal Appeal Board.....	150,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00					
Special Publicity.....	5,000 00		3,000 00													
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....							10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00	
Grant to Last Post Fund.....									20,000 00		30,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies, B.P.C.....											395,115 00		537,610 00		491,284 00	
Salaries—Commissioners, B.P.C.....									19,000 00		19,000 00		19,000 00		17,100 00	
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		37,000 00		67,000 00		65,700 00	
Pension Tribunal.....											32,083 33		23,209 68		19,800 00	
Pension Appeal Court.....											12,833 33				1,600,000 00	
War Veterans' Allowance.....											1,000,000 00		1,600,000 00		1,500,000 00	
War Veterans' Allowances Committee.....											14,666 66		16,000 00		14,400 00	
Total.....	8,537,500 00		7,893,560 00		7,433,060 00		8,118,920 00		8,776,300 00		11,573,698 32		14,267,819 68		11,013,284 00	
PENSIONS—																
European War.....	35,000,000 00		35,500,000 00		38,600,000 00		39,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		50,000,000 00		50,500,000 00		48,000,000 00	
Benian Raid.....	750 00															
North West Rebellion.....	40,000 00		36,000 00		40,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		30,000 00		25,000 00	
Militia Pensions Act.....	700,000 00		700,000 00		800,000 00		850,000 00		850,000 00		900,000 00		950,000 00		1,000,000 00	
Civil Flying.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		1,000 00	
Total.....	35,745,750 00		37,241,000 00		39,445,000 00		39,890,000 00		42,890,000 00		50,940,000 00		51,845,000 00		49,026,000 00	
Grand Total.....	44,333,250 00		45,134,560 00		46,878,060 00		48,008,920 00		51,666,300 00		62,513,698 32		66,112,819 68		60,039,284 00	



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1931-32

Number of claims and amounts paid to workmen's compensation boards and to employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
Quebec.....	1	\$ 2 00
Nova Scotia.....	5	631 76
Ontario.....	86	14,854 17
Manitoba.....	37	17,072 52
Saskatchewan.....	15	2,097 09
Alberta.....	56	15,221 07
Total.....	200	\$ 49,878 61

## STAFF

## STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

District	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Head Office.....	559	31	590	\$ 886,950	\$ 30,000	\$ 916,950
"A", Montreal, Que.....	256	21	277	366,944	28,376	395,320
"B", Halifax, N.S.....	93	9	102	141,988	10,512	152,500
"C", Ottawa, Ont.....	49	3	52	96,800	5,400	102,200
"D", Toronto, Ont.....	416	23	439	664,966	26,100	691,066
"E", London, Ont.....	251	13	264	308,864	14,292	323,156
"G", Winnipeg, Man.....	115	9	124	186,360	11,592	197,952
"H", Regina, Sask.....	38	5	43	68,640	4,920	73,560
"I", Calgary, Alta.....	84	8	92	145,792	8,040	153,832
"J", Vancouver, B.C.....	170	12	182	277,266	12,720	289,986
"K", St. John, N.B.....	44	2	46	62,844	1,620	64,464
"M", London, Eng.....	10	.....	10	20,340	.....	20,340
Total.....	2,085	136	*2,221	3,227,754	153,572	3,381,326

\*This total includes additional staff necessitated by the establishment of the following branches as a result of amendments to the Pension Act, 1930.

Branch	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Pension Appeal Court.....	10	.....	10	\$ 37,660	.....	\$ 37,660
Pension Tribunal.....	79	7	86	185,320	15,840	201,160
Veterans' Bureau.....	75	31	106	145,440	30,060	175,500
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	15	.....	15	39,820	.....	39,820
Total.....	179	38	217	408,240	45,900	454,140

## STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

	1931	1932	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,333	1,309 (1)	58.9
Service in England.....	156	144 (2)	6.5
Service in Canada.....	80	74 (3)	3.3
Rejected or exempted from military service.....	13	11	0.5
Boys under, and men over military age.....	99	96	4.3
Civilians (male).....	16	13	0.6
Civilians (female).....	612	574 (4)	25.9
Total.....	2,309	2,221	100.0

NOTE:—(1) includes 91 Nursing Sisters.

(2) " 26 "  
 (3) " 5 "  
 (4) " 46 "



STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

	1931	1932	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,241	1,218	79.9
Service in England.....	130	113	7.7
Service in Canada.....	74	69	4.5
Rejected or exempted from military service.....	13	11	0.7
Boys under, and men over military age.....	99	96	6.4
Civilians (male).....	16	13	0.8
Total.....	1,573	1,525	100.0

Male staff with war service.....	1,405	92.1
Male staff without war service.....	120	7.9

## DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Chairman*J. L. MELVILLE and A. M. WRIGHT, *Members*

The following statement of Loans, Advances and Repayments made during the period of April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932, indicates the activity of the fund.

Cash on hand 31-3-31.....	\$ 14,762 98	
Sundry advances outstanding 31-3-31.....	52,891 75	
Total advances made, 6,584.....	143,592 39	
Refunds received.....		\$ 145,826 59
Donations made.....		5,083 42
Bad debts written off.....		453 54
Administration expenses.....		210 00
Sundry loans outstanding.....		43,947 29
Cash on hand 31-3-32.....		15,726 28
	\$ 211,247 12	\$ 211,247 12

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Subscriptions.....		\$ 93,710 20
Interest on securities.....		75,831 08
Securities held at cost.....	\$ 50,884 25	
(Face value \$50,000.)		
Loans outstanding:—		
Head office.....	\$ 30,632 95	
Districts.....	13,314 34	
	43,947 29	
Donations:—		
Current period.....	5,083 42	
Previously made.....	36,941 98	
	42,025 40	
Bad debts, written off:—		
Current period.....	453 54	
Previous years.....	14,491 87	
	14,945 41	
Administration expenses:—		
Current period.....	210 00	
Previously expended.....	1,802 65	
	2,012 65	
Cash on hand:—		
Districts.....	9,963 50	
Head office.....	5,762 78	
	15,726 28	
	\$ 169,541 28	\$ 169,541 28

## APPENDIX I

## ADMINISTRATION OF CANTEEN FUND

## ONTARIO

## Trustees:

Major-General V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., Chairman.  
 Lieut.-Colonel Bertram O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C.  
 Captain W. S. Haney, M.P.P.  
 Captain John Jules Ferry.  
 Mr. Percy T. Bould.

Major Alexander C. Lewis, Secretary.

The demands on the fund during the year continued to reflect the condition of want throughout the country consequent upon the prevailing lack of employment.

During the year, the trustees continued the policy of assisting in the financing of the Service Bureaus operated by the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. The board felt that this expenditure was amply justified by the splendid work on behalf of returned men, carried on by these bureaus. The contribution from the Canteen Fund was towards the cost of the Service Bureaus only and not towards the executive work of the Legion.

The fact that there has been no criticism of the manner in which the fund has been administered is considered by the Board to be the best proof of the success of its administration. The conditions governing the expenditures are those which were approved by the men themselves. Over ten thousand have been relieved during the year at a critical period when relief meant much to them.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

## MAIN FUND

Investments 31-3-31.....	\$ 988,696 92	Bank balance 31-3-31.....	\$ 12,083 37
Interest.....	47,866 13	Grants, relief, less recoveries..	75,577 59
		Administration.....	8,950 99
		Special Canadian Legion.....	11,000 00
		Bank balance 31-3-32.....	22,940 10
		Investments 31-3-32.....	906,011 00
	<u>\$1,036,563 05</u>		<u>\$1,036,563 05</u>

## CANADA FUND

Bank balance 31-3-31.....	\$ 15,598 15	Grants, relief, less recoveries..	\$ 4,611 50
Investments 31-3-31.....	34,825 00	Bank balance 31-3-32.....	22,925 74
Interest.....	1,989 09	Investments 31-3-32.....	24,875 00
	<u>\$ 52,412 24</u>		<u>\$ 52,412 24</u>

The following is an excerpt from the auditors' certificate:—

We have examined the books of the Ontario Canteen Fund for the year ended March 31, 1932, and submit Balance Sheet as at the latter date with Revenue Account for the year and Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

We have been furnished with information required by us, and, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet exhibits the correct position of the Fund at the close of the year. . . .

RICHARDSON, SMITH, FERRIE & COMPANY,

*Chartered Accountants.*

QUEBEC

Trustees:

Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Brig-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Buckley, Secretary.

During the year under review, the trustees have continued the policy previously adopted with regard to the distribution of Canteen Funds, namely, through cash grants to married men in distress, through sickness, accidents or other circumstances beyond their control.

No cash grants were given to single men but arrangements for shelter, food and clothing were made through the Canadian Red Cross Society who operated a hostel throughout the winter months in the city of Montreal for the benefit of single and homeless ex-soldiers.

A total of 132 grants were made to widows of ex-soldiers and 20 grants to deserted wives, whilst the maintenance and education of 7 orphans was taken care of through an arrangement with the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

The total number of grants to married ex-soldiers was 1,366, whilst 751 single ex-soldiers were provided with food, shelter and clothing during the winter months.

The financial report for the year ending March 31, 1932, shows a great increase in the demands on the resources of the fund but the trustees feel that the general business depression existing throughout the Dominion has justified the excess expenditure necessary to meet the increase in the number of demands on the fund.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

## MAIN AND CANADA FUNDS

Bank balance 31-3-31.....	\$ 1,453 48	Grants, relief, less recoveries..	\$ 22,933 64
Investments 31-3-31—		Grant to Mountain Street Lodge	25,567 73
Overseas Account.....	280,000 00	Grant to Montreal Service Bureau.	1,609 70
Investments 31-3-31—		Administration.....	2,071 24
Canada Account.....	14,000 00	Loss on sale of investments....	4,226 25
Interest....	16,942 15	Investments 31-3-32—	
		Overseas Account.....	231,000 00
		Investments 31-3-32—	
		Canada Account.....	14,000 00
		Bank balance.....	10,987 07
	<u>\$ 312,395 63</u>		<u>\$ 312,395 63</u>

The following is the auditors' certificate:—

We have audited the books and accounts of the Province of Quebec Canteen Fund for the year ended March 31, 1932, and we attach Balance Sheet as at that date together with Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year.

We examined the securities representing the investments and have confirmed the bank balance by certificate.

Cash in bank includes the following:—

Overseas Fund.....	\$ 9,672 27
Dominion Fund.....	1,314 80
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,987 07

Interest on investments has not been accrued to the date of the Balance Sheet.

As in former years administrative expenses have all been charged against Overseas Fund.

During the year Overseas Fund bonds of a par value of \$49,000 were sold and the proceeds, \$44,773.75, were transferred to Revenue Account.

The contribution towards expenses of the Mountain Street Lodge for the month of March, 1932, had not been paid at March 31, 1932, and provision therefor has not been made in the attached statements.

Subject to the foregoing, we certify that, in our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and the accompanying Statement of Revenue and Expenditure are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the condition of the Fund, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*

## NOVA SCOTIA

## Trustees:

Captain the Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D., Chairman.  
Major Edgar J. Vickery, Secretary.  
Mr. Donald McRitchie.

The trustees have continued during the period under review to issue relief to returned men and their families in needy circumstances. They have also continued to grant assistance to tubercular cases which did not come within the provisions of the Pension Act.

The Board of Trustees represents that it is not its policy to conserve the fund any longer than is necessary for its judicious distribution. There have been many pathetic appeals in these distressful days and it seems needless to have available funds when many who have rendered such valuable service overseas are in a time of need.

In the earlier days of the disbursement of this fund loans were granted to enable soldiers to re-establish themselves. These have not all yet been repaid and it is the board's purpose to recover them as soon as possible in order to disburse them also permanently.

From all sides, the board has many tributes of appreciation of the services rendered by the Canteen Fund to people who were in great distress.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

MAIN FUND			
Investments 31-3-31.....	\$ 16,027 15	Bank balance 31-3-31—	
Interest.....	688 74	(Overdraft) .....	\$ 584 46
Profit on sale of investments..	128 24	Grants, relief, less recoveries..	6,257 69
Bank balance 31-3-32—		Grant to N.S. Cdn. Legion.....	950 00
(Overdraft).....	477 58	Administration.....	347 36
		Loans, relief, less recoveries....	205 00
		Investments 31-3-32.....	8,977 20
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 17,321 71		\$ 17,321 71
CANADA FUND			
Bank balance 31-3-31.....	\$ 388 32	Grants, relief, less recoveries..	\$ 276 53
Investments 31-3-31.....	6,699 75	Administration.....	11 18
Interest.....	339 18	Bank balance 31-3-32.....	439 79
	<hr/>	Investments 31-3-32.....	6,699 75
	\$ 7,427 25		<hr/>
			\$ 7,427 25

The following is the auditors' certificate:—

We certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Nova Scotia Board of Trustees under the Canteen Funds Act (1925) and in our opinion the above statement correctly sets forth the Receipts and Disbursements of the trustees for the period referred to, in accordance with the information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books. We have verified the investments (Dominion of Canada and Canadian National Railway Bonds) and overdraft at March 31, 1932.

CROWELL, BALCOM & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*



## NEW BRUNSWICK

## Trustees:

Major J. P. Bourgeois, Chairman.  
Major J. G. Hart, Secretary.  
Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Buchanan, M.C.

During the fiscal year under review the New Brunswick Canteen Fund has followed previous policy, giving financial assistance to each case on its individual merits. Relief has been given principally in cases of sickness, accidents or other circumstances beyond the control of recipient.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments, 31-3-31 .....	\$ 73,865 62	Relief and grants, less repayments .....	\$ 8,108 73
Balance on hand, 31-3-31 .....	1,585 45	Administration .....	1,399 14
Interest .....	3,418 96	Loss on bonds sold .....	40 00
Bank overdraft .....	2,563 46	Investments 31-3-32 .....	71,885 62
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 81,433 49		\$ 81,433 49

Audited by H. T. HOBEN,  
*Chartered Accountant.*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Trustees:

Lt.-Col. A. D. Wilson, D.S.O., Chairman.  
Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.  
Capt. W. Hobart Molson, M.C.  
Mr. J. A. Paton, Secretary.

During the fiscal year under review, the British Columbia Canteen Fund Trustees have continued the administration of the fund in accordance with their original policy of rendering aid in cases of illness and distress where no government assistance was available, which policy was later expanded in order that assistance be given more generally now that it is most needed, rather than that the Fund be unduly conserved.

In addition to monetary relief additional help has been rendered in Vancouver through co-operation with such organizations as the Family Welfare Bureau, Victorian Order of Nurses, the Social Service Section of the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Vancouver General Hospital, who between them enlist all other social service organizations. Soldier organizations are used where they exist throughout the province and the Social Service League and the Department of Pensions in Victoria have also rendered fine co-operation and assistance.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

## MAIN FUND

Mortgages 31-3-31 .....	\$ 7,600 00	Grants, relief, less recoveries .....	\$ 42,308 20
Bank balance 31-3-31 .....	206 47	Administration .....	220 00
Investments 31-3-31 .....	144,812 43	Mortgages 31-3-32 .....	11,451 00
Due to Canada Account .....	1,567 50	Bank balance 31-3-32 .....	619 69
Due to Royal Bank of Canada ..	16,000 00	Investments 31-3-32 .....	121,491 10
Interest from bank and investments .....	5,903 59		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 176,089 99		\$ 176,089 99

## CANADA FUND

Bank balance 31-3-31 .....	\$ 2,207 81	Grants, relief, less recoveries .....	\$ 1,363 92
Investments 31-3-31 .....	9,972 50	Loan to Overseas Account .....	1,567 50
Loan, Overseas Account, outstanding 31-3-31 .....	450 00	Bank balance 31-3-32 .....	257 38
Interest .....	530 99	Investments 31-3-32 .....	9,972 50
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 13,161 30		\$ 13,161 30

The following is the auditor's certificate:—

I have examined the books and accounts of the trustees of the Canteen Funds (British Columbia), for the year ended March 31, 1932, and have received all the information and explanations required by me, and I hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet is, in my opinion, subject to the following remarks, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the funds, as at March 31, 1932, according to the information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the trustees of the fund.

*Individual Loans.*—No account has been set up for loans granted to individuals.

S. A. G. CURRY,  
Chartered Accountant.

#### MANITOBA

##### Trustees:

Brig.-General R. W. Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman.  
Brig.-General H. M. Dyer, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Lt.-Colonel Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., M.A.

The year under review has been one of great difficulty owing to the prevalence of unemployment and it has been found necessary to give a larger amount of assistance in direct relief. The policy of former years has been continued and the assistance given falls under four heads: General Relief, Medical, Educational and Special.

The cost of general relief, amounting to over \$7,000 for food, fuel, clothing, etc., although greater than in previous years, has been kept to a minimum owing to arrangements with various firms and agencies for special rates on all goods purchased.

Medical and dental treatment, operations, doctors' bills, etc., have all been obtained at reduced rates and the amount of \$8,000 spent on these services does not nearly represent the value received.

Special grants were made to soldier organizations to assist in their work, amounting to \$1,000.

The trustees, on behalf of the ex-service men, desire to thank all those who have so kindly given their services free or at greatly reduced cost.

The trustees, in co-operation with the various soldier organizations throughout the province, have been able to reach very many deserving cases, and it is believed that few, if any, cases of real need have been overlooked. Letters and resolutions received from ex-service organizations indicate that the Fund is meeting a great need in the province of Manitoba.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities:—

#### MAIN AND CANADA FUNDS

Bank balance 31-3-31.....\$	1,319 97	Grants, relief, less recoveries..\$	20,148 60
Investments 31-3-31.....	199,883 92	Grant to Canadian Legion, Army and Navy Veterans, etc....	1,025 53
Due to Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	11,400 00	Administration.....	4,347 44
Interest.....	8,777 05	Loss on sale of investments....	1,799 37
Profit on sale of investments..	457 46	Bank balance 31-3-32.....	188 92
Sundry revenue—		Investments 31-3-32.....	194,425 74
Premium American funds..	97 20		
	<u>\$ 221,935 60</u>		<u>\$ 221,935 60</u>

**The following is the auditors' certificate:—**

We have maintained a continuous audit of the books and records of the Manitoba Canteen Fund for the year ended March 31, 1932.

A certificate confirming the bank balance, as also the liability to the Bank, has been obtained from the Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage and Garry Branch.

*Investment Securities.*—Grand Trunk Railway Debentures, as detailed in Schedule No. 1, attached hereto, have been inspected by us and we have obtained a certificate from the Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage and Garry Branch, Winnipeg, stating that the bank holds City of Winnipeg 4½ per cent bonds of a par value of \$24,000 as collateral security. All the above securities are shown in the Balance Sheet at cost.

*Certificate.*—Subject to the above remarks, we certify that, in our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Manitoba Canteen Fund as at March 31, 1932, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

(Sgd.) DUNWOODY, NICHOLL, SAUL & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants, Auditors.*

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND****Trustees:**

Major E. H. Strong, M.C., K.C., Chairman.

Major F. F. May, V.D.

Mr. Leo Bradley, D.C.M.

The same policy of granting direct assistance to ex-members of the forces and their dependents in needy circumstances has been carried out by the Board of Trustees during the fiscal year under review.

A careful study of every claim has been made and each case dealt with according to its individual merits.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

**MAIN AND CANADA FUNDS**

Bank balance 31-3-31.....\$	895 09	Grants, relief, less recoveries..\$	2,935 00
Investments 31-3-31. ....	13,500 00	Administration.....	97 88
Interest.....	699 34	Bank balance 31-3-32.....	561 55
		Investments 31-3-32....	11,500 00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 15,094 43		\$ 15,094 43

**The following is the Provincial Treasurer's certificate:—**

This is to certify that a copy of the Financial Statement of the Trustees of the Prince Edward Island Canteen Trust Fund as at March 31, 1932, has been supplied for the information of the Government of this province.

This is further to certify that the trustees of said fund had on deposit with the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Prince Edward Island the sum of \$11,500 as at March 31, 1932.

Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, this 20th day of September, A.D. 1932, and sealed with the seal of the Provincial Treasurer's Department.

(Sgd.) H. R. STEWART,  
*Deputy Provincial Treasurer.*





During the year securities were disposed of costing \$23,637.34 for the amount of \$23,253.77 or at a loss of \$383.57. This amount has been charged to Capital Surplus Account, reducing the balance in that account to \$93.39.

*Bank.*—All bank transactions for the year have been checked in detail and the balance verified with a certificate from your bankers.

*Pensions and Service Bureau.*—The payments made to the Canadian Legion B.E.S.L. in respect to the Pensions and Service Bureau have been verified and found in order. We have accepted the certificates of the auditors acting for the Canadian Legion as to authenticity of these payments.

*Canadian Account.*—There is due from the Canadian Account, an amount of \$211 representing grants paid out of the Overseas Fund which are chargeable to the Canadian Fund.

*General.*—We have closed your ledger and have brought the balances forward in accordance with the financial statements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GLADWELL, WILSON & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants.

## CANADA FUND

Bank balance 31-3-31.....\$	206 35	Grants, relief, less recoveries..\$	1,425 00
Investments 31-1-31.....	5,000 00	Administration.....	1 25
Loan, Overseas Account, out- standing 31-3-31.....	900 00	Bank balance 31-3-32.....	141 10
Due to Overseas Account out- standing 31-3-32.....	211 00	Investments 31-3-32.....	5,000 00
Interest.....	250 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 6,567 35		\$ 6,567 35

The following is the auditors' certificate:—

We have audited the books and accounts of the Canadian Account Canteen Fund, for the period April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932, and have pleasure in submitting financial statements herewith and report as follows:—

*Authorizations.*—All payments were found to be properly authorized by minute.

*Investments.*—We have examined the securities held and found these in order. A list of same is submitted herewith. Interest earnings on present investments amount to \$250 per annum and the yield is 5 per cent.

*Bank.*—All bank transactions have been checked in detail and the balance verified with a certificate from your bankers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GLADWELL, WILSON & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants.

## ALBERTA

## Trustees:

G. W. Waistell, Chairman.

Dr. G. H. Wade.

Lt.-Col. T. C. Sims, V.D.

The administrative functions and policies of the board have been carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, in a manner similar to the procedure of former years.

Unfortunately for many of the people eligible for assistance under the Canteen Funds Act 1925, the grave condition of economic distress and unemployment still continues, yet the Board feels that the work created on the Banff-Jasper scenic roadway whereon several hundred ex-service men were employed, caused a substantial reduction in the number of applications which would have otherwise been received. The Board is indebted to the Government of Alberta for the free use of office space granted in the basement of the Courthouse at Edmonton, such arrangement coming into effect in August, 1931.

Whilst it is regretted by the Board that certain of its capital investments are (in common with almost all other securities generally held in the highest regard) affected by a temporary depreciation in value, it is equally certain that their recovery will correspond with the return of improved industrial and financial conditions.

The board tenders grateful thanks to the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Salvation Army, the Edmonton and Calgary offices of the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Veterans' Organizations, and to the Government of Alberta for valuable assistance given in the task of helping distressed comrades.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

## MAIN AND CANADA FUNDS

Cash on hand 31-3-31]		Grants, relief, less recoveries..\$	12,412 92
Bank balance 31-3-31].....\$	145,354 13	Administration.....	6,074 05
Investments 31-3-31]		Loans, relief, less recoveries...	6,347 26
Interest.....	4,102 77	G. W. MacFarlane shortage.....	7,706 50
		Cash on hand 31-3-32.....	25 00
		Bank balance 31-3-32.....	1,691 17
		Investments 31-3-32 at cost.....	115,200 00
	<u>\$ 149,456 90</u>		<u>\$ 149,456 90</u>

The following is the auditor's certificate:—

I have completed the audit of the books recording the transactions of the Canteen Funds of Alberta for the year to March 31, 1932, and have prepared and append hereto:—

- (1) Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1932.
- (2) Revenue Account for year to March 31, 1932.
- (3) List of Loans outstanding as at March 31, 1932.

The loans amount to \$6,347.26 of which, it is evident from the lack of response to collection notices, a large amount will undoubtedly prove uncollectible; a reserve for \$3,000 has been set up to take care of losses from this source.

The securities have been produced and found in order. The 4,000 shares Second Canadian Investment Trusts Limited and 90 shares of Canadian Investments Trusts Limited have been exchanged for 4,360 shares of Canadian Investments Limited. The shares are still carried at the original cost in the books although the present market value has greatly reduced since that date.

During the year the "Canada Fund" has been separated from the General Funds and all relief to those members who served in Canada only has been charged against the "Canada Fund." In addition one-twentieth of the MacFarlane loss has been charged to this account; the balance being charged against the General Funds. There are still two points to be considered before definitely arriving at the balance of available funds in the Canada Fund: (1) All relief and comforts supplied to soldier mental cases in governmental institutions have been charged to General Funds whereas it is quite possible that many of the cases did not serve out of Canada; (2) The loss through the depreciation of securities should be pro-rated between the two funds while on the other hand no apportionment has been made of the revenue from investments.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. D. K. KINNAIRD, C.A.,  
Auditor.

### YUKON TERRITORY

#### Trustees:

Mr. G. I. MacLean, Chairman.  
Mr. Hamilton Daglish.  
Mr. John F. MacLennan.

The Canteen Fund Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory has continued, during the fiscal year under review, its policy of granting assistance to ex-service men and their dependents in cases where relief from other sources was not available and which were deserving of attention. Every case was dealt with according to its individual merits.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

#### MAIN AND CANADA FUNDS

Bank balance 31-3-31.....\$	2,525 88	Grants, relief, less recoveries..\$	525 00
Investments 31-3-31.....	3,573 50	Administration.....	4 75
Loans, relief, outstanding 31-3-31	1,571 30	Loans, relief, less recoveries....	1,321 30
Interest from bank and invest- ments.....	294 12	Bank balance 31-3-32.....	2,540 25
		Investments 31-3-32.....	3,573 50
	<u>\$ 7,964 80</u>		<u>\$ 7,964 80</u>

### UNITED KINGDOM

The United Services Fund has continued this year the administration of the Canteen Fund for the benefit of ex-members of the Canadian forces resident in the United Kingdom according to the regulations governing the British Canteen Fund.

The principal assistance provided by the fund is to aid in the education, the hospital maintenance and care of convalescing children of Canadian ex-service men in Great Britain.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

Bank balance 31-3-31.....£	7,126 13 10	Grants, relief, less recoveries..£	1,090 16 11
Interest from bank and invest- ments.....	133 14 1	Balance 31-3-32.....	3,169 11 0
	<u>£ 7,260 7 11</u>		<u>£ 7,260 7 11</u>

## UNITED STATES

No change in policy has been effected in administering the Canadian Canteen Fund during the fiscal year April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932. The same procedure outlined in previous annual reports has been followed.

The general economic situation existing in the United States has been an important factor in the largely increased number of applications for relief, but in no instance has a loan or grant been made from the Canteen Fund when unemployment alone was the cause of distress.

A comparison with the figures of last year shows an increase in the number of cases reported from each area, with a total increase of 42. The greatest increase was from the Pacific area, particularly the State of California.

The number of cases assisted this year shows an increase of 32, while the total amount of money expended was nearly three times that of the previous year. In fact, the amount withdrawn from the fund during the past fiscal year was greatly in excess of that for any similar period since the establishment of the fund in 1926.

No administrative expense is charged against the Canteen Fund by the American Red Cross.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

Bank balance 31-3-31.....\$	37,840 41	Grants, relief, less recoveries..\$	7,674 33
Interest (1-4-31 to 31-3-32) ....	1,641 19	Loans, written off.....	1,224 51
		Bank balance 31-3-32.....	30,582 76
	<u>\$ 39,481 60</u>		<u>\$ 39,481 60</u>



## APPENDIX 2

## RULES OF PROCEDURE UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE PENSION ACT

*Published in the Canada Gazette, June 27, 1931*

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

## THE PENSION ACT, 1930

Rules of Procedure made at a duly constituted meeting of the members of the commission, the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court, held at the city of Ottawa, on the fourteenth day of May, 1931, called by the President of the Pension Appeal Court pursuant to the provisions of section 50 of the Pension Act, 1930.

1. Cases referred to in section 15 of chapter 35 of the Statutes of 1930, i.e. appeals heretofore taken to the Federal Appeal Board and remaining undisposed of on the 1st October, 1930, will be deemed to be before the Tribunal, but such cases will not be proceeded with until the Chief Pensions Advocate has advised the Registrar and the Chief Commission Counsel that they are ready for hearing.

2. The chairman of the Pension Tribunal shall from time to time designate the time and place for sittings and the members assigned thereto, selecting such places as he deems convenient centres for the hearing of applications under the Pension Act. The Registrar will cause to be prepared lists of the cases which are to be heard at such sessions, showing the dates of hearings.

3. The Tribunal may exclude any witness from the hearing of any application until the evidence of such witness is to be heard, and, also may exclude any other person at any time it deems it expedient to do so.

4. Except as provided in the following paragraph, when the applicant and/or his witnesses are in attendance at a hearing for the purpose of giving evidence, he or they may, on approval by the District Tribunal be granted the allowances set forth in clause 13 Order in Council, P.C. 1842.

5. Fees payable to a medical professional witness summoned to appear before a District Tribunal, shall be in accordance with the following schedule:—

Medical practitioner, not a specialist, living within a radius of five miles of the place of hearing, \$5.

Medical practitioner, not a specialist, living outside a radius of five miles of the place of hearing, \$10.

Specialist, \$10.

Plus in each instance the necessary travelling and out of pocket expenses or such increased fees as may be approved by the District Tribunal.

6. A District Tribunal may issue a subpoena for any person to give evidence before it, and to produce any document, record or memorandum deemed necessary.

7. All evidence given by witnesses before a District Tribunal shall be under oath.

8. Cases before the Tribunal shall be heard as may be determined by the chairman observing as far as possible the following classification,—

(1) (a) Applicants who are seriously ill and not in receipt of pension.

(b) Death claims on behalf of widows, dependent children, dependent parents or other dependents, preference to be given to those without resources.

- (2) (a) Applicants in receipt of a small pension who are seriously ill from another injury or disease on account of which pension is not being paid and who are otherwise without resources.  
(b) Mental cases in institutions, provided there are dependents without resources.
- (3) Minor disability cases not in receipt of pension.
- (4) Minor disability pensioners not included in Class 2 (a) above, and all other entitlement applications, including Section 12 claims on account of disabilities usually considered to be of congenital origin.
- (5) Assessment, retroactivation and other claims of this nature (if within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal).

9. In any case in which a District Tribunal directs the admittance of an applicant to a departmental hospital or clinic for the purpose of examination or observation, the necessary arrangements will be made by the District Registrar with the Chief Medical Officer of the district concerned. The Tribunal, or any member thereof, may, when the application is properly before it, direct that examination of the applicant be made prior to or at the hearing of the application.

10. The fees payable to a specialist, physician or surgeon selected by the Tribunal or selected by an applicant when his case is before the Tribunal for the medical examination of the latter and for a report of such examination will be in accordance with the schedule of fees and general instructions for use of departmental medical representatives issued by the department.

11. In any case in which the Tribunal desires to secure the opinion of a medical specialist either on the file of an applicant or on a stated case the fee payable will be fixed in each instance by the chairman of the Tribunal.

12. At the time a decision is given by a District Tribunal, whether at a hearing or subsequent thereto, it will indicate fully in writing the grounds on which its conclusions are based and will quote the section of the Pension Act under which the decision is given, whether the application is granted or refused. If the application is in respect of entitlement or attributability it will also indicate the medical classification of the injury or disease upon which the decision is based and state whether or not such injury or disease was either attributable to or was incurred during military service, or having existed before enlistment, was or was not aggravated during military service. The medical classification will be that used by the Board of Pension Commissioners for statistical purposes.

13. Every decision by a District Tribunal will be signed by the member or members who heard the case.

14. If a decision by a District Tribunal is not unanimous, the members of the Tribunal who dissent and the grounds of their dissent will be specified.

15. Payments to applicants and witnesses (other than professional) shall be in accordance with the rates set out in P.C. 1842, clause 13. Departmental regulations respecting men called in for examination, etc., will govern the amount of such payments.

16. Notice of Intention to Appeal under the Act, may be given verbally or by telegraph, telephone or any other means of communication. Such notice shall be sufficient if it indicates an intention to appeal and identifies the case in which the appeal is proposed. Notice in whatever form given shall be deemed to have been filed as of the time of its receipt at the office of the registrar of the court.

17. In all cases the appellant shall file a written notice of appeal which shall contain the same title as the record before the Tribunal, including the name and address of applicant and, where applicable, relationship to the member of the forces. It shall be signed by applicant or authorized representative or a commission counsel as the case may be. It shall state the grounds to indicate that the appeal falls within one of the classes of cases as to which the court has jurisdiction, and to convey to the opposite party the nature of the contention which such opposite party will be required to meet on the hearing.

18. It shall not be necessary for a respondent to give notice of intention to oppose any appeal but if respondent desires on the hearing of such appeal to contend that the decision of the Tribunal should be varied, respondent shall file a written notice to the effect specified in rule 17.

19. A party who desires to dispute the jurisdiction of the court to hear an appeal or cross-appeal, may serve the opposite party with a notice of application to the court for a declaration that the court is without jurisdiction to entertain the appeal or cross-appeal. Upon the filing in the court of such notice, with proof of its service on the opposite party, the registrar shall notify both parties of a time when the court will consider the application.

20. At or after the filing of the notice referred to in rule 17, the appellant shall cause to be transmitted to the court the evidence and record upon which the decision of the Tribunal which is in appeal was given, together with the decision and any written grounds of decision or dissent. In the event that it is made to appear that such record, evidence and other material is incomplete or inaccurate, the appellant may be required to have a report upon this matter from the registrar of the Tribunal.

21. Upon the filing of the record as mentioned in rule 20, the Registrar of the Appeal Court shall cause the case to be set down for hearing and notify the department, the Chief Pensions Advocate and Chief Commission Counsel accordingly.

22. Any application to the court incident to an appeal or under any special section of the Act shall be made by service upon the opposite party of a notice of application to the court accompanied by a copy of the material intended to be relied upon, unless such material is contained in an official file in which case a reference thereto shall be sufficient. Upon filing of such notice and material, the registrar shall notify the parties of a time at which the application will be considered by the court.

23. If it happen at any time that the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business to be brought before the court be not present, the member or members then present, or the registrar, may adjourn the sitting of the court to the next or some other day or from time to time until a quorum be present.

24. If either party to an appeal, or to any application fails to appear at the hearing thereof, the court may hear the other party and may give its decision without the intervention of the party failing to appear or may postpone the hearing.

25. In the event that any party shall unreasonably delay to prosecute his appeal, the same may at the instance of the court be set down for hearing, and following the statutory notice by the registrar, disposed of notwithstanding the absence of either or both parties.

26. In the absence of the registrar through illness or otherwise, the president or senior member of the court for the time being available, may appoint an acting registrar to perform the duties of the registrar.

27. No proceeding in the court shall be defeated by any formal objection.

28. The court or a member thereof may excuse a party from compliance with any provision of these rules and may enlarge or abridge the time for doing any act or taking any proceeding thereunder as the justice of the case may require, and this notwithstanding the expiration of the time appointed or allowed therefor.

Certified true copy.

J. D. HYNDMAN,  
*President Pension Appeal Court.*



## WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, August 31, 1932.

Colonel the Honourable MURRAY MacLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., M.D.C.M.,  
M.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., P.C., M.P.,

Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee to submit herewith a report on the work of the committee for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. N. MARRIOTT,

*Secretary, War Veterans' Allowance Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

The War Veterans' Allowance Act enacted in May, 1930 (chapter 48), became effective, September 1, 1930. This report is cumulative and covers all the activities for nineteen months' operation to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1932.

## OBJECT OF LEGISLATION

To relieve from necessity the aged and/or totally incapacitated veteran whose resources or income are insufficient to provide for his adequate maintenance.

## TERMS OF LEGISLATION

The recipient must have attained the age of sixty years or be "permanently unemployable" by reason of physical or mental disability, and have been domiciled in Canada for the one year immediately preceding date of application.

He must have served in a theatre of actual war, or in the alternative, be in receipt of a pension or have accepted a final payment in lieu thereof for a disability of 5 per cent or more.

In the case of ex-members of the Imperial or Allied Forces, they must have been domiciled in Canada at the time of their enlistment.

The maximum payable to a single man or widower without children is \$240 per annum, and to a married man or widower with dependent children, who is residing with his family, \$480.

Provision is also made for continuation of the allowance after the death of a recipient to the widow or children for a period, at the discretion of the committee, not to exceed twelve months.

## METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

The War Veterans' Allowance Act provides for administration by an independent body known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, comprising a chairman and two other members.

Provision is also made for representation on the committee of returned soldiers at large. Mr. J. R. Bowler, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, has been appointed under this authority in an honorary capacity.

Likewise liaison between the committee and the Department of Pensions is provided by authority in the Act enabling the deputy minister to act as an honorary member of the committee.

The Act requires that the department shall furnish facilities for administration, subject to the directions of the committee. The medical examinations and investigations necessary are, therefore, furnished by the department except that investigations in rural areas and where the department has no facilities are furnished through the courtesy of the Soldier Settlement Organization.

### GENERAL REVIEW

#### NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED DURING YEAR

Number of new applications dealt with by committee during fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.....	4,442
Number of cases receiving allowance reviewed during fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.....	1,105
Total number of cases dealt with during year.....	<u>5,547</u>

#### NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS

	Number of cases	Annual liability
Veterans' allowance payments in force March 31, 1931..	2,219	\$ 738,485 00
Awards during fiscal year ending March 31, 1932....	2,034	662,101 00
Total.....	<u>4,253</u>	<u>1,400,586 00</u>
Cancellations account of death, etc.....	428	143,252 00
Payments in force March 31, 1932.....	<u>3,825</u>	<u>\$1,257,334 00</u>

#### ANALYSIS OF AWARDS MADE FROM SEPTEMBER, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1932

Approved over sixty years of age.....	2,360	
Cancelled by death, etc.....	185	
	<u>2,175</u>	
Approved under sixty years of age*.....	1,930	
Cancelled by death, etc.....	280	
	<u>1,650</u>	
Total in receipt of allowance on March 31, 1932.....		<u>3,825</u>

#### \* MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYABLE

Cardio-Vascular.....	504
Mental.....	399
Tuberculosis.....	330
Diseases of cord.....	162
Arthritis.....	135
Defective vision.....	78
Cancer.....	73
Chest (non-tubercular).....	62
Encephalitis.....	49
Hemiplegia.....	48
Epilepsy.....	47
Miscellaneous.....	43
	<u>1,930</u>

## STATISTICS

Statistical tables as compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health are attached.

(1) STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF RECIPIENTS OF WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Resident in	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Montreal District.....	366	116,701	4	1,920	370	118,621
Halifax District.....	265	91,208	9	4,210	274	95,418
Ottawa District.....	217	67,686	7	3,120	224	70,806
Toronto District.....	802	272,759	10	4,740	812	277,499
London District.....	228	82,140	1	480	229	82,620
Winnipeg District.....	416	127,828	3	1,440	419	129,268
Regina District.....	224	69,310	6	2,640	230	71,950
Calgary District.....	334	100,620	6	2,290	340	102,910
Vancouver District.....	853	264,979	6	2,300	859	267,279
St. John District.....	120	39,813	3	1,150	123	40,963
Totals.....	3,825	1,233,044	55	24,290	3,880	1,257,334

(2) DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RANK ON DISCHARGE AND PERCENTAGE

Rank	Number	Amount	Percentage
Private.....	3,458	\$1,107,072	89.78
Sergeant.....	288	99,149	8.05
R.S.M.....	13	3,912	0.32
Warrant Officer.....	13	4,869	0.39
Lieutenant.....	25	8,329	0.68
Captain.....	16	5,530	0.44
Major.....	7	2,743	0.22
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1	480	0.44
Nursing Sisters.....	4	960	0.08
Totals.....	3,825	1,233,044	100.00

(3) AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1932

Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number
87.....	1	62.....	327	41.....	47
86.....	1	61.....	296	40.....	55
82.....	1	60.....	123	39.....	56
80.....	5	59.....	78	38.....	57
79.....	6	58.....	74	37.....	68
78.....	5	57.....	58	36.....	46
77.....	6	56.....	66	35.....	55
76.....	9	55.....	56	34.....	41
75.....	8	54.....	44	33.....	22
74.....	18	53.....	60	32.....	17
73.....	30	52.....	55	31.....	2
72.....	51	51.....	52	30.....	1
71.....	59	50.....	53		
70.....	69	49.....	47		3,825
69.....	102	48.....	54		
68.....	125	47.....	50	60 years and over.....	2,354
67.....	151	46.....	60		
66.....	176	45.....	49	Under 60.....	1,471
65.....	216	44.....	51		
64.....	281	43.....	44	Total.....	3,825
63.....	287	42.....	54		

Average Age—58 years

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## (4) COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number
Canada.....	1,507
England.....	1,371
Scotland.....	358
Wales.....	33
Ireland.....	209
Newfoundland.....	19
United States.....	142
Other countries.....	186
Total.....	3,825

## (5) FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number
Canadian.....	3,712
British.....	108
Allied.....	5
Total.....	3,825

## (6) THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

(a)	Country	Number
	France.....	3,139
	Siberia.....	13
	Gallipoli.....	1
	Palestine.....	4
	Mesopotamia.....	9
	High Seas.....	51
	Others.....	16
	Total.....	3,233

(b) Recipients who Served in Canada and England but who Qualified by Virtue of being Pensioners, or who had Accepted a Final Payment in Lieu of Pension for a Disability of 5% or more.

Country	Number
Canada.....	121
England.....	471
Total.....	592
Totals.....	3,825

## (7) DOMESTIC STATUS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	2,012	2,062
Single.....	1,010	
Widower.....	401	79
Divorced.....	25	
Separated.....	377	47
Totals.....	3,825	2,188



## (8) CANCELLATIONS

Reasons	Number	Amount
		\$
Veteran deceased, allowances continued to dependents.....	62	27,078
Change in income.....	169	53,690
Veteran deceased.....	108	32,171
Failure to disclose information.....	20	6,800
Various reasons.....	69	23,513
Totals.....	428	143,252

## (9) APPLICATIONS DECLINED

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years
Under 60 years and not permanently unemployable.....	84	1,834
Income in excess.....	219	114
No service in Great War.....	4	4
Did not see service in theatre of actual war, non-pensioner, etc.....	101	78
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	114	63
Not resident in Canada at time of enlistment.....	9	26
Not domiciled in Canada for one year prior to application.....	10	11
Not presently domiciled in Canada.....		1
Not a member of the forces.....	8	3
Deceased subsequent to application.....	1	9
Income equals amount permissible under Act.....	9	9
Maintained at expense of department in Government institutions.....	3	9
Miscellaneous.....	33	15
Maintained by Public Charities Act, Quebec.....		4
In receipt of Old Age Pension.....	1	
	596	2,182

\*Man's age as stated on application—proof of age to be submitted on next application.

## BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

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Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MacLAREN, P.C., C.M.G., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19, George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

Your obedient servant,

B. SIMPSON,  
*for Secretary.*

OTTAWA, September 10, 1932.

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### GENERAL REVIEW

#### LEGISLATION

During the 1931 session of Parliament the Pension Act was amended by chapter 44 of 21-22, George V, assented to August 3, 1931. The amendments were as follows:—

1. Subsection one of section nine of the Pension Act, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as enacted by chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1930 (First Session), was repealed, and the following was substituted therefor:—

“9. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint not less than nine and not more than twelve persons to be members of a Pension Tribunal; one of such persons shall be appointed Chairman of the Tribunal, and he and eight members thereof shall hold office for ten years and the other three members for two years, subject only to earlier removal for cause.”

Prior to the passing of this amendment the complement of the Pension Tribunal was limited to nine members who operated as four separate tribunals. The above amendment made possible the creation of an additional tribunal which it was considered would relieve congestion arising out of an accumulation of claims awaiting hearing.

2. Subsection one of section 101 of the Pension Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1930 (First Session), was repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

“101. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, the Governor in Council may on the recommendation of the Commission appoint a chief commission counsel, and on the like recommendation a number of commission counsel not exceeding ten.”

Prior to the passing of this amendment the number of commission counsel had been limited to seven. The appointment of additional counsel as provided by the amendment was necessary owing to the increase in the personnel of the Pension Tribunal.

3. Section fifty-one of the Pension Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-five of the Statutes of 1930 (First Session), was repealed, and the following was substituted therefor:—

"51. (1) Every application for any payment under this Act shall be made in the first instance to the Commission whose duty it shall be

"(a) to collect such relevant information, if any, as may be available in the records of any department of the Government of Canada;

"(b) to make, through its medical and other officers, such inquiry as appears advisable into the facts upon which the claim is based;

"(c) to grant the application, if it appears to be proper to grant it on the material available and, if not, to inform the applicant that the claim has not been granted, giving the grounds therefor.

"(2) Should the application be not granted, the Commission shall refer the same to the Chief Pensions Advocate and the Chief Commission Counsel for presentation to the Pension Tribunal if the applicant or any person on his behalf duly authorized in writing so requests.

"(3) The Commission shall reconsider all applications which have been referred to the Chief Pensions Advocate and Chief Commission Counsel between the first day of October, 1930, and the date of coming into force of this Act, in respect to which the Chief Pensions Advocate has not notified the Pension Tribunal that such applications are ready for hearing.

"(4) Any application heretofore disposed of by the Federal Appeal Board may, notwithstanding such disposition, be renewed at any time under this Act."

Paragraphs (a) and (b) of section fifty-one, subsection one, were re-enacted without change, as above.

Paragraph (c) previously read as follows:—

"to grant the application, if it appears to be proper to grant it on the material available, and if not, to refer the claim to the Chief Pensions Advocate and the Chief Commission Counsel."

Subsections two and three are new and are self-explanatory.

Subsection four was not changed.

4. Section ten of the Pension Act, as enacted by section five of chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1930 (First Session), was amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(3) The Governor in Council may appoint a judge of the Superior Court or of a county or district court in any of the provinces of Canada, as an acting member of the Pension Appeal Court, to serve in the absence of any member thereof, and may prescribe the allowance to be made for expenses of such judge while so acting."

Prior to the passing of this amendment it was necessary for three members of the Pension Appeal Court to sit at the hearing of an appeal unless the parties agreed to a quorum of two, and it was consequently necessary to suspend hearings during the absence, from any cause, of a member of the court. The above amendment was enacted to remedy that situation.

5. Section seventy of the Pension Act, as enacted by section fourteen of chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1930 (First Session), was repealed and the following was substituted therefor:—

"70. Unless the parties agree that an appeal or other matter as to which the Court has jurisdiction shall be heard before only two from among the members or acting members of the Pension Appeal Court, three of them shall sit; if an appeal is heard before two only and they cannot agree as to its disposition, it shall stand dismissed."

This amendment was necessary in view of the amendment to section ten. The repealed section seventy was as follows:—

"70. Unless the parties agree that an appeal shall be heard before only two members of the Pension Appeal Court, all the members thereof shall sit for the hearing of any appeal; if an appeal is heard before only two members of the court and they cannot agree as to its disposition, it shall stand dismissed."

As a result of the above amendments, the Commission found itself confronted with a further increased volume of work due in the main to the return to the Commission from the Veterans' Bureau of claims which had not been certified as ready for hearing by the Pension Tribunal under the 1930 amendments to the Pension Act. As required by the 1931 amendments, it was necessary for the Commission to reconsider all cases of this nature. In a large number of these claims additional evidence purporting to establish entitlement to pension had been submitted which required to be considered by the Commission.

In January, 1931, a question arose as to the jurisdiction of the Pension Tribunal to assess disability. A test case was accordingly referred to the Pension Appeal Court for a ruling, as provided by section 66 of the statute and in August, 1931, the court gave judgment to the effect that the tribunal was without jurisdiction to entertain claims of this nature.

#### BENEFICIARIES

A further marked increase in the number of disability pensions has taken place during the period under review, there being a total of 9,209 additional awards now in force. The number of awards in dependent cases, on the other hand, continues to reflect a decrease, the number in force at the end of the present fiscal year being less than that for the previous year by 368. The total number of disability and dependent awards in force as at the 31st of March, 1932, was as follows:—

Disability .....	75,878
Dependent .....	19,308
Total .....	<u>95,186</u>

The total number of beneficiaries under the Pension Act, including all classes of pensioners or dependents on whose account pension is being paid, is now 258,793, which is a slight increase, namely, of 147, as compared with the number for the preceding fiscal year.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The total number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out by the Commission during the fiscal year was 32,737, being an increase of 1,529 over the total for the preceding year.

#### LIABILITY

The total liability in respect of pensions for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, was \$41,853,377, which represents an increase of \$1,646,561 over the liability for the preceding fiscal year.

#### COMMISSION COUNSEL

The following is a report of the work of commission counsel during the 1931-32 fiscal year:—

Commission counsel appeared at all the sittings of the Pension Tribunal and decisions were reached as follows:—

Favourable to applicant .....	1,883
Unfavourable to applicant .....	2,263
Total decisions .....	<u>4,146</u>

Of the 1,883 favourable decisions of the Pension Tribunal, appeals were entered by commission counsel to the Pension Appeal Court in 1,457 cases, and 426 cases were passed in the ordinary routine for payment of pension.



Commission counsel also appeared at all hearings in the Pension Appeal Court, and decisions were given as follows:—

## COMMISSION COUNSEL APPEALS

Heard by Pension Appeal Court .....	669
Favourable to applicant .....	228
Referred back to tribunal .....	108
Referred back to Board Pension Commissioners—tribunal without jurisdiction .....	11
Unfavourable to applicant .....	322

35 dual decisions by Pension Appeal Court—that is partially in favour of and partially unfavourable to applicant—are included in the 322 cases recorded as unfavourable to applicant.

## APPLICANTS APPEALS

Heard by Pension Appeal Court .....	781
Favourable to applicant .....	18
Referred back to tribunal .....	12
Referred back to Board Pension Commissioners—tribunal without jurisdiction .....	11
Unfavourable to applicant .....	740

## STATEMENT OF APPEALS PRESENTED TO PENSION APPEAL COURT

	Commission Counsel	Applicant
Presented .....	1,457	1,117
Heard .....	669	781
Pending .....	788	336

## DECISIONS FAVOURABLE TO APPLICANT

Tribunal decisions favourable to applicant, not appealed by commission counsel .....	426
Commission counsel appeals to Pension Appeal Court disallowed by that court .....	228
Applicants' appeals to Pension Appeal Court allowed by that court ..	18
Total .....	672

In addition to the 672 decisions favourable to applicant, decisions in 35 commission counsel appeals to Pension Appeal Court were partially in favour of the applicant for pension.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

The Board of Pension Commissioners acts as agent for the Minister of Finance in the administration of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, chapter 54, George V.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, 1,619 applications for insurance were received of which 1,528 were accepted for the issue of policies, 66 were rejected, and 26 cancelled for non-payment of application premium.

The number of policies issued during the year was 1,373. During the year 2,417 policies were reinstated on payment of the arrears of premiums.

The policies surrendered for cash during the year showed a sharp increase over the previous year. During the fiscal year 1930-31 the surrenders for cash were 888. During the fiscal year 1931-32 the surrenders for cash were 1,393.

Reductions in policies in force during the year were made for the following reasons:—

Death claims .....	276
Surrenders .....	1,393
Cessation of premium payments .....	2,865
Expiry of extended term .....	137
Total .....	4,671

The total sum assured on all policies in force as at March 31, 1932, was 28,426 for a total insurance value of \$62,680,341.22. This shows a total net reduction of policies in force over 1931 of 605 policies of insurance value \$1,634,611.41.

## SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN FORCE

Original contracts .....	26,168	\$58,034,687 57
Reduced paid-up insurance .....	239	194,913 00
Extended term insurance .....	1,966	4,358,770 87
Disability .....	53	91,969 78
Total in force as at 31-3-32 .....	28,426	\$62,680,341 22

Further statistical data of routine activities under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act will be found in the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

## STATISTICS

## SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR MARCH 31, 1932

## DISABILITIES

Disability pensions in force March 31, 1931 .....	66,669
Disability pensions awarded during fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	3,091
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	7,268
Total .....	77,028
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	1,150
Total number pensions in force March 31, 1932 .....	75,878

## DEPENDENTS

Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1931 .....	19,676
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	766
Dependent pensions reinstated during fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	255
Total .....	20,697
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	1,389
Total number pensions in force March 31, 1932 .....	19,308

## DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS

Total pensions in force March 31, 1931 .....	86,345
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	3,857
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	7,523
Total .....	97,725
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932 .....	2,539
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1932 .....	95,186

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1932

	Number	Annual Liability
		\$ cts.
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities.....	3,091	552,256 00
Dependents.....	766	419,352 00
Total.....	3,857	971,608 00
Pensions reinstated—		
Disabilities.....	7,268	902,781 00
Dependents.....	255	68,304 00
Total.....	7,523	971,085 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities.....	1,150	613,279 00
Dependents.....	1,389	423,656 00
Total.....	2,539	1,036,935 00
Final payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof.....	457	31,500 00
Additional gratuities awarded.....	111	5,975 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension.....	66	4,675 00
*Total.....	634	42,150 00
Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or disease.....	6,080	
(a) Number of applicants <i>re</i> above.....	5,823	
(2) Dependents.....	1,498	
Additional or other allowances refused.....	408	
Dependent and disability pensioners.....		
Referred to Veterans' Bureau—		
1-4-31 to 31-7-31.....	5,533	
1-8-31 to 31-3-32.....	943	
	6,476	
Awards resulting from decisions of—		
1. Tribunals—		
(a) Pension.....	334	112,450 00
(b) Gratuities.....	20	*1,225 00
(c) No appreciable disability.....	64	
	418	
2. Appeal Court—		
(a) Pension.....	232	97,117 00
(b) Gratuities.....	9	*550 00
(c) No appreciable disability.....	10	
(d) Pension adjusted (Sec. 27 or 37 Pen. Act).....	9	
	260	

\*Does not form part of annual liability.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1932

Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability	
		\$	cts.
Dependents—			
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602	00
1919.....	16,753	9,593,055	50
1920.....	17,823	10,841,169	50
1921.....	19,209	12,954,140	50
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237	00
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621	00
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843	00
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825	00
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530	00
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276	00
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351	00
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158	00
1930.....	19,644	10,742,518	00
1931.....	19,676	10,985,518	00
1932.....	19,308	10,859,806	00
Disabilities—			
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125	55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729	02
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118	41
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697	16
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535	00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145	00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206	00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380	00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941	00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373	00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502	00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150	00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992	00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208	00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571	00
Totals—			
1918.....	25,823	7,273,727	55
1919.....	59,685	17,063,784	52
1920.....	87,026	25,176,287	91
1921.....	70,661	31,184,837	70
1922.....	64,739	30,678,772	00
1923.....	63,057	30,421,766	00
1924.....	63,271	30,825,049	00
1925.....	64,613	31,621,205	00
1926.....	66,390	33,065,471	00
1927.....	68,026	34,230,649	00
1928.....	70,610	35,583,853	00
1929.....	74,622	37,185,308	00
1930.....	76,640	37,802,510	00
1931.....	86,345	40,211,726	00
1932.....	95,186	41,858,377	00



## STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF PENSIONERS AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

	Disabilities			Dependents			Total		
	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability
Quebec.....	5,302	6.99	2,164,115	1,548	8.02	912,040	6,850	7.20	3,076,155
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,244	5.59	1,889,061	1,292	6.69	644,869	5,536	5.82	2,533,930
Eastern Ontario.....	4,349	5.73	1,776,659	1,019	5.28	603,451	5,368	5.64	2,380,110
Central Ontario.....	16,460	21.69	6,572,023	3,976	20.59	2,478,321	20,436	21.46	9,050,344
Western Ontario.....	5,133	6.76	2,318,579	937	4.85	560,736	6,070	6.38	2,879,315
Manitoba.....	7,446	9.81	2,843,341	1,231	6.38	728,604	8,677	9.12	3,571,945
Saskatchewan.....	4,591	6.06	1,822,347	524	2.71	285,280	5,115	5.37	2,107,627
Alberta.....	6,042	7.96	2,380,394	801	4.15	478,236	6,843	7.19	2,858,630
British Columbia.....	9,069	11.95	3,714,765	1,724	8.93	1,119,492	10,793	11.34	4,834,257
New Brunswick.....	2,097	2.76	914,999	708	3.67	365,757	2,805	2.94	1,280,756
Great Britain.....	3,988	5.26	1,933,869	3,729	19.31	1,738,936	7,717	8.11	3,672,805
United States.....	6,647	8.76	2,427,865	1,489	7.71	818,548	8,136	8.55	3,246,413
Other countries.....	510	0.68	240,554	350	1.71	125,536	840	0.88	366,090
Total.....	75,878	100%	30,998,571	19,308	100%	10,859,806	95,186	100%	41,858,377
									100%

Africa.....	28	France.....	68	Lithuania.....	1	Pacific Islands.....	14
Australia.....	136	Germany.....	1	Malta.....	8	Poland.....	5
Austria.....	1	Greece.....	10	Mexico.....	7	Roumania.....	2
Balkan States—Latvia.....	54	Holland.....	4	Montenegro.....	8	Russia.....	16
Belgium.....	57	Hungary.....	1	Newfoundland.....	192	Serbia.....	4
British West Indies.....	6	Iceland.....	4	New Zealand.....	65	South America.....	14
China.....	13	India.....	5	Norway.....	11	Sweden.....	14
Denmark.....	3	Italy.....	31	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	116	Switzerland.....	3
Egypt.....	3	Japan.....	26			Syria.....	1
						Total.....	840

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

## DISABILITY PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	5,302	1,934	36.47
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,244	1,359	32.02
Eastern Ontario.....	4,349	1,456	33.48
Central Ontario.....	16,460	6,128	37.27
Western Ontario.....	5,133	1,853	36.09
Manitoba.....	7,446	2,832	38.03
Saskatchewan.....	4,591	1,841	40.10
Alberta.....	6,042	2,296	38.00
British Columbia.....	9,069	3,452	38.06
New Brunswick.....	2,097	686	32.71
Great Britain.....	3,988	1,984	49.74
U.S.A.....	6,647	3,137	48.69
Other countries.....	510	277	54.31
Total.....	75,878	29,235	38.53

## DISABILITY

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	65,779	86.7	26,990,040
England.....	6,768	8.9	2,583,280
Canada.....	2,891	3.8	1,239,324
Other theatres of war.....	440	0.6	185,927
Total.....	75,878	100.0	30,998,571

## DEPENDENTS

STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED, NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	16,943	87.7	9,336,193
England.....	1,248	6.5	805,119
Canada.....	967	5.0	632,850
Other theatres of war.....	160	0.8	85,644
Total.....	19,308	100.0	10,859,806



STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1932, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID—*Concluded*

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total pensions	Number injuries or diseases	Annual liability		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							\$	\$	\$
<i>Gastro Intestinal System</i> ...	2,355	5.0	567	1.9	2,922	5,113	783,545	99,487	883,032
Appendicitis and peritonitis									
Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer									
Cirrhosis of liver, etc.									
<i>Urinary and Genital</i> .....	1,660	3.6	149	0.5	1,809	2,927	649,126	47,636	696,762
Nephritis									
Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis									
Hydronephrosis, etc.									
<i>Amputation and Disarticulations</i> .....	223	0.5	2,974	10.2	3,197	4,861	214,321	2,664,210	2,878,531
Shoulder									
Arm									
Hip									
Knee, etc.									
<i>G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints</i> .....	1,956	4.2	3,833	13.1	5,789	8,028	620,301	1,064,214	1,684,515
Shoulder									
Elbow									
Hip									
Ankle, etc.									
<i>G.S.W.'s Injuries, Fractures</i> .....	5,760	12.4	16,169	55.3	21,929	29,231	2,383,664	5,103,911	7,487,575
Skull									
Humerus									
Femur, etc.									
<i>General Diseases and Injuries</i> .....	1,488	3.2	1,274	4.3	2,762	5,773	353,533	194,231	547,764
Brain tumours									
Disfigurement									
Flat feet									
Malaria									
Raynaud's disease, etc.									
<i>Veneral Diseases Sequelae</i> .....	84	0.2	105	0.4	189	281	32,187	34,437	66,624
Locomotor ataxia									
General paresis of insane									
Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.									
Total.....	46,643	100.0	29,235	100.0	75,878	114,711	20,093,707	10,904,864	30,998,571

DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1932  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	64,492	84.99	26,251,422	84.69
Sergeant.....	6,915	9.11	2,735,092	8.82
R.S.M.....	294	0.39	111,288	0.35
W.O.....	174	0.23	68,566	0.22
Lieutenant.....	2,156	2.84	880,624	2.84
Captain.....	960	1.27	469,841	1.52
Major.....	373	0.50	219,023	0.71
Lt.-Colonel.....	128	0.17	98,476	0.32
Colonel.....	10	0.01	10,243	0.03
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	9	0.01	12,390	0.04
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	360	0.47	139,721	0.45
Nurses—Captain.....	2	0.01	1,885	0.01
Total.....	75,878	100.0	30,998,571	100.0



## DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE BEING PAID

Rank	Dependent pensions	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Private.....	16,562	85.78	8,935,614	82.28
Sergeant.....	1,507	7.81	973,890	8.97
R.S.M.....	43	0.22	29,508	0.27
W.O.....	14	0.07	7,260	0.07
Lieutenant.....	632	3.27	406,385	3.74
Captain.....	288	1.49	225,750	2.08
Major.....	170	0.88	169,295	1.56
Lt.-Colonel.....	75	0.39	90,888	0.84
Colonel.....	4	0.02	6,696	0.06
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	5	0.03	10,800	0.10
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	8	0.04	3,720	0.03
Total.....	19,308	100.0	10,859,806	100.0

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners .....	75,878	
Disability pensioners' wives .....	56,064	
Disability pensioners' children .....	98,161	
Disability pensioners' other relatives .....	1,902	
Disability pensioners' (Widowers, Section 22-9 Pension Act) .....	298	
		232,303
Dependent pensioners .....	19,308	
Dependent pensioners' children .....	5,100	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents .....	1,678	
		26,086

## SUPPLEMENTARY AWARDS

<i>Disability—</i>		
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act) .....	28	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 45 and 47 Pension Act) .....	271	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (Sec. 48 Pension Act) .....	3	302
<i>Dependent—</i>		
Militia Pension Act (Section 48 and 49 Pension Act) .....	6	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 46 and 47 Pension Act) .....	61	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46 Pension Act) .....	1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46 Pension Act) .....	32	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46 Pension Act) .....	2	102
Grand total .....		258,793

## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

Pension Act, 1901 .....	1,173
Pension Act (1885 & General) .....	63
Order in Council P.C. 2187 .....	1
R.N.W.M.P. ....	3
Total .....	1,240

\*Annuities in respect of decorations awarded to Canadians in the Great and other wars.

Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity) .....	16
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity) .....	320
Total .....	345

\* The annuities are paid by Great Britain.

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensioners	Annual liability
		\$
Widow.....	8,768	7,167,220
Mother.....	5,892	2,304,783
Father.....	904	253,915
Orphan children.....	317	139,776
Grandparents.....	15	5,438
Brothers and sisters.....	60	15,852
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	12	3,888
Other relatives.....	10	8,184
Children.....	1,821	449,672
Parents—jointly.....	1,509	506,078
Total.....	19,308	10,859,806

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Wives .....	56,064
Children .....	98,161
Mothers .....	1,448
Fathers .....	224
Parents .....	228
Other relatives .....	2
Widowers (Section 22 (9) Pension Act) .....	298
Total .....	156,425

In addition to the foregoing, allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under section 26 of the Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness .....	357
Wear and tear of clothing (Sec. 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act) .....	4,079

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

Number in family	Families	Total number of children
1.....	2,103	2,103
2.....	616	1,232
3.....	198	594
4.....	75	300
5.....	54	170
6.....	15	90
7.....	7	49
8.....	3	24
Total.....	3,051	4,562

Number of widows with pensionable children .....	3,051
Number of widows without pensionable children .....	5,717
Total .....	8,768
Percentage of widows with pensionable children .....	34.8
Percentage of widows without pensionable children .....	65.2

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension) .....	4,562
Children only (pensioned in own right) .....	2,255
Children, orphan (pensioned in own right) .....	407
Children only (with other dependent pensioners) .....	14
Total .....	7,238

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR  
CANCELLED, AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1932.

	Number	Total
DISABILITIES		
Death.....	845	
Disappearance of disability.....	162	
Under Section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....	36	
Imprisonment (Section 17 Pension Act).....	26	
Gratuities (disability less than 5 per cent).....	73	
Miscellaneous.....	8	
		<hr/> 1,150

## DEPENDENTS

Misconduct, Section 39 Pensions Act.....	1
Under section 33 Pension Act.....	22
Widows re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	36
Mothers re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	6
Under section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....	3
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	683
Marriage of sister.....	1
Pensioner died.....	488
On brother or sister attaining age limit.....	3
On orphan child attaining age limit.....	137
Miscellaneous.....	1
Marriage of last child.....	4
Daughter in lieu of widow cancelled, last minor child reached age limit (Section 22-10 Pension Act).....	4
	<hr/> 1,389
Total.....	<hr/> 2,539

In addition to this total 40 widows' pensions were discontinued on re-marriage and 5 widows for misconduct in cases where pensions for children were continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1932, OF PENSIONERS AND THOSE ON WHOSE BEHALF  
ALLOWANCES WERE BEING PAID.

	Number	Total
<b>DISABILITIES</b>		
Pensioners died:		
Death related to service.....	360	
Death not related to service.....	239	
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	246	
Wives of pensioners died.....	382	
Children of pensioners died.....	292	
Other relatives receiving allowances died (mothers).....	66	
(fathers).....	28	
	1,613	

## DEPENDENTS

Widows. . . . .	88	
Mothers. . . . .	365	
Fathers. . . . .	211	
Grandparents. . . . .	2	
Children. . . . .	15	
Brother or sister. . . . .	2	
		<hr/>
		683
Grand total . . . . .	2,296	

Additional and other allowances discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, by reason of children reaching the expiry age limit for children, viz., 16 for boys and 17 for girls:—

Children of disability pensioners.....	3,633
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners..	2,621
Brothers and sisters and other relatives.....	2
Total.....	6,256

### DEPENDENTS

BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTION 22-8 PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932

Number of children—267 .....	Amount of bonus—\$41,126
------------------------------	--------------------------

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by section 38, Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected—	Amount
Widows.....	238
Children.....	332
Total.....	570
	\$18,165

### MARRIAGES

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932

Disability pensioners (allowance for wife granted).....	4,053
Widows re-married—pensions for children continued.....	40
Widows re-married—with no pensionable children.....	36
Mothers re-married.....	7
Children.....	14
Total.....	4,150

### DISABILITY PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED. CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932.

	Number of pensions	Number of allowances
Pensions .....	1,150	
Wives.....		687
Children.....		994
Fathers.....		3
Mothers.....		13
Parents.....		6
Other relatives.....		1
Widowers' allowance (Section 22-9 Pension Act).....		5
Helplessness.....		17
Wear and tear of clothing.....		30
Total.....	1,150	1,756

ALLOWANCES FOR WEAR AND TEAR OF CLOTHING AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 26 PENSION ACT AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY

Number—96 .....	Increased liability—\$4,848
-----------------	-----------------------------

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS & NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1932

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,364	
Final payments.....	53	
Gratuities—first awards.....	15	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	72	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	27	
Discontinued—classified insane .....	265	
		1,796
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.....		32,737



CHANGES, REINSTATEMENTS AND DISCONTINUATIONS FOLLOWING REVIEW  
UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1932

Relationship to Soldier	Number restate- ments	Number dis- continued	Number of changes	Totals
Mothers.....	7	9	158	174
Fathers.....	7	3	33	43
Parents.....	18	10	58	86
Brothers and sisters.....			1	1
Totals.....	32	22	250	30

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

## DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners awarded increases by addition of other allowances:—	
Mothers .....	9
Fathers .....	2
Parents (jointly) .....	6
Number of widows' pensions discontinued under section 39, Pension Act—pension continued on behalf of children or other dependents .....	5
Number of widows' pensions re-instated after being discontinued under section 39, Pension Act .....	2
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers increased or decreased....	53
Number of dependent pensioners where additional pension for children added .....	8
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Section 22 (a) Pension Act .....	77
Section 22 (b) Pension Act .....	617
Number of dependent pensions—basis of award changed .....	1
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry .....	5
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldier reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	1
Number of deceased widows' pensions continued to daughter (Section 22 (10) Pension Act).....	2
Number of pensions awarded widows under section 32-A Pension Act.....	160
Number of dependent pensions awarded—previously statute barred (repeal of section 13 Pension Act) .....	9

## DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased .....	4,023
Number of disability pensions decreased .....	791
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate .....	13,286
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review .....	4,561
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical review .....	669
Number of children of disability pensioners added .....	9,684
Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death .....	243
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry .....	174
Number of disability pensioners awarded increases by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers .....	264
Fathers .....	49
Parents jointly .....	35
Under section 22 (9) Pension Act.....	123
Under section 26 (3 & 4) Pension Act.....	96
Helplessness .....	31
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowance .....	4

Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	3
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled .....	3
Number of awards of additional pension discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (Section 22 (9) Pension Act) .....	57
Mothers .....	37
Fathers .....	10
Parents (jointly) .....	5
Number of additional pension awards for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
(Section 22 (a) Pension Act).....	90
(Section 22 (b) Pension Act).....	331
Number of disability pensions reduced 50 per cent for unreasonable refusal of treatment (Section 28 (1) Pension Act).....	2
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension—(Section 28 (1) Pension Act) ..	15
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed .....	390
Number of additional pension awards reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives .....	581
Children .....	774
Number of awards made retroactive for 6 months (Section 27 (b)).....	685

## PENSION TRIBUNAL

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OTTAWA, CANADA, September 16, 1932.

Colonel the Honourable MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work of the Pension Tribunal for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. MORRISON,  
*Chairman.*

At the beginning of the fiscal year April 1, 1931, the Pension Tribunal consisted of eight members, in addition to the Chairman, and four districts had been established with headquarters at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Ottawa.

The amendments to "The Pension Act" passed in 1931 provided for three additional members to the Tribunal, and appointments were made as follows: viz., on August 12, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Brig. General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., and on September 12, Major C. C. Thompson, M.C., V.D. This enlargement of the Tribunal permitted another quorum and in October the headquarters of the Eastern district Tribunal was moved to Montreal, the fifth quorum being attached to Ottawa.

During the latter six months of the year, therefore, five quorums were in operation. As far as practicable, the quorums held sessions in the districts to which they were attached, with an interchange of members from time to time as seemed advisable.

The itineraries of the Tribunal are at all times dependent on the Veterans' Bureau as to the applications in various districts being prepared for hearing, but the practice has been continued of going to as many centres as possible, so that applicants might be heard in their own districts if this could be arranged. The centres where sessions were held are given herewith, listed by order of provinces and in this connection it might be stated that itineraries were planned according to the districts where applications were ready, in the order of urgency. The statement shows also the number of sessions and the number of days at each centre, except at Toronto where there has been practically a continuous session throughout the year:—

	Number of sessions	Number of days
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>		
Amherst.....	2	7
Bridgetown.....	2	2
Bridgewater.....	1	1
Halifax.....	4	32
Kentville.....	1	4
New Glasgow.....	3	6
Stellarton.....	1	3
Sydney.....	2	10
Truro.....	2	3
Yarmouth.....	2	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>		
Bathurst.....	1	2
Campbellton.....	1	2
Fredericton.....	3	8
Moncton.....	4	17
Newcastle.....	2	8
Saint John.....	4	23
Woodstock.....	2	7
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>		
Charlottetown.....	3	15
Summerside.....	1	1
<i>Quebec—</i>		
Montreal.....	6	68
Quebec.....	3	12
Rimouski.....	1	3
Sherbrooke.....	2	4
<i>Ontario—</i>		
Barrie.....	1	1
Belleville.....	2	7
Brantford.....	2	6
Brockville.....	2	6
Chatham.....	2	4
Cobourg.....	1	3
Cornwall.....	2	3
Fort William.....	2	3
Galt.....	3	5
Gravenhurst.....	1	1
Guelph.....	2	3
Hamilton.....	5	27
Kingston.....	3	10
Kitchener.....	2	3
London.....	6	34
Niagara Falls.....	1	2
North Bay.....	1	2
Orillia.....	2	4
Oshawa.....	2	5
Ottawa.....	6	92
Owen Sound.....	2	7
Pembroke.....	1	2
Peterboro.....	2	4
Port Arthur.....	2	2
St. Catharines.....	1	3
St. Thomas.....	1	3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	4
Stratford.....	2	5
Sudbury.....	2	4
Toronto.....	(Practically continuous)	209
Windsor.....	3	13
Woodstock.....	2	3
<i>Manitoba—</i>		
Brandon.....	2	4
Dauphin.....	1	2
Portage la Prairie.....	1	2
Winnipeg.....	9	67



	Number of sessions	Number of days
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>		
Moose Jaw.....	3	18
North Battleford.....	2	7
Prince Albert.....	2	12
Regina.....	7	33
Saskatoon.....	3	11
Swift Current.....	1	1
Yorkton.....	3	9
<i>Alberta—</i>		
Calgary.....	6	24
Edmonton.....	4	29
Grande Prairie.....	1	1
Jasper.....	1	1
Lethbridge.....	2	2
Medicine Hat.....	1	2
McLennan.....	1	1
Peace River.....	1	1
Red Deer.....	1	2
<i>British Columbia—</i>		
Cranbrook.....	2	7
Kamloops.....	2	11
Nanaimo.....	1	4
Nelson.....	1	4
Prince George.....	1	2
Prince Rupert.....	1	1
Revelstoke.....	1	1
Vancouver.....	6	55
Victoria.....	3	28

It will be seen that the Tribunal covered a very extensive territory, and the table above represents not only the holding of sessions five days every week but travelling from centre to centre during the week end. Sessions were held at sanatoria when it was found that the applicants were unable to attend the regular place of hearing, and on occasions the Tribunal has visited the home of the applicant.

During the year ending March 31, 1932, the Tribunal dealt with applications as follows:—

Old applications remaining to be completed from former fiscal year (149) made up as follows.....	149
Decisions pending March 31, 1931.....	83
Applications adjourned March 31, 1931.....	57
Disagreements as to decisions March 31, 1931.....	9
	149
New applications listed at hearings.....	4,619
Total.....	4,768

of the above,

Decisions given favourable to the applicant.....	1,866
Decisions given unfavourable to the applicant.....	2,293
Applications withdrawn.....	108
Applications under consideration at 31-3-32.....	41
Applications standing adjourned.....	252
Applications standing postponed.....	204
Disagreements as to decision.....	4
	4,768

Preliminary hearings were conducted also in 188 applications.

This gives the following totals of applications dealt with by the Tribunal from the beginning of operations in October, 1930, to March 31, 1932:—

Decisions favourable to the applicant.....	2,456	
Decisions unfavourable to the applicant.....	3,014	
Applications withdrawn.....	230	
	<hr/>	5,700
Decisions pending.....*	41	
Applications standing adjourned.....	252	
Applications standing postponed.....	204	
Disagreements as to decision.....	4	
	<hr/>	501
		<hr/>
		6,201
		<hr/>

With regard to the 2,456 decisions favourable to the applicant, it might be stated that in 696 of these applications some portion of the claim was disallowed by the Tribunal. The decisions shown as "unfavourable" are those claims which were disallowed in their entirety.

It should also be mentioned that the figure of 4,768 applications noted as before the Tribunal during the year, or the figure of 6,201 applications dealt with since October, 1930, is not complete, as neither figure includes the *total* of applications which were adjourned or postponed after partial consideration, but only the claims in this category at the end of the fiscal year. The exact number of applications which were before the Tribunal and adjourned or postponed is not available as at March 31, 1932, but as an indication it might be stated that during July and August, 1932, the number was 66 and 41 respectively.

In addition to the foregoing, the Tribunal, under arrangement with the Imperial Government heard and reported on the appeals of 79 Imperial pensioners resident in Canada.

At March 31, 1932, the applications awaiting hearing by the Tribunal totalled 2,039, made up as follows:—

Applications definitely set for hearing.....	186	
Applications ready to be set.....	1,706	
Files being completed, referred by Veterans' Bureau and awaiting hearing.....	147	
	<hr/>	2,039

the classification of these applications being,

Class 1, 304.    Class 2, 115.    Class 3, 839.    Class 4, 766.    Class 5, 15.

It might be explained here that at the Joint Court of Procedure assembled in May, 1931, under the authority of section 50 of "The Pension Act", a classification of applications for hearing by the Tribunal was adopted, with the purpose of seeing that as far as possible urgent cases would have priority over the other claims. The classification adopted was published in the *Canada Gazette* June 27, 1931.

It will thus be seen from the classification of the applications awaiting hearing, that the Tribunal had at the end of the fiscal year disposed of almost all the urgent applications which had been referred, only 304 Class 1 and 115 Class 2 applications remaining outstanding.

Regarding the applications referred to the Tribunal for hearing, it might be mentioned that the 1930 amendments provided for the automatic reference to the Tribunal of all claims not granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners. The 1931 amendments, however, changed this and required that the Board should advise the applicant why his claim was not granted, and it rested with the applicant to signify whether or not he wished his claim passed to the

Tribunal. Up to the time the 1931 amendments came into effect, August 3, 1931, the Board of Pension Commissioners had referred for Tribunal hearing 19,599 applications, but the amendments withdrew from Tribunal jurisdiction those applications which were not ready for hearing at the date mentioned. This meant that some 15,311 claims which had been referred to the Tribunal for hearing, but which were not prepared at August 3, 1931, were sent back for reconsideration by the Board of Pension Commissioners.

The Joint Court of Procedure already referred to was convened on May 14, 1931, and Rules of Procedure, generally along the practice followed since the beginning of operations, were adopted.

The presentation of a claim before the Tribunal, under the procedure laid down, involves the hearing of an average of five witnesses, including the applicant, and the year's work represents the consideration of the evidence of approximately some 24,000 persons in addition to the review of approximately five thousand files.

A review of the year's work would not be complete without reference to the assistance which the Tribunal has received from the various civic officials, the registrars of courts, and the many other public bodies who have arranged, without cost to the state, accommodation for the Tribunal sessions. In this is included the co-operation given us by the various veteran organizations and other societies and individuals who have in all parts of Canada manifested the most helpful interest in the work of the Tribunal.

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

OTTAWA, September 13, 1932.

Col. the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Daly Building, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. MINISTER,—Replying to your request for a report of the work done by the court up to March 31, 1932, I may say that sittings of the court began February 2, 1931, and that this report covers a period of thirteen months.

Appeals heard to March 31, 1932.....	1,672
Decisions pending.....	12
Decisions rendered to March 31, 1932.....	1,660

*Appeals taken by Commission Counsel—*

Allowed on merits.....	386
Allowed on jurisdiction.....	26
Disallowed.....	268
Remitted for re-hearing.....	118

798

*Appeals taken by Applicant—*

Allowed on merits.....	10
Allowed on question of jurisdiction of Tribunal to limit date from which pension should be paid.....	16
Allowed on question of jurisdiction of Tribunal to entertain application.....	16
Disallowed.....	806
Remitted for re-hearing.....	14

862

1,660

Appeals filed by commission counsel to March 31, 1932.....	1,890
Withdrawn.....	68

Net 1,822

Appeals filed by applicant to March 31, 1932.....	1,379
Withdrawn.....	12

Net 1,367

Total net 3,189

One hundred and nine applications, under section 72 (3) of the Pension Act, for leave to the Board of Pension Commissioners to entertain a fresh application by applicant were disposed of. Of this number, 71 applications were allowed, and 38 disallowed.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,  
*President.*



# NATIONAL HEALTH

## FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act necessitates the maintenance of inspection and analysis of foods and drugs imported, manufactured, sold or offered for sale. The duty of checking adulteration and misbranding of these products so vital to the health and well-being of the people of Canada is a serious obligation of the Food and Drugs Division. In addition, the staff of inspectors and analysts assist other divisions of the department, especially those concerned with proprietary or patent medicines, narcotics, and public health engineering. Co-operation with other departments of Government is also extended in cases where an economy in the public service is effected thereby.

### INSPECTION SERVICE

The twenty-six inspectors of food and drugs are located in the largest population centres and ports of entry. Obviously it is impossible to cover the whole country with such a small number, but these are placed where they may accomplish the most. In the course of the year they submitted 14,527 samples for analysis, and handled numerous prosecutions and seizures. The amount of work done and the good accomplished cannot be estimated solely from these figures. Many inspections are made and irregularities corrected without an analysis being necessary. The intimate contact with importers and manufacturers has a very beneficial effect so far as the direct interests of the purchasing consumer and the *ultimate* interests of trade are concerned. A food or drug business operating on a basis of fraud can have nothing more than a temporary advantage.

The punitive phase of the legislation is brought forward only when there is evidence of a wilful breach of the law. Even in the full light of explanations and warnings some will persist in illegal practice. During the year it was found necessary to institute proceedings in 62 cases, of which 30 went to trial and convictions registered in all. It is regrettable that the public press makes little or no mention of these actions. Eight cases were settled and in 24 the penalties were paid as provided by section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act. The majority of these prosecutions arose from the adulteration of meat products, the remaining eight being occasioned by adulteration or misbranding of spices (cloves and pepper), ice cream and soft drinks. The moneys collected covering fines, fees for analyses and costs, amounted to \$9,103.45.

### LABORATORY SERVICE

The following table summarizes briefly the number of samples examined in the laboratories and the sources from which they were received:—

TABLE I.

Sources of Samples	Laboratories					
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
From inspectors of food and drugs .....	1,208	4,108	1,410	1,944	2,485	3,372
Department of Agriculture.....	73	528	170	263	270	499
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	5	92	52	83	47	126
Other departments of government.....	49	.....	86	1	98	228
Miscellaneous.....	26	2	20	.....	2	18
	1,361	4,730	1,738	2,291	2,902	4,243
Grand Total.....					17,265	

It is important to note that these samples are in many cases difficult to analyze and, consequently, the numbers are not a proper index of the time demanded by the analysts dealing with them.

## FOODS

Some of the more important foods examined are listed below. These samples are taken only from sources under suspicion of adulteration or misbranding. The percentage showing deficiencies in either of these respects is quite different from what the ordinary purchasing consumer would encounter in his transactions. In other words, the investigations have covered the worst of the market.

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes.....	12	3	5	21	50	20	111	7
Baking powder, etc.....		46	22		5	2	75	4
Beans.....	1			2	5	37	45	1
Beverages.....	115	244	36	114	168	18	695	252
Breads, special.....		4				1	5	4
Breakfast foods.....		1	3	10	7	13	34	6
Butter.....	43	508	102	185	13	30	881	696
Canned foods (other than fish).....	11		3	1		59	74	1
Cheese.....	15	39	38	45	19	53	209	27
Cocoa and chocolate.....	12	26	9	62	50	28	187	2
Cocoa butter.....				36			36	
Coffee.....	8	5	5	54	60	35	167	
Confectionery.....	61	6	42	193	52	310	664	158
Eggs, processed, etc.....		2	2	2	1	3	10	
Figs.....	39	5		46	4	47	141	6
Fish (fresh and canned).....	6	1	1	4		231	243	2
Flavouring extracts.....	92	15	42	52	144	50	395	56
Food colours and preservatives.....	14	8	104	190	32	7	355	13
Fruit juices and syrups.....	30	13	1	3	81	17	145	13
Fruits, dried (other than figs).....	164	39	92	105	260	1,061	1,721	11
Fruits (fresh).....	2	14	3	1	1	680	701	3
Honey.....	18		89	6	1	7	121	14
Ice cream.....	33		66	2	12	15	128	13
Jams, jellies, marmalades, etc.....	17	2	31	4	1	20	7	10
Liquors, wines, etc.....	49		2	20	85	84	240	62
Meat and meat products.....	55	83	147	138	126	152	701	95
Milk (evaporated, powdered, etc.).....	5	86	2	1	3	4	101	30
Mustard.....	31	3	4	28	6	16	88	12
Nuts (imported).....	106	40		136	292	83	657	4
Oils, edible.....	24	16	44	46	62	26	218	19
Peanut butter.....	1	1	1	3	6	1	13	2
Pepper.....	47	67	90	32	47	23	306	24
Salad dressings, sandwich spreads, prepared mustard.....	12		1	7	3	21	44	7
Sauces, pickles, etc.....	19	3	3	26	11	52	114	6
Spices (other than pepper).....	64	8	57	28	141	29	327	13
Sugar.....	37	24	2	4	3	1	71	
Syrups and molasses.....	8	4	7	10	38	8	75	5
Tea.....	19		3	1	1	72	96	3
Vinegar.....	18	1	25	17	2	45	108	12

The following comments summarize the more important features:—

*Alimentary Pastes* (Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli and Noodles).—These products will never be in a satisfactory condition from the standpoint of the Food and Drugs Act while the trade persists in the use of artificial colouring. The best articles are made with egg as an important constituent; the poorer grades are made entirely from milled cereals and water.

*Baking Powder.*—In the last few years there has been a striking improvement in the quality of baking powder samples submitted by inspectors. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the change in systems of merchandising, a rapid turnover being favourable to the prevention of spoilage from long periods of storage.

*Beans.*—The examination of Asiatic beans, from the standpoint of hydrocyanic acid released by cooking, has been continued because of the distressing experiences encountered a few years ago when numerous cases of poisoning originated from this source. Results show that importers have avoided the hazards of encountering a refusal of entry and return to country of origin by bringing in only those beans which are of satisfactory quality.

*Beverages.*—In the field of soft drinks each year sees the introduction of new devices and the entry of small operators who proceed to business without having obtained information as to the requirements of the law. This year has been no exception to the rule. A sound endeavour has been made to see that products are properly labelled and that the purchasing consumer has at least a chance to inform himself as to the nature of his purchase. In spite of repeated warnings there are still a few manufacturers employing saccharin as a substitute for sugar. Two of these have been penalized by prosecution and it is intended that the matter be followed further in either correcting or stopping the operations of others who by one device or another have continued to evade the law.

*Breads, Special,* recommended for use by diabetics, have been under investigation on numerous occasions. In the majority of distributing centres these are either off the market or of proper quality as specified by the Regulations.

*Breakfast Foods.*—These products still enjoy an extensive market in spite of the relatively high cost from the nutritional standpoint. They are not adulterated but it occasionally happens that the package is not properly marked with a declaration of net contents. These irregularities have been corrected wherever found.

*Butter.*—The analyses made for the purposes of the Dairy Industry Act revealed that a comparatively large number of butter makers are incorporating an excessive amount of water in their products. The limit of sixteen per cent is ample to take care of any manufacturing requirements, but it is a very difficult matter for the trade to resist the temptation to use more. The adulteration with cocoanut oil has disappeared, although it took several years for the adulterators to become convinced of the fact that the analysts could detect with certainty the presence of as little as five per cent of this foreign fat.

*Canned Foods.*—These samples come from factories other than those under the direct inspection of the Department of Agriculture. Modern improvements in canning processes have resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of swollen cans bulging from the pressure of gas produced by bacterial spoilage.

*Cheese.*—The cheese trade has been complicated in recent years by the introduction of the new process by which the cheddar cheese is treated with emulsifiers. Skim-milk cheese must be labelled as such. It is noted that a number of manufacturers employ containers which may be regarded as deceptive, in that they appear to be much larger than the actual weight of contents would lead one to expect. No limitation has as yet been placed upon the water content of cheese, although numerous complaints received from customers indicate that this should be dealt with as soon as conditions warrant action.

*Cocoa and Chocolate.*—The composition of cocoa and chocolate as sold has been investigated from the standpoint of fixing standards of quality. These will be put forward in the near future.

*Cocoa Butter.*—This important article of food, used by manufacturing confectioners, has been found of better quality than that imported a few years ago. At that time the use of artificial colouring resulted in some very undesirable complications.

*Coffee.*—The product sold as pure coffee is not found to be adulterated by the addition of chicory, as it was a number of years ago. The very abundant supplies available for this trade have presumably permitted a selection of better grades for export from the countries of production.

*Eggs (processed).*—Improved methods of operation placed the products of the egg-processing industry on a higher level than heretofore. Enormous quantities of eggs can now be taken from the shell and preserved either by refrigeration or drying and supplied to the trade in a really satisfactory form.

*Flavouring Extracts.*—Compared with the records of previous years, that shown by the flavouring extracts indicates that greater attention has been paid to labelling.

*Food Colours and Preservatives.*—The addition of Brilliant Blue to the list of colours permitted in foods has proved to be highly satisfactory. It is a dye that is harmless in the amounts employed and is suitable for use in a wide range of products. It blends well with the other dyes and can be readily detected by analysis.

*Fruits, Dried.*—A relatively small number of shipments were refused entry because of excess sulphurous acid. It is in apricots that this condition is commonly encountered.

*Honey.*—Honey samples did not show adulteration but the trade is still somewhat lax in declaring the net contents on the labels.

*Ice Cream.*—The number of samples showing adulteration is relatively large, but all from the one source. A prosecution resulted and its successful conclusion has had a beneficial effect.

*Meat and Meat Products.*—Meat and meat products have received considerable attention. In spite of repeated warnings some manufacturers of sausage and Hamburg steak persist in the use of sodium sulphite, incorporating it with the comminuted meat to improve its appearance and disguise putrefaction. Certain others have made use of colouring matter to make their products appear better than they really are. Fifty-four prosecutions were instituted because of these irregularities and all resulted in the collection of penalties. Some very important cases in British Columbia were taken to the Supreme Court of the province by appeal following conviction by the magistrate. The main argument of the defence was that the Food and Drugs Act was *ultra vires*. The Supreme Court of British Columbia upheld the validity of the legislation.

*Nuts.*—The improvement in quality of the imported nuts coming to Canada is an excellent example of what may be accomplished by a sustained effort to refuse importation to goods of unsatisfactory quality. Consistent vigilance is necessary to maintain these standards as any laxity in supervision would undoubtedly result in a return to the former conditions in which a very high percentage of shipments showed excessive worms, moulds, and empty shells.

*Oils, Edible.*—Olive oil has been found to be of good quality, but a very considerable proportion of the packers have adopted the pernicious practice of



slack-filling their cans. Some cans found on sale were filled to about only four-fifths of their capacity. Some head-space must be allowed to provide for temperature changes, but five per cent of the total space should be sufficient to provide for all contingencies. Importers have been advised that this limit should not be exceeded.

*Pepper.*—Until such time as ways and means may be provided to prohibit the importation of pepper shells, the adulteration of ground pepper will not cease. Filling with starch is also another form of adulteration encountered again this year. Four prosecutions should have at least a restraining influence.

*Spices Other Than Pepper.*—Many containers were found to be slack-filled. If a package weighs less than two ounces gross no declaration of net contents is demanded by the Act. It has been found that some of the containers, especially those with a shaker top, are not more than half filled. A head-space of one-tenth when the spice is packed should not be exceeded; of this, the trade has been advised.

*Vinegar.*—There are still some complaints about the blended vinegars containing too much spirit vinegar, but on the whole the situation is greatly improved over that shown a few years ago when spirit vinegar coloured with burnt sugar masqueraded as malt vinegar and cider vinegar.

#### DRUGS

In addition to drugs to which special mention is given below because they are widely used even if not particularly potent, those examined included acetic acid, aspirin, cascara bark, castor oil, cinchona (fluid extracts and tinctures), chloroform liniment, couch grass, cough medicines, Chinese medicines, colloid silver rings, digitalis solution, Dover powder, glycerine, guaiacol, hellebore root, iron chloride solution, ipecacuanha root, medicinal petroleums, papaverin, paregoric, phenobarbital, potassium acid tartrate, red squills, reduced iron, seidlitz powders, sodium bicarbonate, tragacanth, turpentine, and a very large number of pharmaceutical specialties, the names of which are not to be found in any generally recognized standard work on materia medica or drugs. Over 4,600 shipments were examined at various customs ports of entry and dealt with on the spot. Approximately 40 per cent of these showed evidence of misbranding and were either destroyed or returned to the country of origin.

*Ammonia, Aromatic Spirit of.*—Early in the year an analysis of 70 samples of sal volatile revealed only 16 satisfactory, even after allowing a reasonable margin for the very arbitrary standard of the British Pharmacopœia of 1914. One was as much as 80 per cent deficient in ammonia and several were 40 per cent. These results are quite in keeping with those of former years and may be accounted for by (1) the use of poor materials, (2) lack of care in manufacture, or (3) bad storage. These premises led to an investigation of stocks of ammonium carbonate, seeing half the samples were deficient in that respect. Of the 34 samples of lump and cube carbonate tested, only four were really bad, although several others did fail quite to reach the official standard. Thus the deficiency is not attributable to the materials used. Stability was studied by storing a standard spirit in a cupboard at summer temperature in flasks closed by glass, rubber and cork stoppers, and loosely by means of a watch glass. The loss was greatest at the beginning. After five months, the glass stoppered flask showed a loss of 31 per cent of ammonia, the rubber stoppered flask only 6 per cent, and the cork plugged flask 20 per cent. In the uncorked vessel, the ammonia had disappeared in three months. These studies indicate how very important it is for manufacturers to take precautions to avoid loss of ammonia by volatilization during production and to see that storage vessels are kept cool and well closed.

*Camphor, Spirits of.*—Some attention was given to this drug during the year, as it still holds a place in the family medicine chest. All the samples reported were free from adulteration.

*Camphorated Oil.*—This article is still in some instances being prepared with cotton seed oil, whilst labelled B.P. The mere act of substituting U.S.P. for B.P. on the label is sufficient to cover the requirements of the Act. The sale of one brand prepared with mineral oil has been stopped. A number of samples were deficient in camphor, one containing but 11.2 per cent instead of the standard requirement of 20 per cent. There is no difficulty in manufacturing the proper article and there is, consequently, no excuse for any deficiency. More attention will have to be paid to furnishing a statement of the net contents on the label.

*Epsom Salts.*—The product of one manufacturer was found frequently to contain lead in greater quantity than five parts per million, the limit set by the Pharmacopœia.

*Essential Oils.*—During the period under review, a rather extensive survey has been made of some important essential oils used in medicine. In a collection of 16 samples of *Eucalyptus Oil*, 13 were entirely satisfactory: two proved to be No. 1 oil, and eleven No. 2 oil, as judged by the cineol content which was determined by the new cresineol method. One contained too much aldehyde and two were adulterated: they possessed a dark colour and exotic odour and were deficient in cineol. All 12 samples of *Clove Oil* proved to be of good pharmaceutical quality known to the trade as "opt." The *Peppermint Oil* examined complied with food regulations but 5 Japanese specimens, by virtue of their origin, failed to meet pharmacopœial requirements. The total menthol varied from 50 to 69 per cent. Some confusion seems to exist with regard to the identity of *Cinnamon Oil*. The British Pharmacopœia specifies Ceylon Oil and the U.S. Pharmacopœia, Chinese Oil, better known as Cassia Oil. The Ceylon Oil has much the finer bouquet. The inspector in Ottawa visited a large number of drug stores in quest of Ceylon Oil, but in vain, and the only sample he did get, which, by the way was labelled "true," proved to be adulterated with cinnamon leaf oil. From another point, all samples sent in were labelled "cinnamon oil," but all turned out to be cassia.

Our work has revealed that confusion also exists as to *Sandalwood Oil*. This oil is obtained from the heartwood of East Indian Sandalwood, but a so-called West Indian Sandalwood from Venezuela, procured not from a sandalwood tree at all, but from a member of the Rue family, *Amyris*, has been sold in quite good faith as a substitute. Unfortunately, it does not possess the therapeutic efficacy of true sandalwood. Of the 19 samples examined, 11 were genuine East Indian Oil, 5 were *Amyris Oil* and 3 were adulterated.

*Ether (and ethyl chloride).*—The close check previously instituted following the publicity attendant upon certain deaths alleged to be due to anaesthetics, has been maintained and it is again satisfactory to record that the standards continue to be met in all respects. It was found necessary to refuse entry to only one import shipment which failed to meet the pharmacopœial standards.

*Fowler's Solution.*—The continued check upon this drug has been successful in practically clearing worthless articles from the market. While the number examined has accordingly decreased, the standard of quality has been maintained.

*Friar's Balsam.*—This has been a troublesome preparation for a long time. The raw materials are often mixed with adventitious material, while deliberate adulteration is by no means rare. The standards for the crude drugs as laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, are lower than those of the British

**Pharmacopœia.** Pharmaceutical manufacturers in this country buy these drugs as genuine from our southern neighbours, assume them to be B.P., and on that assumption, prepare B.P. galenicals from them. This explains why about 40 per cent of Friar's Balsam samples coming to us are understrength. A warning has been sounded in the pharmaceutical press and improvements are looked for as a consequence.

**Headache Remedies.**—As forecast some time ago, an intensive study of headache remedies has been made during the year just closed. These medications contain, as a rule, acetylsalicylic acid, either alone or in association with caffeine, phenacetin, codeine and other drugs. Sometimes phenacetin and caffeine are found together, while in other cases acetanilid, either alone or more frequently in conjunction with other drugs of this class, constitutes the chief ingredient. The drugs are exhibited in the form of compressed tablets, capsules, cachets, lozenges, powders and wafers. In seeking to make this work comprehensive, a great many brands were examined chemically, as well as for unwarranted claims of efficacy on labels and circulars. Generally speaking, compressed tablets were well made; they disintegrated readily and corresponded well with the professed composition. Wafers and powders were in certain cases strikingly uneven in weight. As in other things, there was the odd sample possessing a discrepancy in composition as great as 20 or 25 per cent, but on the whole the findings are such as to allay any public anxiety respecting this class of merchandise.

**Hydrogen Peroxide.**—Although about a quarter of the hydrogen peroxides examined fell below the standard demanded, the sub-standard ones were in the main not seriously deficient. One sample, however, proved to have no active ingredient, and another scarcely any; these were probably stored too long or in an unsuitable place.

In this connection the results of an investigation in the Ottawa laboratories are significant. Of six samples of a particular brand, two kept in the refrigerator were found to have retained their full strength over a period of nine months; in the same period two stored in a cupboard below the laboratory bench were still within the recognized limits, while the other two, exposed to light and changes of temperature on the laboratory shelves had fallen very low in strength. In general, manufacturers are complying well with that section of the Act which demands the proper statement of net contents, but a few yet seem unwilling or neglectful in this respect.

**Iodine, Tincture of.**—As required by the British Pharmacopœia, the free iodine content must fall between the limits of 2.43 and 2.51 per cent. Not many of the 78 samples examined during the year satisfied this criterion. In general, however, the deviations were not alarming and the quality of this product on the retail market may be regarded as greatly improved. Very few manufacturers now neglect to label their product so as to indicate the net contents when the gross weight exceeds two ounces.

Three samples of Churchill's Tincture of Iodine were found to be considerably below strength.

**Lime Water (and Lime Water Tablets).**—Warnings were issued to a number of vendors of this easily manufactured article, of which some thirty per cent were faulty. The tablets all proved satisfactory.

**Nitre, Sweet Spirits of.**—This preparation still holds favour as a household remedy, but continues to be unsatisfactory as regards the content of ethyl nitrite, the active ingredient. About one-third of the samples analyzed proved deficient.

**Olive Oil.**—Early in 1931, rumours were afloat that cottonseed oil was being used to blend into pure olive oil after arrival in New York and before packing



for distribution. This led to a special investigation of the oils sold by drug stores in Ontario, with the happy result that the many samples examined were all not only above suspicion, but in nearly every case, proved to be virgin oil of good quality.

*Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of.*—This preparation is liable to lose ammonia by volatilization. Our figures show that, as a rule, the quinine content is very accurate, but the ammonia varies from a 90 per cent deficiency to a slight excess. More than half our samples have been found definitely short of ammonia. Exposure in open vessels in warm pharmaceutical laboratories needs to be reduced to a minimum, whilst storage should be in a cool atmosphere in well closed containers. Three samples of quinine sulphate proved entirely satisfactory.

*Sulphur Ointment.*—One brand compounded with a mixed base (of petrolatum, benzoated lard and stearic acid) was checked and the manufacturer required to refrain from describing this product as Sulphur Ointment. Other brands were found to be satisfactory.

#### NARCOTICS

During the year the Dominion Analysts dealt with 389 samples. The great majority of these suspected materials proved to be drugs included in the Schedule of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. The work on these specimens is very exacting, requiring great care and technical skill. The final results have proved very satisfactory.

#### DRUGS TESTED BIOLOGICALLY

The Dominion Analysts in the Laboratory of Hygiene contributed valuable services in examining samples of drugs such as preparations of Digitalis, Ergot, Pituitary Extract, Bacterial Vaccines; Acidophilus preparations were also dealt with in routine. Numerous detentions and seizures were necessary to correct irregularities found. The experiences of the past four years have shown the way to many improvements to be made still more effective by amendments to the Regulations now pending.

#### NARCOTIC DIVISION

Every effort has continued to be made to control the narcotic situation, and it can be unhesitatingly stated that narcotic addiction in Canada is not on the increase.

The total number of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the judicial year ending September 30, 1931, was 333, as compared with 458 and 567 in the two preceding years, but as was the case in 1930, the decrease is entirely in connection with the offences of smoking opium and frequenting opium dens. On the other hand, the convictions obtained on charges involving the illicit possession, selling or importing of narcotics numbered 221, as compared with 200 and 189 in the two preceding years. This is considered to be largely attributable to the greater attention being paid to this class of crime, and the greater success achieved not only by the federal authorities but provincial and municipal police forces throughout the country in coping with it, rather than to any increase in the number of addicts or the traffickers catering to them. Reports from all over Canada indicate a marked shortage in supplies of drugs available in underworld circles, and unquestionably the steady campaign year by year against this despicable traffic, with the penalties accruing to those participating therein, is having its effect.



Of the 333 convictions referred to above, 144 were federal prosecutions and 189 were initiated by provincial and municipal police forces. The convictions for selling and importing increased from 34 to 48, while those for illegal possession remained fairly constant, comprising 173 as compared with 166 in the previous year. In the latter connection it should be borne in mind that, for reasons given in previous reports, the number of convictions for the possession of narcotics by no means indicates that that number of addicts was found in possession of their drug of addiction, but that included in those figures are many cases of persons not addicted themselves, against whom charges of selling could have been laid, but who were charged as indicated with a view to protecting the identity of those engaged on the case, and whose future usefulness would be impaired by their giving evidence in court.

The following sentences of one year or over were imposed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932: 4 of 5 years and over, 6 of 4 years and over, 11 of 3 years and over, 12 of 2 years and over, and 39 of 1 year and over.

The lash was ordered by the court in one instance in conjunction with a penitentiary sentence, but the lashes were remitted and the period of imprisonment reduced by the Court of Appeal.

The number of cases in which a gaol sentence was imposed without the option of a fine was 223, leaving 110, or less than one-third, in which the penalty consisted of a fine alone. This is in marked contrast to the previous year when only 203 of the 458 cases involved a gaol sentence, and indicates that the less serious offence of opium smoking, which is punishable by fine, is well under control and that proper attention is being devoted to the more serious type of offences.

It is commonly supposed that opium smoking is a habit which is confined to the Oriental population of Canada, but this is by no means the case, and opium smoking is by no means uncommon among Occidental members of the underworld, although they in most instances obtain their supplies of opium from Chinese sources.

Considerable difficulty continued to be experienced by reason of the theft of narcotics from retail drug stores, which type of offence is a good indication of the shortage thereof in illicit circles. As happened last year, but in another city, a regular epidemic of this type of case, involving over twenty different drug stores in a few months, caused considerable anxiety, but the eventual detection of the person responsible and the imposition of a heavy sentence resulted in a return to normal conditions.

No difficulty was experienced in the administration of section 10 of the Narcotic Act, which makes it an offence for any person, in the course of treatment by a physician, to obtain narcotics from another physician without disclosing the fact. No prosecutions in that regard were found necessary, as compared with five convictions during the previous year. Such minor irregularities as were found in connection therewith were easily explainable in some instances, while others were susceptible of adjustment by other means than recourse to the courts.

The most useful section in the Narcotic Act providing for the deportation of aliens convicted thereunder has continued to be enforced, although endeavours to avoid same, by applications for habeas corpus, etc., were by no means infrequent. 76 deportations were effected during the calendar year 1931, as compared with 71 in the year previous, the very large majority, as always, being Chinese. There has, however, in the past few years been a marked decrease in the number of efforts made to avoid deportation by legal proceedings, these having been so successfully combatted in previous years that the jurisprudence on the subject now leaves few loopholes or opportunities to contest the matter in the courts.

It will be noted that the legal importations of cocaine, morphine (including heroin) and crude opium for medicinal use, all of which come under the very stringent provisions of the International Import and Export Licence System, remain constant at figures far below those of about ten years ago. At the same time, however, the legitimate medical needs of the country are well provided for, and the diversion into the illicit traffic of narcotics legally entering Canada is quite negligible. 108 firms are in possession of licences issued by this department entitling them to deal in narcotics, their many thousands of individual transactions with members of the various professions, retail druggists, etc., being reported monthly to this department, where they are scrutinized, checked and charged to those obtaining same. The services of a narcotic auditor are also in constant use to inspect the books and transactions of these firms, and to insure that the methods authorized will be closely followed.

Similarly all the retail druggists in Canada, numbering nearly 4,000, are required to keep narcotic registers which are periodically inspected and checked with the prescriptions filled.

Not a single case involving a retail druggist has required court action during the year, all variations from the normal having proved susceptible of adjustment by means of periodical inspections or correspondence, which is in itself the best evidence of the measure of co-operation received from that source.

As Canada is not a manufacturing country in so far as narcotics are concerned, all legitimate requirements being filled by importations from other countries, her exports thereof are very small, consisting merely of a proportion of the needs of the retail druggists in the adjacent Dominion of Newfoundland and the return of certain shipments to the country of origin in the case of narcotic wholesalers importing same in the first instance.

A very great deal of time was devoted during the year to the preparations necessary for participation in the International Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs which was held at Geneva from May 27 until July 13, 1931, the Canadian delegates being Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canada's permanent representative at Geneva, and the Chief of the Narcotic Division. The representatives of no less than fifty-seven countries gathered for a period of many weeks in an endeavour to arrive at an agreement which, while permitting of effective administration, would limit and control the present huge quantities of narcotics now being manufactured, which are out of all proportion and apparently without regard to the legitimate needs of the world. In the opinion of this department, a very great step forward has been taken, the full results of which will become apparent once the Convention becomes effective by reason of its ratification by twenty-five countries including four of those manufacturing narcotics, in which category are France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. The latter country has already ratified, while the authority of Parliament was obtained at the recent session for the Canadian Government to take similar action. At the same session the changes in the Canadian Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, necessary to give effect to the provisions of the convention, were passed and will become law upon a date to be proclaimed by the Governor in Council, which will coincide, as closely as possible, with the International coming into effect of the convention itself.

During the year it was unfortunately necessary to initiate proceedings against four physicians and one veterinary surgeon. It is desirable to emphasize the fact that this department does not prosecute professional men for slight divergencies from the strict requirements of the Narcotic Act, but only when such action is felt to be really necessary.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

Province	Nature of Offence								Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island									4
Nova Scotia		1		1		2			5
New Brunswick	5								5
Quebec	78	9	1	14	14	6		4	126
Ontario	31	10	1	11	5	5		2	65
Manitoba	9	2							11
Saskatchewan	5	1						1	7
Alberta	9								9
British Columbia	36	22	1	16	20	11			106
Total	173	45	3	42	39	24		7	333

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without Option	British and American	Chinese	Italian	Polish	Russian	Hindu	
Prince Ed. Island											4
Nova Scotia	4		3	1	1	3					5
New Brunswick	5			5	2	1	2				5
Quebec	118	8	38	88	94	30	2				126
Ontario	64	1	22	43	24	40			1		65
Manitoba	11			11	6	5					11
Saskatchewan	7		1	6	6	1					7
Alberta	9			9	6	2		1			9
British Columbia	106		46	60	6	95	2	2		1	106
Total	324	9	110	223	145	177	6	3	1	1	333

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1931

Year	Nature of Offence								Not defined	Totals
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9		
1925	381	55		139	208				52	835
1926	302	33		149	180				79	743
1927	163	37		85	81				124	490
1928	183	52		69	69	28			29	430
1929	150	38	1	103	223	47		4		567
1930	165	32	2	47	155	46	1	5		458
1931	173	45	3	42	39	24		7		333

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1931

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280
1926.....	474	263
1927.....	327	159
1928.....	190	240
1929.....	375	192
1930.....	255	203
1931.....	110	223

TABLE No. 2

(a) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1931

Country imported from—	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	145*
France.....	37†
Great Britain.....	22
Germany.....	5
Holland.....	1
Switzerland.....	8
Total.....	218

\* One licence cancelled at request of importer.

† Three licences cancelled at request of importer.

Country to which exported—	
Newfoundland.....	84*
Great Britain.....	2
Switzerland.....	1
Trinidad, British West Indies.....	1
France.....	2
Total.....	89

\* Two licences cancelled at request of exporter.

(b) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1931

Wholesale.....	108
Retail.....	20

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919, TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1931, INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	OZS.	OZS.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,933
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	843
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to Dec. 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,143
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (Pure Drug).....	1,947	5,353	999

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin).

Statistics now prepared by Calendar years and, commencing with Calendar year 1931 cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, and was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Opium Convention.



TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1931  
PURE DRUG

Country Imported from	Opium			Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca Leaves	Eucaine	(Gallegal Preps. (Trs. and Ext. Cann. Sativa)	Cannabis Sativa (Indian Hemp)
	Crude	Powdered	Preps. (Trs. Ext., etc.)	Alkaloids of Opium (non- morphine)	Str.	Prep.	Str.	Prep.	Str.				
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.
Great Britain...	922.00	125.85	54.74	11.23	2,371.04	45.79	547.29	0.05	480.11		1.71	64.00	
France .....			46.41	106.64	1467.65	12.98	98.89		35.54	11.02			
United States...			1.00	42.86	1,298.66	21.45			4.95			79.00	110.00
Germany.....	77.16			20.00	80.00		90.00		933.75	100.00			
Switzerland.....				0.02	181.36	0.75	137.50		315.00				
Netherlands...									166.00				
Total.....	999.16	125.85	102.15	180.75	4,398.71	80.97	873.68	0.05	1,935.35	111.02	1.71	143.00	110.00

† Of this quantity 400 ounces morphine was returned to France at the request of the wholesaler and is shown as an exportation on Export Table No. 3.

NOTE.—*Straight*, indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.  
*Preparation*, indicates narcotic drug combined with other non-narcotic substances.

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE No. 4

In addition to the amount of narcotics imported during the calendar year 1931, the following amounts of seized drugs were disposed of to licenced narcotic wholesalers in Canada:—

By Department of Pensions and National Health..... Nil  
By Department of National Revenue, Customs-Excise Preventive Service:

	Quantity
Morphine (pure drug).....	20.00 ounces
Cocaine (pure drug).....	34.87 ounces
Gum opium.....	236.00 ounces

TABLE No. 5.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1931

## PURE DRUG

Country exported to	Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Opium contained in Trs. pills, preps.	Alkaloids of Opium (non-morphine)
	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation		
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Newfoundland....	21.89	14.27	0.36	2.23	.....	0.27	125.33	.....
Great Britain....	*32.00	.....	*0.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.60
France.....	*†560.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	*20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	633.89	14.27	0.59	2.23	.....	0.27	125.33	15.60

\*These amounts were returned to the various countries named, at the request of the wholesaler.

†Of this quantity exported, 400.00 ounces were imported during 1931, and 160.00 ounces in 1930.

*Straight*—Indicates narcotic drug, not combined with other substances.

*Preparation*—Indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 6.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE TEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1931

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Totals
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	708
Czecho-Slovakia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Danish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
English.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
French.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6
Greek.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Irish.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Japanese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Philippino.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Roumanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Scotch.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Swedish.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Swiss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
United States citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	130
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	878

TABLE No. 7.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1931

SALTS AND ALKALOIDS COMBINED			
<b>Opium—</b>			
Opium, crude.....	22 lbs.	11 ozs.	
Opium, smoking.....	24 lbs.		376 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen-She).....	6 lbs.	5 ozs.	314 grs.
720 tins smoking opium containing.....	360 lbs.		
1 tin smoking opium containing.....		2 ozs.	
167 pots smoking opium (1 oz.) total.....	10 lbs.	7 ozs.	
223 jars smoking opium (½ oz.) total.....	3 lbs.	7 ozs.	327 grs.
*Decks of smoking opium.....	563		
*Decks of seconds (Yen-She).....	22		
Pills of opium.....	1,366		
Pills of seconds (Yen-She).....	33		
<b>Morphine—</b>			
Morphine.....		4 ozs.	390 grs.
*Decks of morphine.....	127		
Tablets of morphine.....	830		
Capsules of morphine (approximately 3 grs. each).....	5		
<b>Cocaine—</b>			
Cocaine.....		29 ozs.	214 grs.
*Decks of cocaine.....	1,392		
Tablets of cocaine.....	117		
Capsules of cocaine (approximately 3 grs. each).....	103		
<b>Heroin—(Diacetylmorphine)—</b>			
Heroin.....		146 ozs.	174 grs.
*Decks of heroin.....	451		
Tablets of heroin.....	990		
Capsules of heroin (approximately 3 grs. each).....	71		
<b>Alleged Drugs (Miscellaneous) including morphine, heroin and cocaine—</b>			
Drugs alleged.....		9 ozs.	63 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs.....	136		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	492		
Cubes of alleged drugs (approximately 3 grs. each).....	7		
Capsules of alleged drugs (approximately 3 grs. each).....	113		
<b>Paraphernalia—</b>			
Opium lamps.....	68		
Opium lamp globes.....	7		
Opium smoking pipes.....	79		
Opium pipe bowls.....	16		
Scrapers opium pipe.....	22		
Yen-Hocks (needles).....	62		
Opium scales (Chinese).....	6		
Opium tins (empty).....	8		
Opium tins (empty 1 oz. toy size).....	3		
Syringes (improvised).....	66		
Syringes (hypodermic, glass and metal).....	15		
Scissors.....	19		
Hypodermic needles.....	103		
Glass bowls (opium lamp).....	12		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	29		
Opium pipe centres.....	5		
Mouth piece for opium pipe.....	1		

\* A deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

## PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The public, exercising its right to purchase and use drugs and medicines, receives the benefits conferred under the provisions of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. The law throws no obstacles in the way of, or denies to, the public the right of self-medication, but it does require that the proprietary articles offered for sale coming within its scope shall be in accordance with labelled declaration. In other words, reduced to simple language, the Act requires, in the case of secret formula prepared medicines, that the manufacturer shall state the truth on the labels and wrappers, and that he shall declare the presence and amount of certain potential ingredients.

The very evident trend amongst pharmaceutical and proprietary manufacturers to develop the production of many new proprietary remedies, and the greater use of advertising, has made necessary an even more alert and strict enforcement of the Act. A considerable sum is spent every year by drug manufacturers on research in medicine, and it can be said that the resultant product is of a very superior grade to that which was put on the market in former years.

Advertisements are carefully scrutinized for statements that may be palpable therapeutic untruths, or anonymous medical testimonials worded in such form or language as to leave them open to strong objection.

The existing legislation is operating satisfactorily to circumvent designing and resourceful charlatans who seek to enrich themselves at the expense of truth and humanity, and at the same time is acceptable to manufacturers and dealers who observe the law with honesty and good faith, and in the light of experience no amending legislation is suggested as being necessary at this time.

Since the last report was issued new medicine preparations to the number of 595 were assigned registration numbers; the registration of 4,654 was reviewed; and a total of 5,249 licensed; labels, wrappers, cartons, circulars and advertisements aggregating 2,062 were examined and criticized; the Advisory Board approved 72 medicinal preparations, and rejected 17 as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages; 212 applications for registration were rejected for reasons considered valid; and two manufacturers were prosecuted to a conviction for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

The inspection service maintained its usual efficient supervision of all imports as well as domestic medicinal preparations, which facilitated a fair and equitable enforcement of the provisions of this law.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

Work carried on under this heading was formerly done by virtue of two votes known as "Public Works Health Act" and "Pollution of the Inland Waters of Canada". For purposes of economy and efficiency these two have been combined and by means of the available funds much is done towards protecting the health of the tourists, travelling public and the persons engaged in transportation activities. The value of this work is emphasized by the annual increase in numbers of the tourists and the corresponding amount of money which they spend.

The investigation of the sanitary experts of the International Joint Commission demonstrated that the waters in the neighbourhood of the municipalities, within reasonable attainable distance for water supply on the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers, were so polluted that they could not be used except after careful, expensive, artificial purification, especially on the rivers. Recent surveys by the Michigan Stream Control Commission have shown that the amount of sewage pollution carried by the St. Clair river into the upper portion of lake St. Clair has very greatly increased since these waters were investigated by the sanitary experts of the International Joint Commission. And, it is highly probable that with the increased population and industrial activity, such conditions would be disclosed elsewhere, were similar investigations carried out at other points on the Great Lakes system.

Extensive investigations along the line of the removal of pollution have been carried out. To bring all to fruition in the production of safe water supplies joint action is needed with regard to sewage disposal and purification of water supplies.



The dangerous contamination of many of our sources of water supply arises largely from the unrestricted discharge of sewage from municipalities, institutions and industrial plants located on their shores, from vessels navigating the lakes, and from surface wash from rains and thaws. The distance polluted water may travel depends upon its volume, the natural currents produced by the flow of waters between the lakes, as in the Detroit and Niagara rivers, and the currents induced by wind action. It has been found that at the mouths of the Detroit and Niagara rivers serious pollution extended normally more than 10 miles into the lakes and even at times for much greater distances.

Until fairly recent years most municipalities and industrial works discharged sewage into the nearest stream or watercourse without any treatment and probably without much consideration as to the effect of such discharge upon the stream or communities below. This condition was due not only to the fact that it was the easiest and cheapest way of getting rid of the sewage and wastes but also because the principles underlying sewage treatment were not generally understood when the earliest sewerage systems were constructed.

No one disputes the statement that the lakes, rivers and streams belong to the general public. All agree that it is the inalienable right of the people to enjoy the waterways in the way of boating, bathing, fishing and other forms of recreation. Moreover, it is often necessary to take water from streams or lakes to provide a municipal supply.

The discharge of sewage into streams begun under conditions which made such discharge relatively safe and which did not then constitute a nuisance has been allowed to continue without due regard for changing and changed conditions but the time has now come for a change of policy which will give over the streams rightfully belonging to the public to a condition which will render them nothing but open sewers devoted entirely to the conveyance of sewage or will reclaim the streams for the benefit and for the protection of the health of the people.

The problem of preventing the pollution of water supplies is closely linked up with the disposal of sewage. A community may dispose of its wastes without danger to its own water supply but with disastrous effects upon the water supplies of its neighbours.

Exposed sludge deposits and the like may result in an extreme fly nuisance. Milch cattle may wade in polluted streams and come out for milking with bits of scum and sludge adhering to their flanks and udders. If the cows are not prepared for milking with extreme care this sewage material may find its way into the milk.

It is recognized that surface waters cannot be maintained in a condition suitable for drinking purposes without proper purification. This is due to the fact that there are along the shores of nearly every lake or river many sources of contamination which from a practical standpoint are beyond control. It is also realized that a grossly polluted stream adjacent to any community constitutes a menace to public health in that it may be, and often is, used for drinking purposes by people in the community and by strangers who may not know that the stream is unfit for such use.

Far too little has been done toward diminishing the pollution of the lakes and rivers which are our natural sources of water supply by modern treatment of sewage before it is permitted to be discharged into them.

One has but to recall the contamination by sewage of the waters of the Great Lakes and connecting rivers of eastern Canada, and the similar contamination of the rivers and lakes adjacent to certain municipalities of western Canada to realize the close connection between sewage disposal and water supply. The contamination of the Red and Bow rivers are notable examples in Western Canada. Great sums of money have been expended by all of the larger municipi-

palities on the Great Lakes system in Eastern Canada in efforts to free their water supply systems from sewage pollution which in many instances was of local origin.

During the past twenty years the many investigations made by health authorities of the lower end of lake Erie and the Niagara river have all shown these waters to be seriously polluted and that the situation is growing progressively worse.

The sanitary quality of water supplies of several cities and villages, which are taken from the Niagara river, is in great danger should there be any interruption of the water purification processes. It is only by the most complete water purification treatment, constant expert operation and over-dosing with chlorine that these municipalities are protected against devastating water-borne epidemics.

Most of the lake cities have adopted chlorination as a measure of protection against the growing pollution of the lake waters—principally by their own sewage.

Chlorination plays an important part in the protection of water supplies, bathing beaches and shellfish beds, and in the prevention of nuisance conditions in the streams into which plant effluents discharge. The efficiency of chlorination at these plants is determined and controlled in general by frequent tests for residual chlorine in the effluents from the various plants.

Transportation, literally and metaphorically, carries our civilization on its march of progress. Present day transportation may be divided into four main divisions viz: railway, highway, waterway and airway and on each of these routes people travel in common carrier vehicles, many of which operate in international and interprovincial traffic and promote Canada's second largest industry, the tourist traffic.

In addition to the physical examination of water supplies for and on common carriers information and advice of a technical nature and copies of reports concerning water supplies and sanitation were supplied to transportation companies. In this connection drinking and culinary water supply systems aboard Canadian vessels were the subject of over four hundred and sixty (460) inspections in the fiscal year. In order to accomplish the work incidental to the supervision of drinking and culinary water supplies for vessels navigating on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada vessels were boarded by health officials at such points as: Saint John, Halifax, Yarmouth, North Sydney, Pictou, Charlottetown, Borden, Quebec, Levis, Three Rivers, Sorel, Montreal, Morrisburg, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Dalhousie, Thorold, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Queenston, Fort Erie, Crystal Beach, Port Colborne, Port Maitland, Port Dover, Port Burwell, Port Stanley, Kingsville, Windsor, Sarnia, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland, Port McNicoll, Parry Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Selkirk. In all a total of 2,021 such visits were made during the navigating season of 1931.

Correspondence and interviews took place with health and transportation officials and other persons concerned regarding the certification of water supplies available at various points. In this connection visits were made to many water-works to study in detail the facilities available for the supply of drinking and culinary water at these sources of supply.

Throughout the season transportation companies were supplied regularly with copies of water analyses reports and, wherever it seemed advisable, attention of the management of these organizations was drawn to potential public health hazards.

An idea of the importance of the problem of a pure water supply for vessels is conveyed by consideration of the number of passengers carried in a single season. Thus during the season of navigation of 1931 the larger steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland waters of Canada handled 14,709,687 persons.

One of the features for careful attention in the public health supervision of railways is the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies. Just how important this feature becomes is emphasized by the fact that during 1930 railways in Canada carried 34,698,767 passengers, in addition to the thousands of men who were employed in the maintenance and operation of these railways.

An interesting item of the season's field work consisted of 101 examinations which were made of the sources from which drinking and culinary water supplies were obtained for use aboard common carriers engaged in international and inter-provincial traffic. So also in accordance with the regulations concerning common carriers engaged in such traffic, 1,014 visits were made to passenger trains engaged in interprovincial and international traffic, to check the quality of the drinking and culinary water available for passengers and crews.

151 inspections were made of railway watering points, coachyards and terminals as the opportunity offered and corrections in sanitary conditions brought about. With the present control over sources of water supply and better storage and handling of drinking water on coaches the necessity of proper handling of the water from mains to coaches becomes more important. At present this is the weak link in the chain of protecting the health of the travelling public.

On various occasions it has been necessary for this office to take an active interest in potential health hazards created during dredging operations in the navigable waters of the Great Lakes system and connecting channels. A particularly annoying instance arose due to the nuisance created at the beach of the summer resort at Pointe-aux-Pins, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., by toilet flushings from dredging equipment of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company of Chicago.

A much more serious situation from the public health standpoint may be created by dredging operations that were commenced by the United States Army Engineer Corps about the middle of August, 1931, in lake St. Clair as part of a comprehensive scheme for widening and deepening the ship channel from lake Superior to lake Erie.

Concurrent with the projected extension of dredging operations in 1932 to a four-mile section of the channel extending lakeward from the head of the Detroit river, the dispersion of the bottom sediment will undoubtedly be greater in the Detroit river. This matter was brought to the attention of this department on October 29 by the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service so that Canada could be forewarned of future possibilities of injury to the health of persons resident in this country contrary to the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and particularly inharmonious with the stipulations therein that the waters defined in such treaty as boundary waters and the waters flowing across the boundary should not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other.

While the water supply of Detroit is the largest one in the area affected by the dredging, other supplies such as that of Windsor and the other Canadian border municipalities are of equal importance when the potential health menace is considered.

Supervision of sanitation in the national parks was continued and assistance given in problems of water supply, sewage, garbage and waste disposal. Inspections were also made of government automobile tourist camps and bathing places where problems of sanitation were involved.

Early in the summer of 1931 the Commissioner of National Parks requested that an investigation be made by the engineers of this department of an outbreak of swimmers' itch that was causing considerable annoyance to tourists and residents in the area adjacent to Clear Lake in Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba.

A preliminary study of the so-called slough or swimmers' itch indicated that it was caused by the cercaria elvæ, a member of a sub-family of a group



of parasites known as the *Schistosoma*. This organism, which causes Schistosome Dermatitis, is quite common in Minnesota and is also found in some lakes in Manitoba.

The infection of human beings occurs while they are swimming or wading in the shallow waters that are infested by these cercaria larvae. The larvae enter the human system through the hair follicles, causing an inflammation like a rash or a flea bite, which has at times been mistaken for scabies. As man is not the true host of this larva, it dies within a short period and the infection disappears within a week, unless irritated.

An examination of the area showed Clear Lake to be nominally a very beautiful body of water, 7 miles long and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, having several attractive sandy beaches. Close examination of these beaches disclosed the presence of infected snails attached to slimy rocks and stones, usually in the shallow water and rarely at depths over three to four feet. A large marsh known as Mud lake was found adjacent and tributary to Clear lake and appeared to be a favourable haunt of muskrats, etc., as indicated by the heavy growth of marsh grasses. Large quantities of snails were found at the point where the discharge from Mud lake enters Clear lake.

Copper sulphate was used freely and effectively to eradicate the snails at Clear lake, and was applied in various ways, such as by towing a quantity hung overboard from the stern of a rowboat moving slowly to and fro in the infested shallow waters; or in special cases, small amounts of copper sulphate in bags were placed on shoals where large numbers of snails had accumulated.

As a result of the measures outlined, swimmers' itch was controlled for the season of 1931 at the bathing places on Clear lake, but it seems advisable that preventive work be done next season in the marshes of Mud lake, which adjoins Clear lake.

As in former years, a policy of co-operation was carried on with official and unofficial organizations in matters concerning public health. By means of this co-operation similar or related activities are co-ordinated and duplication of effort is avoided.

Among the more important co-operative activities of this service the following may be mentioned:—

With other departments of the federal government in matters of sanitation.

The co-operative scheme between the Provincial Health Departments and the Public Health Engineering Service for the certification of water supplies used on common carriers in interprovincial and international traffic was continued as heretofore but with more emphasis on the requirements of the sanitary features. Certificates are not issued when cross-connections with other supplies are found to exist, which has a wholesome effect in the control over this very troublesome sanitary defect.

Through the co-operation of various provincial laboratories studies have been made relative to the bacteriological quality of water collected from coolers on railway and Pullman coaches.

Co-operation with the United States Public Health Service, covering both the certification of water supplies used by common carriers crossing the international boundary and inspections of vessels operating on the Great Lakes and border waters, continued. During the year certificates were received from the United States authorities covering supplies used by Canadian carriers operating in the United States and similarly certificates were forwarded to them covering supplies used by United States carriers in Canada. So also sanitary arrangements of certain United States Customs and Immigration buildings at points at the international boundary were dealt with in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service.

Co-operation has also been carried on with a number of organizations engaged in public health activities, namely: the American Railway Associa-



tion, in the formulation of regulations concerning the sanitation of railway water supplies and coachyard sanitation; the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in the development of a standard method of identification of pipes according to the purpose for which they are to be used and also with regard to refrigeration and its health aspect.

The necessity for co-operation among the nations of the world in preventing the spread of disease has been more widely recognized during recent years than formerly. The science of public health does not stop at interprovincial or international boundary lines and it is only through the exchange of scientific knowledge and practical ideas that we may hope to attain the best living conditions in Canada.

The great advance in sanitation, especially during the last twenty-five years, has been an important factor in the marked reduction of case and death rates, especially those relative to typhoid fever and malaria which were major causes of sickness and death in the days of our fathers.

Upwards of 65,000,000 people in Canada and the United States are now provided with purified public water supplies. Next to an adequate safe water supply a sewage disposal system becomes a vital and important necessity as it provides for the safe and sanitary disposal of offensive and dangerous waste materials, which are among the most prolific sources of many of the more deadly of the communicable diseases.

How typhoid fever can be controlled is well illustrated by the record for a recent year in the United States. Here a new low death rate is shown for this disease. At the beginning of the present century typhoid fever was responsible for 34 deaths per 100,000 of the population. This mortality has decreased until in 1928, forty-three states reported 5,425 deaths or a death rate of 4.8 per 100,000. This reduction of 86 per cent in the death rate from typhoid fever has been brought about largely through the practical application of the principles of modern sanitary science.

As most of the cases of typhoid fever are contracted during the summer and early fall therein lies a potential health hazard for Canada's tourist traffic on which, eminent authority informs us, depends our national solvency. Certainly it is one of our greatest industries as evidenced by the fact that in 1930 tourists from other countries spent \$280,000,000 in Canada and consequently measures must be taken to safeguard the health of the travelling public. With the increase in tourist traffic due to the rapid improvement in our highways during the past few years, a new health and sanitation problem has arisen. Not only must the tourist be protected against infection during his stay in the community but also the community must protect itself so that disease will not be brought in to it by the tourist.

If communicable disease breaks out at a tourist resort where the visitors come into contact with people from all parts of the country, a single case of infection may be the source of a large number of foci of infection in widely scattered communities. Consequently to insure that only safe milk and water will be available at tourist camps it is necessary that they shall be under the supervision of competent public health authorities.

The reduction in the amount of funds available for enforcement of the regulations concerning vessel water supplies is reflected in the small increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever originating aboard vessels engaged in navigation on the Great Lakes during the season of 1931, as indicated in the attached table.

One of the problems to-day confronting not only Canada, the United States and the countries of Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa, is the sanitary control of aerial navigation. During the past year co-operative arrangements have been completed with the engineering branch of the United States Public

Health Service to supervise the drinking water supplies and sources from which they are obtained for aeroplanes flying in international traffic between Canada and the United States.

Railroads contaminate the soil notoriously over a definite course which is taken into consideration when planning the water supplies for villages and cities. From consideration of the fact that aeroplanes in the United States and Canada carried a total of 2,840,721 passengers in 1930 and furthermore that such traffic will rapidly increase it becomes evident that aeroplane traffic may contaminate any region, any water supply, and indeed any reservoir by promiscuous distribution of human excreta.

It seems evident that public health authorities should take action to eradicate this menace to pure water supplies. A detachable vessel to receive human excreta is in use on British passenger aeroplanes and corresponding or equivalent precautions could easily be practised in America.

*The total number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating aboard Canadian vessels navigating the waters of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario during 1931 was 5, as indicated in the attached schedule.*

*During the same period the number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating from vessels navigating the St. Lawrence river was 7.*

A report from the representative of the United States Public Health Service states that the *number of typhoid fever cases reported from Great Lakes vessels of United States registry during the season of navigation of 1931 was 5.*

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Valley Camp</i> .....	Valley Camp Steamship Company..	1	Oshawa Hospital.....	April 30, 1931	F. Lemieux.
<i>Cedar Bay</i> .....	Tree Line Navigation Company.....	1	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal.....	May 13, 1931	A. Brunelle.
<i>Cedar Bay</i> .....	Tree Line Navigation Company.....	1	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal.....	May 13, 1931	E. Thibeault.
<i>Deamchoe</i> .....	Carter Wood Lines.....	2	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal.....	May 30, 1931	E. Lapointe.
					R. Girard.

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Lady Grey</i> .....	Marine Department.....	1	Quebec Hospital.....	April 9, 1931	A. Charest.
<i>Hopper barge No. 4</i> .....	Marine Department.....	1	Quebec Hospital.....	April 10, 1931	E. Guinond.
<i>Dredge No. 116</i> .....	Department of Public Works.....	1	Quebec Hospital.....	June 14, 1931	G. Pouliot.
<i>Berthier</i> .....	Department of Public Works.....	1	Quebec Hospital.....	June 22, 1931	F. Simoneau.
<i>Berthier</i> .....	Marine Department.....	1	Sorel.....	Aug. 21, 1931	A. Quessey.
<i>Elevator dredge No. 8</i> .....	Marine Department.....	1	Quebec Hospital.....	Sept. 7, 1931	P. Gingras.
<i>Lawrencor</i> .....	Paterson Steamships Ltd.....	1	Dr. Guertin, Sorel, P.Q.....	Oct. 21, 1931	C. Latimer.

## HEALTH ON PUBLIC WORKS

As the Dominion Government furnished large sums of money for relief works undertaken to mitigate unemployment it was necessary, in accordance with the Public Works Health Act, for this department to take an active interest in the health of the persons employed on such works.

Owing to limited personnel and funds it has not been possible for the staff of this department to co-operate, as fully as desired, with the provincial health authorities of British Columbia and Alberta in the supervision of highway construction camps. However copies of the Public Works Health Act have been supplied to government engineers and medical officers on such works in these provinces.

In the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, co-operation with provincial health officials was given by the district sanitary engineer of this department.

On account of the mileage covered and the expenditure involved on that portion of the Trans-Canada highway being constructed in the province of Ontario, representatives from the public health engineering branch of this department visited construction camps in the area between Schreiber and the Manitoba boundary. As a general statement the camps in this district were found to be in good condition and the sanitary arrangements good, although it had been reported that severe outbreaks of diarrhoea had occurred among the men in some of the camps about one week to ten days after their arrival. These outbreaks, however, soon subsided and were attributed to changed living conditions and over-eating.

So also in accordance with the terms of the Public Works Health Act inspections were made of the construction camps of three branch lines of railway being built by the Canadian National Railway system in the following districts: St. Walburg, Sask., Bonnyville, Alta., and Bulwark, Alta.

## MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

This is the Sixty-fifth Annual Report in connection with this service.

Under the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act, Sick and Distressed Mariners, a duty of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied and collected on every ship, each time she arrives in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

These dues are not paid oftener than three times during each calendar year. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade within the limits of one province or arriving at any port in the province of Quebec from any port in the province of Ontario are exempt from payment. A vessel arriving from any place out of Canada and afterwards continuing her voyage to another port in Canada does not have to pay more than once on the same voyage.

Fishing vessels may pay these dues, if they so desire, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year.

These sick mariners' dues are paid to the collectors of customs and are forwarded to this department. The money thus collected forms what is known as the Sick Mariners' Fund.

Sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment for a period of one year at any port in the provinces mentioned provided they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the person in command of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.



The department operated two Marine Hospitals exclusively for the care and treatment of sick mariners, one at Lunenburg, N.S., and the other at Sydney, N.S., and had arrangements with about 75 local hospitals at contract rates.

The receipts for the year amounted to \$184,485.47 and the expenditure amounted to \$208,845.90. Sick mariners' dues were collected from 2,818 vessels. These vessels carried 86,301 seamen and 5,816 sick or injured mariners received treatment; 3,394 were sent to doctors paid by the department and 1,137, or 34 per cent, of these required hospitalization. The total number sent to the various hospitals was 3,559; 919 received out-patient treatments, and 2,640 were admitted as ward patients. The number of out-patient treatments was 2,970 and the number of hospital days was 57,256. Although there was a considerable decrease in the number of vessels that paid dues and the number of seamen eligible for treatment, there was not a corresponding decrease in the applications for treatment.

The following is a list of the hospitals at which sick mariners were given care and treatment and a list of the various diseases and injuries for which they were treated:—

Name of Hospital	Port
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	
St. Martha's . . . . .	Antigonish.
Dawson Memorial . . . . .	Bridgewater.
Nova Scotia . . . . .	Dartmouth.
Digby General . . . . .	Digby.
Glace Bay General . . . . .	Glace Bay.
Victoria General . . . . .	Halifax.
Camp Hill . . . . .	"
City Tuberculosis . . . . .	"
Rockhead Minor Infectious . . . . .	"
Infectious Disease . . . . .	"
St. Mary's . . . . .	Inverness
Nova Scotia Sanatorium . . . . .	Kentville.
Marine . . . . .	Lunenburg.
Aberdeen . . . . .	New Glasgow.
Hamilton Memorial . . . . .	North Sydney.
Sutherland Memorial . . . . .	Pictou.
All Saints' Cottage . . . . .	Springhill.
City of Sydney . . . . .	Sydney.
Marine . . . . .	"
St. Rita . . . . .	"
Payzant Memorial . . . . .	Windsor.
Yarmouth . . . . .	Yarmouth.
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	
Hotel-Dieu . . . . .	Campbellton.
Hotel-Dieu . . . . .	Chatham.
Rexton . . . . .	Rexton.
St. John General . . . . .	St. John.
St. John County . . . . .	"
The St. John Infirmary . . . . .	"
Chipman Memorial . . . . .	St. Stephen.
Hotel-Dieu . . . . .	Tracadie.
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	
Charlottetown . . . . .	Charlottetown.
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	"
Prince County . . . . .	Summerside.
<i>Quebec—</i>	
Hotel-Dieu St. Vallier . . . . .	Chicoutimi.
Hotel-Dieu . . . . .	Gaspe.
Harrington . . . . .	Harrington Harbour.
Hotel-Dieu . . . . .	Levis.
St. Luke's . . . . .	Montreal.
Montreal General . . . . .	"
Royal Victoria . . . . .	"
Notre Dame . . . . .	"
Montreal Convalescent . . . . .	"
Alexandra . . . . .	"
Grace Dart Home . . . . .	"
Providence . . . . .	"

Name of Hospital	Port
<i>Quebec—Concluded</i>	
Jeffery Hale's . . . . .	Quebec.
l'Hotel-Dieu du Precieux Sang . . . . .	"
l'Hopital de l'Enfant Jesus . . . . .	"
St. Jean Endes . . . . .	Havre St. Pierre.
St. Joseph's . . . . .	Rimouski.
St. Joseph's . . . . .	Riviere-du-Loup.
l'Hopital General . . . . .	Sorel.
Laurentian Sanatorium . . . . .	Ste. Agathe des Monts.
Hopital St. Jean . . . . .	St. Jean.
Hopital St. Joseph . . . . .	Three Rivers.
Verdun Protestant . . . . .	Verdun.

*British Columbia—*

St. George's . . . . .	Alert Bay.
Anyox General . . . . .	Anyox.
R.W. Large Memorial . . . . .	Bella Bella.
Chemainus General . . . . .	Chemainus.
St. Joseph's General . . . . .	Comox.
Ladysmith . . . . .	Ladysmith.
St. Mary's . . . . .	New Westminster.
North Vancouver General . . . . .	North Vancouver.
Ocean Falls . . . . .	Ocean Falls.
West Coast General . . . . .	Port Alberni.
Prince Rupert General . . . . .	Prince Rupert.
Skidegate Inlet . . . . .	Queen Charlotte City.
St. Michael's . . . . .	Rock Bay.
Tranquille Sanatorium . . . . .	Tranquille.
St Paul's . . . . .	Vancouver.
Shaughnessy . . . . .	"
Vancouver General . . . . .	"
St. Joseph's . . . . .	Victoria.
Provincial Royal Jubilee . . . . .	"

Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

*Nova Scotia.*—Bear River, Canso, Liverpool, Lockeport, Petit de Grat, Port Felix, Port Greville, Port Hawkesbury, Poulamon, Pubnico, Rocky Bay, Shelburne, Stony Island.

*New Brunswick.*—Beaver Harbour, Black's Harbour, Petit Lameque, Shippegan, St. George.

*Quebec.*—Bonaventure Island, Gaspe, Grindstone, Matane, Pointe Basse, Sandy Beach.

## STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING 1931-32

<i>General—</i>		Phlebitis . . . . .	4
Abdominal adhesions . . . . .	5	Pyorrhoea . . . . .	19
Alveolar Abscess . . . . .	61	Rheumatism . . . . .	88
Alcoholism . . . . .	3	Rheumatic fever . . . . .	4
Anaemia . . . . .	11	Scarlet fever . . . . .	5
Abscess . . . . .	78	Scurvy . . . . .	3
Arthritis . . . . .	55	Synovitis . . . . .	19
Beri-Beri . . . . .	2	Toothache . . . . .	96
Bursitis . . . . .	20	Tuberculosis . . . . .	47
Cellulitis . . . . .	25	Typhoid fever . . . . .	24
Cold . . . . .	47	Vincent's Angina . . . . .	9
Diabetes . . . . .	5		
Dental caries . . . . .	282		1,417
Diphtheria . . . . .	3		
Erysipelas . . . . .	1		
General debility . . . . .	35	<i>Nervous System—</i>	
Goitre . . . . .	1	Apoplexy . . . . .	2
Headache . . . . .	15	Dementia praecox . . . . .	2
Hemiplegia . . . . .	2	Epilepsy . . . . .	6
Hernia . . . . .	83	Herpes zoster . . . . .	5
Influenza . . . . .	213	Hysteria . . . . .	1
Lumbago . . . . .	70	Melancholia . . . . .	3
Malaria . . . . .	10	Neuralgia . . . . .	28
Measles . . . . .	3	Neuritis . . . . .	22
Mumps . . . . .	3	Neurasthenia . . . . .	9
Malignant growths . . . . .	1	Paralysis . . . . .	2
Myalgia . . . . .	34	Paranoia . . . . .	1
Myositis . . . . .	4	Shingles . . . . .	2
Non-malignant growths . . . . .	19	Sciatica . . . . .	16
Osteo-myelitis . . . . .	5		
Osteitis . . . . .	2		99
Periosteitis . . . . .	1		

## STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING 1931-32—Continued

*Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—*

Abcess.	7
Blepharitis.	2
Cerumen.	81
Conjunctivitis.	63
Coryza.	6
Deviated septum.	3
Epistaxis.	2
Frontal sinus.	1
Foreign body—Eye.	78
Foreign body—Ear.	2
Infections.	264
Iritis.	9
Mastoiditis.	6
Otitis externa.	2
Otitis media.	69
Pharyngitis.	31
Quinsy.	7
Rhinitis.	12
Sinusitis.	14
Stye.	10
Tonsillitis.	108
Ulcer cornea.	20
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	554

*Circulatory System—*

Angina pectoris.	3
Arterio-sclerosis.	3
Cardialgia.	3
Endocarditis.	1
Heart disease.	13
Myocarditis.	10
Varicose veins.	21
	<hr/>
	54

*Respiratory System—*

Abcess lungs.	1
Asthma.	19
Bronchitis.	136
Broncho-pneumonia.	9
Congestion lungs.	5
Laryngitis.	11
Pleurisy.	35
Pneumonia.	22
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	238

*Gastro-Intestinal—*

Appendicitis.	123
Cholecystitis.	17
Colitis.	12
Constipation.	67
Diarrhoea.	23
Dyspepsia.	42
Dysentery.	6
Enteritis.	13
Enterorrhagia.	1
Fistula.	4
Gastro-Enteritis.	8
Gastritis.	102
Hemorrhoids.	46
Hemorrhage stomach.	2
Hepatic-colic.	2
Indigestion.	116
Intestinal obstruction.	8
Jaundice.	15
Ptomaine.	4
Ulcer duodenum.	40
Ulcerated stomach.	18
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	546

*Lymphatic System—*

Adenitis.	38
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*Generative System—*

Chancroids.	19
Epididymitis.	13
Hydrocele.	7
Orchitis.	22
Paraphimosis.	2
Phimosis.	6
Stricture.	8
Urethritis.	17
Varicocele.	1
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	95

*Genito-Urinary System—*

Albuminaria.	4
Bright's disease.	1
Circumcision.	5
Cystitis.	29
Gonorrhoea.	384
Hematuria.	2
Nephritis.	26
Prostatitis.	16
Pyelitis.	5
Renal calculus.	4
Renal colic.	4
Retention of urine.	4
Syphilis.	268
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	752

*Skin—*

Acne.	22
Boils.	121
Carbuncle.	20
Cyst.	36
Dermatitis.	25
Eczema.	38
Erythema.	4
Impetigo.	22
Psoriasis.	13
Scabies.	13
Ulcers.	34
Urticaria.	11
Whitlow.	9
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	368

*Injuries—*

Abdomen.	3
Ankle.	45
Arm.	25
Back.	29
Burns and scalds.	62
Chest.	12
Elbow.	11
Eyes.	15
Face.	25
Fingers.	145
Foot.	64
Frost bite.	1
Hand.	94
Head.	30
Hip.	10
Knee.	46
Leg.	46
Lip.	4
Multiple injuries.	18
Muscular.	28
Neck.	1
Nose.	1
Ribs.	15
Scalp.	15

STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING 1931-32—*Concluded*

<i>Injuries—Concluded</i>		<i>Fractures—Concluded</i>	
Serotum. . . . .	1	Ribs. . . . .	46
Shoulder. . . . .	16	Sacrum. . . . .	3
Side. . . . .	11	Scaphoid. . . . .	2
Spine. . . . .	9	Scapula. . . . .	2
Thigh. . . . .	5	Skull. . . . .	4
Throat. . . . .	2	Spine. . . . .	4
Thumb. . . . .	26	Tibia and fibula. . . . .	8
Tongue. . . . .	1	Tibia. . . . .	5
Wrist. . . . .	29	Toe. . . . .	8
	658	Ulna. . . . .	1
		Wrist. . . . .	2
			167
<i>Fractures—</i>		<i>Dislocations—</i>	
Ankle. . . . .	2	Elbow. . . . .	1
Arm. . . . .	18	Foot. . . . .	1
Elbow. . . . .	1	Shoulder. . . . .	7
Femur. . . . .	4	Wrist. . . . .	1
Fibula. . . . .	2		10
Fingers. . . . .	16		
Foot. . . . .	7	X-ray examinations . . . . .	60
Hand. . . . .	2	All others . . . . .	207
Leg. . . . .	3		267
Maxillary. . . . .	1		
Metacarpal. . . . .	9	Total. . . . .	5,816
Nose. . . . .	4		
Os calcis . . . . .	2		
Patella. . . . .	3		
Pelvis. . . . .	3		
Radius. . . . .	5		

## QUARANTINE SERVICE

## ORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal harbours as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—Saint John, the Harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours as substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the department.

Each substation is in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer, except when otherwise provided by the department.

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local customs officer is, *ex officio*, the quarantine officer, as provided by the quarantine regulations. The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.



## QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera (Asiatic),
- (b) Plague,
- (c) Smallpox,
- (d) Typhus fever,
- (e) Yellow fever.

## MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons ill with minor infectious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, corysypelas, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

## VESSELS AND PERSONNEL INSPECTED

The following tabulation indicates the number of vessels and personnel inspected at the organized quarantine stations during the fiscal year 1931-32:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Total personnel inspected
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.....	1,375	4,216	9,935	17,429	14,507	71,397	322	117,806
Halifax, N.S.....	474	6,942	6,124	10,571	22,684	62,048	81	108,450
St. John, N.B.....	270	938	57	63	338	12,654	87	14,137
William Head, B.C....	851	4,451	2,813	648	10,588	57,890	22	76,412
Totals.....	2,970	16,547	18,929	28,711	48,117	203,989	512	316,805

No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the year on vessels which came up the St. Lawrence river. Minor infectious diseases were, as usual, disembarked at the port of Quebec and cared for in the Immigration Hospital (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

Neither were there any cases of quarantinable disease at the port of Halifax during the year; a few cases of minor infectious diseases only. These were treated in the Immigration Hospital at Rockhead, as is now the established practice (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

No cases of quarantinable or infectious diseases were reported at the port of Saint John during the year.

The following table shows the number of sick, contacts, and persons accompanying the sick, who were detained in the quarantine hospital at William Head:—

## CASES TREATED IN QUARANTINE HOSPITAL AT WILLIAM HEAD, B.C.

Diagnosis	Sick cases treated	Number of hospital days	Contacts detained	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Smallpox.....	2	28	2	13	4	41
Chickenpox.....	1	7			1	7
Totals.....	3	35	2	13	5	48

## FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. When, however, upon inspection, ships are found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, fumigation may be waived and deratization exemption certificates issued.

Facilities for the deratization of ships now exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, William Head, and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The cyanide fumigant in general use at Canadian ports is "Zyklon-B." This preparation contains a safeguarding tear gas which warns people of its presence. Where the use of cyanide is not practicable, the fumigation is carried out with sulphur dioxide.

The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports. No plague-infected rats were discovered.

Port	Vessels fumigated with		Deratization certificates issued	Dead rats recovered	Deratization exemption certificates issued
	Cyanide	Sulphur			
Halifax, N.S.	29		29	107	15
North Sydney, N.S.		2	2		
Saint John, N.B.	1		1		7
Quebec, P.Q.					1
Montreal, P.Q.	20		20	89	28
Kingston, Ont.	7*		7		
Vancouver, B.C.	60	8	68	631	39
Victoria, B.C.	6		6	7	3
Prince Rupert, B.C.		1	1		
Port Alberni, B.C.					1
Totals	123	11	134	834	94

\*Fumigated by Montreal staff, on special request.

## REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service: Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. W. Aylen.*

"During the season of 1931, there were 1,375 vessels inward bound that called at Father Point for pilots, for which your medical officers had to be on board the C.G.S. *Jalobert* or the launch *A. Martin*. Of these, only 803 required pratique, being 46 fewer than last season and the smallest number cleared since 1921.

"Of the vessels cleared, 155 were passenger vessels (19 per cent of the total), and the number of passengers carried was even lower than last year—about half the number.

"No major quarantinable diseases were reported or discovered on any vessel, but all the minor quarantinable diseases occurred, as well as several other diseases of a non-infectious nature. These were all reported to the Chief Medical Immi-

gration Officer at Quebec and treated at the Immigration Hospital at that port. Sickness was reported on 32 occasions—40 cases and 35 contacts or persons accompanying.

"On two occasions vessels reported passengers from infected areas on board who refused to be vaccinated. These, five in number, persisted in their refusals and were isolated at the Immigration Hospital, Quebec, until the period of observation was completed, in accordance with the quarantine regulations.

"Deaths were reported on three vessels, as follows: *Alaunia*, cardiac failure; *Duchess of Atholl*, cardiac failure; *Antonia*, cardiac failure.

"Permission to land at Father Point from incoming steamers was granted to passengers by the Departments of Immigration and National Revenue on three occasions.

"I attach a complete list of vessels ordered fumigated for the destruction of rats. Quebec was the only substation, except Montreal, where any fumigation of vessels was required this season. Thirty vessels were ordered fumigated at Montreal and one at Quebec. Of these, ten were fumigated at Montreal and none at Quebec. All the others were given exemption certificates.

"At Kingston, fumigation was requested by owners for seven vessels. These were done by our Montreal staff. At Montreal, fumigation was requested for sixteen vessels, of which five were given exemption certificates and eleven were fumigated.

"No vessels arrived here during the season from plague-infected ports.

"I visited the Quebec substation in the spring and again early in November, and found everything in good order and ready if occasion required.

"I paid monthly visits to Grosse Isle station and found that the staff there have kept the hospital, disinfecting plant and detention buildings clean and in good order and ready for use on short notice. Several minor repairs have been carried out during the past season and the demolition of various old buildings has improved the appearance of the station.

"I also visited the substations at Chicoutimi and Port Alfred and spent some time with the newly-appointed fumigating officers there, instructing them concerning their duties, etc.

"The department decided this season to correct the tendency of ships' masters to ignore the quarantine regulations, and instructions were issued to notify masters doing so and to warn them of the consequences. Eighty-one vessels received a verbal warning regarding breach of section 17 of the Quarantine Regulations, from the beginning of the season until September 11. After that date, owing to the controversy that arose each time a fine was imposed for continued disregard of the regulations, we served written notices for the first offence and gave the master of the vessel a copy of the regulations. From September 12 to November 7, a period of about eight weeks, we issued thirty-three such notices. Several of these were given to masters who had been verbally notified before, but we did not advise a fine owing to the trouble that arose about it.

"We keep a record of all vessels notified in writing and this will be available for next season's work. We trust that with written evidence on hand there will not be any escape from the fine for those who are negligent."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. A. Chisholm.*

"During the year no cases of the major quarantinable diseases were reported or discovered on ships entering this port.

"The following minor diseases were seen on inspection:

Chickenpox. . . . .	2 (contacts, 2)
Scarlet fever. . . . .	1
Measles . . . . .	2
Septic sore throat. . . . .	2

"At various times ships have warned by wireless that there were cases of pyrexia on board which, on inspection, turned out mostly to be septic sore throat. The majority of these were members of crews, and being well cared for, were left on board. It has not been our experience that ships' surgeons ever fail to report any cases of illness that they have on board. The number of septic sore throats seen this winter has been remarkable, but laboratory reports which have been resorted to, in the majority of cases have disclosed no organisms of a serious nature.

"All cases of infectious disease passing through this port were cared for at the detention hospital for immigrants at Rockhead, it not being found necessary to open up the hospital at Lawlor's Island.

"The total number of ships inspected during the year was 474. Of these, 49 were examined at night time. These ships contained crews totalling 62,048, and passengers totalling 46,402, being 6,942 first class, 6,124 second class, 10,571 tourist third, and 22,684 third class, as well as 81 others including distressed seamen, stowaways, etc. In addition to the above there were 31 of the largest liners afloat carrying 22,000 passengers on cruise. Such ships were exempted from the inspection at quarantine by a recent ruling of the department.

"There were six deaths recorded at sea, accounted for as follows: Drowned, three; carcinoma, one; cardiac failure, one; accident—fracture of spine, one. Only one birth at sea is recorded.

"Ships to the number of 29 were fumigated with Zyklon-B during the year. One hundred and seven rats and three mice were destroyed. It is to be noted that ships which are fumigated regularly every six months show very few rats. On only six of the ships fumigated were there rats or mice recovered dead.

"There were fifteen inspections and exemptions from fumigation granted during the year. This represents an increase of five exemptions over the previous year.

"Regular inspections and testing out of the disinfecting plant were carried out every three months and the equipment found to be in a satisfactory condition.

"A considerable amount of road-building, repairing, and underbrushing has been carried on by the caretakers on Lawlor's Island in addition to their routine duties."

*Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. D. Reid.*

"During the year there were 270 vessels inspected, of which 242 were done during the day and 28 during the night. This represents a decrease of 23 from the number inspected during the preceding year, but it should be noted that during the past winter season the Canadian Pacific passenger ships have been inspected at Halifax instead of at this port, so that allowing for this fact, the number of ships from foreign ports which have called here during the past year is practically the same as in the preceding year.

"Only one vessel was fumigated here during the year; seven were granted exemption following inspection, and five were, at their own request, remanded to Halifax for fumigation. There were therefore only thirteen vessels whose certificates had expired on arrival here as compared with twenty-five during the preceding year. This perhaps shows that the various shipping companies are attending a little more closely to this matter than they have in the past.

"There has been no infectious disease on any of the vessels on their arrival here or during their stay in port.

"There have been no vaccinations performed, with the exception of our staff and those members of their families who reside at the station.

"One death at sea was reported on three occasions, as follows: *Lady Nelson*, heart disease; *Lady Hawkins*, lobar pneumonia; *Lady Nelson*, heart failure.



"Our new boat, *Salucan III*, was delivered to us and after making a few adjustments was placed in service on October 27, 1931. It was a great comfort during the past winter, especially as the weather was quite stormy. The old boat, *Salucan*, has been hauled up at the Marine dock by the Department of Marine, and there awaits final disposition."

*William Head, Victoria, B.C.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. C. P. Brown*

"The following report is respectfully submitted as covering the work carried on under the authority vested in this station during the fiscal year 1931-32. As usual, the work has been tabulated under the various divisions of boarding, hospital and detention, laboratory, lazaretto, and fumigation.

"*Boarding Division.* There has been a decrease of 44 in total vessels and of 7,370 in total persons inspected as compared with last year. Vessels of British registry have increased from 30.7 per cent to 36.7 per cent of the total. Traffic with Europe has shown a slight increase from 34.4 per cent to 38.6 per cent. Direct traffic to New Westminster has increased from 9.7 per cent to 12.4 per cent.

"General health conditions in the countries with which we exchange traffic has been very good. This is shown by the fact that only 44 per cent of vessels have brought bills of health showing quarantinable disease, as compared with 63 per cent last year. Shanghai has had smallpox prevalent, of a very severe type. Three vessels came to us from Shanghai having had smallpox on board during the voyage. Two of these, the *M.V. Cressington Court* and the *M.V. Bonnington Court*, each landed a case at Yokohama. I would like to express my appreciation of the very thorough way the Japanese quarantine service had handled these vessels and vaccinated all on board. Undoubtedly they saved the vessels from a very serious situation indeed, that would probably have cost them several lives.

"*Hospital and Detention Division.*—This division has had a very light year, only two cases of smallpox and one of chickenpox being hospitalized.

"*Laboratory Division.*—Only the routine work at Bentinck Island has been done during the year. A large incubator room was built and equipped. This has been satisfactorily operated. Rock gas was also installed instead of the old acetylene plant. It is much safer and more satisfactory.

"*Lazaretto.*—There have been no new admissions. One patient was repatriated to China and two died, leaving six only. These are showing the effects of the disease, their apparent age exceeding their actual years. Only one patient can now be said to be improving.

"*Fumigation.*—The total vessels inspected and fumigated has decreased from 168 last year to 125 this year, while exemption certificates granted have increased from 26, or 15.5 per cent, to 44, or 35 per cent.

"The large passenger vessels with large Oriental crews, which were formerly fumigated each voyage with sulphur, are now fumigated twice a year with cyanide, using the Zyklon-B preparation. Where formerly only the holds were fumigated, now the whole ship is exposed to the gas, with the exception of the engine room, giving a very much more satisfactory result.

"It is worthy of note that no vessels were ordered fumigated as from definitely infected ports. Harbour masters were warned to take the precaution of rat-guarding on a number of vessels from ports that are considered to be potentially dangerous or having rat attractive cargo."

## LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS IN CANADA

Under the Quarantine Regulations of Canada, it is the duty of a quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew on board a vessel arriving at a Canadian port. In the event of this disease being found, the person affected would not be allowed to enter the country, but would be detained in quarantine at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same vessel when next outward bound, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she would be deported by the department at the expense of the owners of such vessel.

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S., 1927, c. 136), two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C., are administered by the Quarantine Division of the department. In these institutions are segregated all known cases of leprosy in Canada, in accordance with the provisions of the Leprosy Act.

## LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Langis*

At the close of the fiscal year there were eight patients in this institution—four males and four females—as compared with ten a year ago. During the twelve months' period covered one of the patients, a Chinese, was repatriated; another, a Russian Doukhobor, was released on parole. Four of the patients show signs of active leprosy; the other four are considered to be arrested cases.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P.D.....	45	M.	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B.T.....	81	F.	October, 1914.....	French Acadian.....	Portage River, N.B.
A.D.....	33	F.	July, 1918.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
J.D.....	70	M.	April, 1919.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
V. de L.....	32	F.	January, 1921.....	French and Scotch descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
J.P.....	38	F.	November, 1926.....	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
N.P.....	27	M.	February, 1930.....	Russian Doukhobor.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
G.A.L.....	36	M.	August, 1930.....	British.....	Montreal, P.Q.

## LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. C. P. Brown*

At the close of the fiscal year there were six patients in this institution, all males. During the year one of the patients was repatriated and two died. There were no new admissions. Medicinal treatment was carried on along approved lines. The condition of one of the cases shows some improvement, as indicated below; the condition of the remaining five is such that a cure of the disease cannot be expected.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
F.H.....	46	August, 1916.....	Chinese.....	Victoria, B.C.
C.K.W.....	47	October, 1918.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.
L.A.....	35	November, 1918.....	Chinese.....	Victoria, B.C.
L.B.....	40	December, 1921.....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.
C.K.....	52	March, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Saanich, B.C.
W.K.D.....	47	October, 1925.....	Chinese.....	Nanaimo, B.C.

These patients are classified by Dr. Brown as follows:—

Retrogressing slowly.....	2
Without change.....	3
Improving.....	1

Four of the patients have been bacteriologically negative throughout the year.

### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

The Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following "prohibited classes":—

#### *Mentally Defective Persons—Section 3 (a)*

Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

#### *Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases—Section 3 (b)*

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment.

#### *Physically Defective Persons—Section 3 (c)*

Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an Immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge.

#### *Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority—Section 3 (k)*

Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority.

#### *Chronic Alcoholism—Section 3 (l)*

Persons with chronic alcoholism.

#### *Minor Mental or Physical Defects—Section 3 (m)*

Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

### REPORT OF IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE OVERSEAS

Continuing the policy adopted in the autumn of 1927, prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and the countries of Europe were required to undergo medical examination before obtaining permission to come forward. These examinations were conducted by Canadian doctors employed by the department, augmented, in the British Isles and Irish Free State, by local doctors selected from an official roster.

At the close of the fiscal year, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers were in operation in the following cities:—

*British Isles*

England—London, Liverpool.  
Scotland—Glasgow.  
Northern Ireland—Belfast.

*Continent of Europe*

France—Paris.  
Belgium—Antwerp (covering also Rotterdam, Holland).  
Germany—Hamburg (covering Bremen).

As regards the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, there being neither Canadian immigration agents nor Canadian medical officers stationed in these countries, all prospective settlers coming direct therefrom are subjected on arrival at Canadian ports to the same thorough medical examination as is required in the British Isles and at European ports.

Medical officers of the Immigration Medical Service, Department of Pensions and National Health, act merely in an advisory capacity to the Department of Immigration. It is their duty to determine the mental and physical condition of the prospective immigrants presented to them, and to "certify" those who in their opinion are subject to rejection under section 3 of the Immigration Act. Decision as to the acceptance or rejection of those medically "certified" rests with the Department of Immigration. In this connection it will be noted from section 3 (c) quoted herein, that intending immigrants who are physically defective may be allowed admission to Canada, notwithstanding their disabilities, if they are "not liable to become a public charge."

A comparison of the tables below indicates a falling off of approximately 80 per cent of examinations during the fiscal year under review from those of the preceding year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION

1930-31	British			Continental	Gross monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	3,457	1,902	5,359	7,263	12,622
May.....	3,069	1,653	4,722	5,932	10,654
June.....	2,250	877	3,127	3,873	7,000
July.....	1,803	751	2,554	2,996	5,550
August.....	1,465	570	2,035	1,734	3,769
September.....	1,073	368	1,441	1,733	3,174
October.....	864	268	1,132	1,099	2,231
November.....	424	175	599	643	1,242
December.....	256	144	400	518	918
January.....	528	144	672	357	1,029
February.....	738	427	1,165	231	1,396
March.....	961	538	1,499	439	1,938
Totals.....	16,888	7,817	24,705	26,818	51,523



1931-32	British			Continental	Monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	744	605	1,349	399	1,748
May.....	554	424	978	454	1,432
June.....	440	311	751	585	1,336
July.....	362	310	672	315	987
August.....	301	286	587	253	840
September.....	221	189	410	227	637
October.....	181	135	316	253	569
November.....	134	63	197	209	406
December.....	130	46	176	234	410
January.....	175	90	265	178	443
February.....	290	131	421	205	626
March.....	372	191	563	276	839
Totals.....	3,904	2,781	6,685	3,588	10,273

Of the above total of 10,273 persons medically examined before embarkation, 965 were certified as "prohibited" under the groups set forth in the following table:—

PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	Totals
	Examined by Canadian medical officers	Examined by British roster doctors	Examined by Canadian medical officers	
Section 3 (a)— Mental diseases and defects.....	39	7	1	47
Section 3 (b)— Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	12	3	20	35
Section 3 (c)— Physical diseases and defects.....	550	254	63	867
Section 3 (k)— Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	15	1	.....	16
Totals.....	616	265	84	965

The following extract is from the annual report of Dr. H. B. Jeffs, chief medical officer of the Immigration Medical Service, London, England:—

"As directed by the Honourable the High Commissioner I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the work of the Overseas Immigration Medical Service during the fiscal year 1931-32.

"Unfortunately, owing to the continued marked decrease in the number of applicants for examination for emigration to Canada, it was found necessary to transfer Drs. Parks, MacDermott, Cock, Turnbull, Douglas, Boyd, and Henderson to Canada, to dispense with the services of Dr. Leslie and also the part-time services of Dr. Murphy.

"To enable the reduction in staff to be made, apart from the closing of our Danzig office at the end of March, 1931, we closed our offices in Newcastle and Cardiff.

"As a consequence of the reduction in staff, we now have in the British Isles four offices only, with two medical officers in London, two at Liverpool, two

at Glasgow and one at Belfast. On the continent, we have a medical officer stationed at Paris, one at Hamburg (covering Bremen) and two medical officers at Antwerp (covering Rotterdam).

"The clerical staff of the European Service was reduced from twenty permanent stenographers and clerks to nine. Six of the staff of the London office were dispensed with and one each from Paris, Antwerp, Cardiff, Newcastle and Glasgow.

"In the British Isles during the fiscal year, 3,904 applicants were examined by the Canadian medical officers and of these 616 or 18·7 per cent were certified under one or other of the medical subsections of the Immigration Act. The higher percentage of certifications over last year is probably due to two causes; first, the medical officers had more time to conduct a complete examination, and secondly, the instructions from the department that minor defects were to be certified. Of those certified, 66, or 10·7 per cent, came under the mandatory prohibitive clauses. On the continent, 3,588 applicants were examined and 84, or 2·4 per cent, were certified. Of those certified, 21, or 25 per cent, were under subsections (a) and (b) of section 3 of the Immigration Act.

"At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 581 centres in the British Isles and Ireland at which roster doctors were used to conduct examinations. This number was 43 in excess of the number of centres at the end of the previous fiscal year. The supervision of the roster doctor centres in the British Isles and Ireland has been divided among the four remaining offices—London, 251; Liverpool, 146; Glasgow, 152; and Belfast, 32.

"During the year, the roster doctors examined 2,781 applicants and of these 265, or 9·5 per cent, were certified. Of those certified, 11, representing 4·1 per cent, came within the mandatory excludable clauses.

"The expense accounts submitted by the medical officers in the overseas service for the fiscal year, exclusive of salaries and living allowances, but including rent, rates and taxes, amount to £2,953:17:8, being a reduction of £7,112:10:4 from the previous fiscal year.

"It is gratifying to note that the total deportations since the commencement of the service for both the Canadian medical officers and the roster doctors is only 1·65 per thousand. It is also pleasing to note the very considerable drop in the number of deportations during the past fiscal year, there being only 92 on medical grounds of which 36 were for conditions which existed prior to embarkation, the balance having originated in Canada or were shown by Dr. Gurd, immigration medical officer at Montreal, as being non-existent.

"Another very pleasing fact in connection with deportations is that eleven medical officers who have conducted examinations since the service started in 1927 had no deportations whatever during the fiscal year, and of these Drs. Bain, Cock, Neelin, and Macaulay are still in the Immigration Medical Service. Four other medical officers had no deportations for conditions existing prior to embarkation, two of these still being in the service.

"I cannot close this report without expressing the very great regret that I, as well as the other medical officers of the service on this side, feel that it has been necessary, due to the marked falling off in emigration, to lose so many of our colleagues during the past year.

"In conclusion, I wish to again bring to your attention the excellent support and assistance I have received at all times from the medical officers and the clerical staff, and wish to assure you of our determination to make the service continue to be the success the efforts of the staff have made it during the past four and one-half years."

#### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Those immigrants whose documents indicate that they have passed medical examination overseas are not required to undergo a further medical examination

on arrival except when symptoms are apparent indicative of pathological conditions. All immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation, are subjected to a medical examination on this side.

The following figures, supplied by the Department of Immigration, show the monthly arrivals at Canadian ocean ports:—

## IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

Fiscal year 1931-32	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Sydney	North Sydney	Montreal	Vancouver	Victoria	Monthly totals
April.....	724	399	356	.....	34	3	45	20	1,581
May.....	1,890	232	2	4	29	10	45	12	2,224
June.....	1,185	105	5	.....	38	25	48	18	1,424
July.....	799	123	6	5	24	30	30	9	1,026
August.....	751	88	2	.....	37	21	31	21	951
September.....	683	104	8	.....	37	30	19	8	889
October.....	643	79	5	1	41	16	19	6	810
November.....	336	99	4	.....	11	20	25	3	498
December.....	10	256	7	.....	26	6	30	4	339
January.....	12	219	3	.....	15	6	26	4	285
February.....	6	264	4	1	6	4	22	9	316
March.....	10	401	3	2	11	5	44	12	488
Port totals.	7,049	2,369	405	13	309	176	384	126	10,831

The following table shows the number of persons, who on arrival at Canadian ocean ports of entry, were medically certified as "prohibited":—

Ocean ports	Insane, feeble- minded, epileptic, etc.	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease	Physically defective— liable to become a public charge	Constitu- tional psychopathic inferiority	Totals
	Section 3 (a)	Section 3 (b)	Section 3 (c)	Section 3 (k)	
Quebec.....	2	.....	14	1	17
Halifax.....	4	.....	12	.....	16
Montreal.....	.....	3	3	.....	6
North Sydney.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Vancouver.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Victoria.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	6	4	32	2	44

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	Mont- real	North Sydney	Van- couver	Vic- toria	Totals
Section 3 (a)—							
Epilepsy.....	1						1
Feeble-minded.....	1	1					2
Insanity.....		2					2
Previous insanity.....		1					1
Section 3 (b)—							
Syphilis.....			2				2
Trachoma.....					1		1
Section 3 (c)—							
Absence of members.....	1	1					2
Blood vessels, defects of.....		1					1
Deafness.....	1					1	2
Deaf and dumb.....	1						1
Deformities.....	2	1					3
Diabetes.....	1						1
Ear, diseases of.....			1				1
Encephalitis, post.....		1					1
Epileptiform seizures.....	1						1
Goitre.....		1					1
Heart conditions.....	2	2		1			5
Hernia.....		1	1				2
Joints, diseases of.....		1					1
Loss of power of members.....		1		1			2
Malaria, recurring.....	1						1
Nephritis.....			1				1
Poor physique.....	2	1					3
Psoriasis.....			1				1
Rheumatism.....	1						1
Speech, defects of.....		1					1
Vision, defects of.....	1						1
Section 3 (k)—							
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1			1			2
Totals.....	17	16	6	3	1	1	44

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. For this service the respective steamship companies are charged at the following per diem rates:—

Sick, adults and children, bed cases.....	\$3 00
Persons accompanying sick, including Adults.....	2 00
contacts of infectious diseases, Children under 10 years.....	1 00
etc. " " 2 ".....	Free

The following table indicates the reasons for detention at the respective ports. It includes the cases detained for medical observation, also the minor infectious diseases—measles, chickenpox, etc., treated at the Immigration Hospital, Quebec, and the Rockhead Immigration Hospital, Halifax. At the port of Saint John, minor infectious diseases are treated at the Quarantine Hospital on Partridge Island and are therefore reported under the Quarantine Service.



## MEDICAL DETENTIONS

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	Saint John	Totals
Abcesses.....	1	2		3
Appendicitis.....		1		1
Boils.....	2			2
Bronchitis.....	2			2
Burns.....		1		1
Chickenpox.....	8	4		12
Childbirth.....	1			1
Colds, acute.....	1			1
Conjunctivitis.....	2	1		3
Constipation, acute.....	2			2
Diphtheria.....	1	1		2
Gastritis.....	2			2
Herpes.....	1			1
Impetigo.....		3	2	5
Infected members.....	2			2
Intestinal intoxication.....	1			1
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	1			1
Lungs, congestion of.....			1	1
Measles.....	2	3		5
Mumps.....		2		2
Observation—				
Chickenpox contacts.....		4		4
Diphtheria.....	2			2
General.....	3			3
Genito-urinary.....	1			1
Measles contacts.....		4		4
Mental.....	3			3
Nervous system.....	1			1
Pyrexia.....	1	2		3
Rash.....	3			3
Scarlet fever contacts.....	5			5
Varicella.....	1			1
Pharyngitis.....		1		1
Pott's fracture.....	1			1
Pityriasis rosea.....	1			1
Rhinitis, acute.....	1			1
Ringworm.....	1	1		2
Scabies.....		2		2
Scarlet fever.....	6	3		9
Seasickness.....	1			1
Septic members.....	2	3		5
Severed tendon.....	1			1
Sprains.....	2			2
Stye.....	1			1
Tonsilitis.....	5			5
Vaccination, refusal of.....	5			5
Wounds.....	1			1
Totals.....	77	38	3	118

Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" of entry under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

Cases recorded as having minor defects:—

Quebec.....	18
Halifax.....	4
	<u>22</u>

## DEPORTATIONS FROM CANADA AFTER ADMISSION, ON ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS

During the fiscal year, a total of 92 persons were deported from Canada by the Department of Immigration on account of becoming public charges due

to mental or physical defects which either existed prior to their admission to this country or developed within five years of their arrival, the time necessary to acquire Canadian domicile. With a view to checking up the thoroughness of the medical examinations overseas previous to embarkation, before these people are deported from Canada they are detained at Montreal for a competent examination by a medical officer of the department for the purpose of ascertaining, so far as possible, if the medical condition on which their deportation is based pre-existed their entry to Canada, also if it is sufficient to justify their return to their home country. From this double checking it is apparent that the majority of these deportees were physically fit to carry on when they were admitted to Canada, but developed various disabilities subsequent to their arrival. In a number of cases the disability was so slight as to indicate that had these immigrants found conditions in Canada to their liking it would have been possible for them to earn their living in the general labour market.

The following statement summarizes the results of our Montreal medical officer's examination of these deportees:—

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED DURING FISCAL YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DEFECTS

Grounds of Deportation by Immigration Department	Number deported	Condition probably developed in Canada	Condition likely existed prior to entry	Adjudged fit to earn their living in Canada
Cardio-vascular (2)—				
Cardiac asthma.....	1		1	
Haemorrhoids.....	1			1
Diabetes (1).....	1		1	
Gastro-intestinal (3)—				
Chronic colitis.....	1		1	
Hernia.....	1	1		
Ulcer of stomach.....	1	1		
Genito-urinary (5)—				
Kidney trouble.....	1	1		
Veneral disease, gonorrhoea.....	1			1
Veneral disease, syphilis.....	3	1	2	
Goitre (1).....	1		1	
Insanity (11)—				
Attempted suicide.....	1			1
Insane.....	10	7	3	
Malaria (2).....	2		1	1
Mental (17)—				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	3	1	2	
Imbecility.....	2		2	
Mentally defective.....	12		3	9
Nervous system (3)—				
Epilepsy.....	1	1		
Hysteria.....	1			1
Tic of head.....	1	1		
New growths (2)—				
Benign.....	1	1		
Malignant.....	1	1		
Paralysis (1).....	1	1		
Physically defective (14)—				
Amputation of foot.....	1		1	
Flat feet.....	1		1	
Fracture of foot.....	1		1	
Frostbite.....	1			1

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED DURING  
FISCAL YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF ALLEGED MENTAL OR PHYSICAL  
DEFECTS—Continued

Grounds of Deportation by Immigration Department	Number deported	Condition probably developed in Canada	Condition likely existed prior to entry	Adjudged fit to earn their living in Canada
<b>Physically defective—Concluded</b>				
Gunshot wound, abdomen.....	1		1	
Gunshot wound, arm.....	1		1	
Gunshot wound, hip.....	1			1
Gunshot wound, leg.....	1		1	
Gunshot wound, thigh.....	2		1	1
Injury, left hand.....	1		1	
Loose semilunar cartilage.....	1	1		
Senility.....	1	1		
Unfit for manual labour.....	1	1		
<b>Respiratory diseases (21)—</b>				
Asthma.....	2	1	1	
Bronchi ctasis.....	1		1	
Emphysema.....	1			1
Lung trouble.....	1		8	1
Pleurisy.....	1		1	
Post pneumonia.....	1	1		
Tuberculosis.....	14	7	6	1
<b>Rheumatoid disease (4)—</b>				
Lumbago.....	1	1		
Lumbar arthritis.....	1			1
Rheumatism.....	1	1		
Sciatica.....	1			1
<b>Skin disease (1)—</b>				
Psoriasis.....	1		1	
<b>Special senses (4)—</b>				
Defective hearing.....	2	1	1	
Defective vision.....	1			1
Glaucoma.....	1	1		
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>

## LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

During the past year the general routine activities of the laboratory have been conducted along well established lines in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL BRANCH

Inspection of Canadian manufactories operating under licence of the department in the production of biological preparations showed that the conditions of premises and quality of products have been satisfactory.

Two hundred and eighty-nine examinations were carried out. Especial emphasis in examination was bestowed on Canadian manufactured vaccine virus, and it was found in all cases to be of high quality and potency.

At the request of the Chief Sanitary Engineer of the department, a special series of tests were carried out successfully upon a product for the chemical disinfection of drinking water, and much interesting data from a purely scientific standpoint were obtained.

Licences issued to shippers of shellfish in the maritime provinces to permit of their products being exported to the United States market were reviewed and renewals and new licences issued.

Investigative work on the preparation and germicidal action of colloidal silver and certain silver salts, and upon the problem of the so-called "virus" forms of certain bacteria are in progress. Publication of results will be made in the course of the coming year.

The quality of acidophilus milk as marketed in Ottawa has been under supervision and certain errors in manufacture have been corrected through the efforts of the laboratory. Numerous tablet preparations of acidophilus bacillus were found to be worthless and sale of such prohibited.

As in the past, assistance has been rendered in many ways to other departments of Government with satisfactory results, and scientific aid and guidance has been extended also to members of the medical profession.

#### PHARMACOLOGICAL BRANCH

Samples of the Canadian standards for digitalis, ouabain, pituitary and ergot have been distributed to manufacturers whose products are marketed in Canada. Checks were made on some of these standards and it was found that their potency holds up satisfactorily.

During the year, sixty samples of different biological products were collected from the market and tested as required by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. The samples included digitalis, strophanthus, pituitary, thyroid, neoarsphenamine and sulpharsphenamine. Based on the results of these assays, action has been taken compelling manufacturers selling digitalis and strophanthus on the Canadian market to conform to the regulations. In addition to these assays, analyses were made at the request of other laboratories of the Government service.

The laboratory participated in a collaborative study of the deterioration of tinctures of digitalis sponsored by the Committee on Pharmacology and Bioassays, American Pharmaceutical Association.

Experiments were conducted with a view to determining the reliability of the Canadian official method for the assay of digitalis and strophanthus. So far, the method has been found satisfactory. Investigations have been made into the suitability of alcoholic ouabain solutions for the Canadian standard for digitalis and strophanthus. This work has not yet been completed.

A paper entitled "On the Biological Assay of Strophanthus" was published in the Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1931. Another paper entitled "On the Biological Assay of Strophanthus and Digitalis" has been accepted by the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics for publication.

The determination of the characteristic curve for the toxicity of neoarsphenamine on white rats was completed. This curve will be used as the basis for a revised test for determining the toxicity of neoarsphenamine. The results of the experimental work will be published shortly.

The determination of the characteristic growth curve for the laboratory's rat colony was commenced. This curve will be correlated with the toxicity curve for neoarsphenamine, and can be used as a basis for vitamin assays also.

The laboratory has worked in collaboration with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in enforcing the Narcotic Act, by providing evidence based on the physiological assay of cannabis.

#### DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Since the inauguration of the free V.D. clinics throughout the Dominion in 1921, there has been a steady yearly increase in the number of patients applying to these clinics for treatment. This increase has been more marked



as regards cases of syphilis than as regards cases of gonorrhœa. In this connection the clinic reports for the past year provide no exception to the usual. The increase in the number of new cases of syphilis reported during 1931 amounts to approximately 17 per cent over that of the previous year, whereas the increase in gonorrhœa cases amounts to approximately 1.6 per cent. The total figures are as follows:—

New cases of syphilis reported in 1930.....	9,307
New cases of syphilis reported in 1931.....	10,877
New cases of gonorrhœa reported in 1930.....	11,949
New cases of gonorrhœa reported in 1931.....	12,142
Total clinic treatments given during 1930.....	660,841
Total clinic treatments given during 1931.....	703,006

The total number of laboratory tests made during these respective years was 84,937 and 102,387.

These figures are only those reported by the government free clinics and therefore cannot be taken as in any way indicating the incidence of the diseases in the country as a whole, for it has always been impossible to obtain reliable returns from physicians treating V.D. cases privately.

In the opinion of those who are continuously studying the V.D. problem in this country the steadily increasing attendance at free clinics cannot be considered as wholly due to increased incidence of the diseases. In fact it is considered that the greater part of the increase is due to better education of the laity as regards this branch of Public Health Service, and the slowly growing knowledge as to the seriousness of the two major venereal diseases, and the necessity therein for early and prolonged treatment. Too, the economic depression undoubtedly has had the effect of forcing many patients to seek treatment in the free clinics, who would otherwise have placed themselves under the care of private physicians.

Recent one-day surveys in certain cities, both in Canada and the United States, indicate that at least there is no lowering of incidence in venereal diseases, but other lines of investigation happily suggest that in the country as a whole the diseases are being treated better and for longer periods, and that progressively fewer cases of congenital and active tertiary syphilis, including G.P.I., are being reported. Therefore it is clear that venereal diseases are at least being better controlled year by year, but a marked lowering of incidence cannot be hoped for until such time as the general public is better educated in the matter and eventually demands that the present day scientific knowledge with regard to these diseases be wholly put into operation, both for the benefit of the present generation and for posterity.

Of outstanding interest and importance were the inter-provincial conferences of V.D. clinicians held this year at the instigation of the Dominion Council of Health, for the reasons indicated in our last year's report.

The first of these was held in Edmonton on May 4 and 5, 1931, at which were clinicians from the provincial clinics of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The second conference was held in Montreal on September 17 and 18, which was attended by clinicians from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. On November 16 and 17, the third was held in Toronto, which was largely attended by clinicians from the province of Ontario.

All three conferences were attended, not only by the men actually doing the work in the clinics but also, by outstanding syphilologists, urologists and social welfare workers in the various areas, while the Toronto conference was fortunate in having Prof. R. L. Kahn of the University of Michigan, who presented an illuminating discourse on the Kahn precipitation tests.

All three meetings were featured by papers and discussions on various phases of the V.D. problem, e.g., early diagnosis and most approved methods

of treatment; standards of cure and prevention of these diseases; pyrexia treatment in neurosyphilis; problems in clinic management; clinic follow-up methods; educational methods.

Out of the discussion several resolutions were framed and passed at each meeting and a study of these resolutions reveals the fact that the various phases of the V.D. problem are similar and equally complicated in all parts of Canada.

Due to the moral question involved in the dissemination of V.D., suitable and acceptable methods of public education on this subject are more difficult to present than in regard to any other phase of public health work. Consequently, on account of lack of knowledge as to the treacherousness of these diseases, which lies in the fact that the dangers therefrom do not disappear with the symptoms, clinicians find it difficult to persuade patients to continue treatment over such a period of time as is indicated by scientific knowledge to-day.

At each of the conferences this point was stressed and it was urged that health departments and voluntary health organizations dealing with the V.D. problem, devote more time and effort towards evolving such educational propaganda for presentation to the public as would be enlightening but not objectionable, for only through increased knowledge and intelligence on the part of the laity with regard to V.D. can the incidence of these diseases be lowered. Scientific knowledge of treatment and prevention of V.D. is such to-day that, should the public demand it, these diseases instead of being high up on the list of our communicable diseases could be in the period of one generation be relegated to the class of sporadic diseases such as smallpox and typhoid fever.

In this connection it was agreed by all clinicians that at the present time the most effective form of education we have is that being quietly disseminated by the satisfied clinic patient, and in the absence of better educational methods, it was urged that the existing advantage be pressed; that more clinics be opened; and that clinic staffs be increased in order that the clinic director might have more time to discuss with the patient his condition, the necessary precautions for the protection of other people, the treatment indicated, and particularly the necessity for continuing treatment long after the disappearance of obvious symptoms.

The conference proceedings were written up by the V. D. Control Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health and forwarded to provincial Deputy Ministers of Health for their consideration prior to the 23rd meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, held in Ottawa, December 14, 15 and 16, 1931.

At this meeting the V.D. situation throughout the Dominion was discussed at considerable length as well as the resolutions arising out of the area conferences before mentioned. Following this discussion a resolution, embodying practical recommendations whereby the efficiency of anti-V.D. work might be increased, was framed, passed, and a copy thereof forwarded to, and for the consideration of, the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health, and the Honourable the Minister of Health of each of the provinces.

For their enthusiasm, freely given time and self-sacrifice expended, not only in the area conferences, but particularly in connection with their daily work in the free clinics, the busy specialists and practitioners are deserving of high praise, and it is hoped that their recommendations and suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the existing anti-V.D. machine and the thereby lessening of human suffering (too often in the cases of innocent individuals) will in the near future bear fruit.

During the fiscal year the chief of this branch gave five public talks on anti-V.D. work under the auspices of various health organizations; arranged for and assisted in carrying out the three area conferences previously referred to; and prepared two papers on different phases of the V.D. situation in Canada to be read before the annual meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association.

The usual co-operative assistance was rendered to the provincial departments of health, to voluntary health organizations and to private practitioners throughout the Dominion. Articles pertaining to V.D. were prepared or selected for the departmental monthly publication "Abstracts of Current Public Health Literature."

The system of recording statistics in V.D. clinics, as originated by the V.D. Control Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health, has been accepted by the departments of health in all the provinces and came into operation on January 1, 1931. Monthly detailed reports from each clinic in the Dominion reach this office and are duly recorded. It is now possible to make a yearly comprehensive summary of the V.D. statistics in Canada as reflected by the work in the clinics and the comparison of yearly summaries, it is anticipated, will provide accurate as well as instructive information.

Although the federal Government grant to the provinces in respect to anti-V.D. work will be discontinued next fiscal year, arrangements have been made with all the provinces whereby the monthly returns from clinics will be forwarded to this branch as usual in order that the continuity of statistical records may be maintained for the benefit of the various departments of health and the medical profession at large. Moreover the co-operative assistance to departments of health, voluntary health organizations and private practitioners will be carried out as before.

## CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

Once more we can report a steady increase in the public interest manifested in child and maternal welfare. Results have been more encouraging than in past years. We have had the honour of maintaining constant co-operation with provincial Departments of Health, Welfare and Education and with departments of the Dominion Government, especially the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the Department of the Interior, the Post Office Department, the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

There have been increased opportunities of co-operation during the year with national, provincial and local voluntary associations. With medical associations and nursing associations these opportunities of co-operation have been increasingly valuable to our work.

### *Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality*

Infant mortality has been looked on in the past as the most sensitive index we possess to the general health conditions of any community or nation. It will no doubt always remain an important part of any health report but to-day we do not consider infant mortality apart from maternal mortality. It has been slowly realized in the last twenty years that infant welfare and maternal welfare cannot be separated and that the surest way to reduce infant mortality is to reduce maternal mortality. Perhaps maternal mortality is now a more reliable index than infant mortality to the health and welfare of the nation.

Infant mortality in Canada in 1930 was 89.3.

Infant mortality in Canada in 1931 was 84.8.

Maternal mortality in Canada in 1930 was 5.8.

Maternal mortality in Canada in 1931 was 5.0.

The Preliminary Report of Vital Statistics of Canada for 1931 gives our total maternal mortality for that year as 1,210 which is 195 less than in 1930 when it was 1,405. This is the first time that our national vital statistics have shown a marked reduction in our maternal mortality.



### *Maternal Welfare*

The Canadian Medical Association, the Manitoba Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, and other medical associations have, by appointing special committees to report on maternal welfare, by organizing one or more meetings on the subject, by addresses given by the president and others and by radio addresses, advanced the education of the profession and the public and directed general attention to this important subject and to related subjects, such as pre-natal care, maternal mortality and the necessity of providing medical aid in the outposts.

It would appear that these efforts have had a favourable influence, judging from the reduction in maternal and infant mortality both in our national statistics, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and also in hospital statistics and the statistics of cities.

### *Pre-Natal Care*

In the report presented to the annual meeting of the National Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, on May 27, in Halifax, the National Convener of the Child Welfare Committee stated that one of the greatest needs in Canada to-day is pre-natal and maternity education.

### *Maternal Nursing, Mothercraft, and Infant Mortality*

There is an impression that at the present time maternal nursing is not invariably carried out, but on enquiry at some of our maternity hospitals it has been ascertained that when the patients leave the hospital, the baby is always nursed by the mother. Apparently post-natal supervision and help is needed to overcome any difficulties which may arise after this period. The work of the Canadian Mothercraft Association in promoting maternal nursing is valuable.

It cannot be made too clear that maternal nursing is practically always possible, that it is best for the baby and best for the mother. This truth must ever be kept in mind.

Two recent issues of the "Health Bulletin" of the Montreal Health Department have contained articles by Dr. Gaston Lapierre presenting the whole subject in a clear and satisfactory way.

### *Women's Organizations*

Much has been done during the year by the different women's organizations to advance maternal welfare.

"Maternal Care," which is National Health Publication No. 53 in the Leaflet Series of "The Little Blue Books," was published on May 22 and mailed to a large number of the members of women's organizations. Four hundred and fifty-six letters were received in regard to it and two hundred and seventy-six of these letters stated that a meeting had been held or would soon be held to discuss the subject of maternal care and to read the publication. One president stated that she had "divided the leaflet into four parts and given one part to each of four members, and they are to bring it before the meeting." Most of the letters indicated the concern and interest felt by the writers in regard to maternal care.

Women's institutes in every province in Canada have carried on work for maternal and infant welfare. "L'Assistance Maternelle," the "Federation des Femmes Canadiennes," "La Goutte de Lait" and other societies have done a great deal of work for mothers and children in the province of Quebec and elsewhere. The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire have carried on and increased their work for child welfare and maternal welfare. The Mothers' Unions and other church organizations and the Women's Auxiliaries to Service Clubs have maintained their interest and co-operation in this work.



### *Visiting Housekeepers*

The total number of Visiting Housekeepers at work in Canada at present is seventy-four. These housekeepers are stationed in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, St. Catharines and Stratford, Ontario, and in Saint John, New Brunswick.

### *The Pre-School Child*

Increasing attention has been given in some parts of Canada during the year to the health of the pre-school child. The home and school associations are making this one of their chief interests. In Toronto, from November, 1931, to March, 1932, under the auspices of the Home and School Council, four Pre-school Health Centres have been at work and 141 children have been examined. It was found that 113 of these children had not been protected against smallpox and 94 had not been protected against diphtheria. In 33 cases the tonsils were unhealthy and other defects requiring attention were found. From these and other statistics it would seem that from one-half to two-thirds of our pre-school children have not been protected against smallpox and diphtheria. This is a great field for public health and preventive medicine.

### *Disabled Children*

In every province in Canada special efforts are made for the care, orthopaedic treatment, education and placement of children who from any cause are disabled or crippled. The Rotary Club and the Red Cross have accomplished a great deal for these children. The former has established and supported societies for crippled children in most, if not all, of the provinces, and the latter, through the Junior Red Cross has done much to help such children. In certain provinces, provincial grants are given to the societies for crippled children.

### *Sight-saving Classes*

These classes are now well established in many cities in Canada, but not yet in all. The first sight-saving class for children in Montreal was established in January in the William Dawson School. Students in the course for Doctor of Public Health in the University of Toronto are attending this season lectures and demonstrations at the Sight-saving Class in Orde Street School, Toronto. The Prevention of Blindness Department of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind has extended its work and organization this year and much of this new work is for partially-sighted children.

### *Retarded and Backward Children*

Four additional classes for retarded children were opened in September in the schools conducted by the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal.

It is being realized more and more by educators and school boards that backward children are often those who need a different type of education from the ordinary academic type and efforts are being made to promote vocational, technical, manual and practical education to the great benefit of those children whose best talents and energies can be employed in these fields.

### *Mentally Defective Children*

The progress of residential and day schools for children who, on account of mental defect, need special instruction and care, has been marked during the year. At the Orillia Institution for the Feeble-minded a new curriculum has been put into effect and the whole institution has now been reorganized. This is the culmination of years of effort under the direction of Dr. B. T. McGhie.

At the Edith L. Groves School in Toronto and at the Junior Vocational School in the same city, girls and boys are being educated and trained to take their place in the community with some degree of help and supervision. It is a testimony to the success of this work that few or none who have been placed in positions are unemployed at the present time.

### *Mental Health in Childhood*

Efforts are being put forth in all the provinces to study and promote the mental health of children. Out-patient clinics have been established in connection with Ontario Mental Hospitals and post-graduate instruction for doctors and nurses is now available at the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. It is hoped that attention will be given to the prevention of mental disease in childhood.

### *County Health Units*

County Health Units, especially in the province of Quebec, have gone on steadily during the year and their advantages are shown almost at once in the advancement of child and maternal welfare. County Health Units provide for the care of the family.

### *"The Canadian Mother's Book"*

On March 31, letters were sent as usual to the provincial Deputy Registrars of Vital Statistics requesting their continued help and co-operation in making known "The Canadian Mother's Book" to Canadian mothers and enclosing samples of a request-card for it. The co-operation of the Registrars continues to be a great help in our work for maternal and child welfare.

### *Diphtheria*

The campaign to protect all Canadian children against diphtheria is making progress, but not as rapidly as it should. In Charlottetown and other parts of Prince Edward Island this work has been carried on with success.

In Hamilton, Ontario, the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended October 31, 1930, states that: "Only 12 cases of diphtheria occurred during the year, with 2 deaths. Both the deaths were of young children known definitely to have been infected from outside sources. Neither had been immunized.

"There was not a case of diphtheria among immunized persons, and this fact, together with the knowledge that so few cases occurred during the year, more than confirms previous statements that diphtheria has been conquered by immunization with Toxoid."

### *Anterior Poliomyelitis*

The total number of cases of anterior poliomyelitis in Canada has increased rapidly since 1927. The following are the figures reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total Number of Cases			
1927. . . . .	610. . . . .	310. . . . .	Alberta
1928. . . . .	758. . . . .	434. . . . .	Manitoba
1929. . . . .	749. . . . .	477. . . . .	Ontario
1930. . . . .	1,030. . . . .	671. . . . .	Ontario
1931. . . . .	1,341. . . . .	1,077. . . . .	Quebec
<hr/>			
4,518			

The number of deaths is as follows:—

1927. . . . .	193
1928. . . . .	182
1929. . . . .	152
1930. . . . .	215
	742

### *Convalescent Serum*

All the provinces and many of the large cities, such as Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, are now prepared to supply convalescent serum. Up to the end of 1931, the McGill University Poliomyelitis Committee prepared 682 doses of convalescent serum and gave the city of Montreal 440 doses.

The Ontario Society for Crippled Children reports that out of a total of 3,522 orthopaedic pupils the disability of 1,112 was due to infantile paralysis.

### *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*

There are still three provinces in Canada in which there is no legislation or regulation as to the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum. In places where such regulations are properly enforced ophthalmia neonatorum has ceased to exist.

### *Correspondence Classes*

This method of instruction and education for children in the outposts where there are no schools available has been further developed this year, especially in Saskatchewan. Letters sent to the parents of Correspondence Class pupils about "The Little Blue Books" have received, on the whole, a satisfactory response.

### *Child Labour*

Not much is heard of child labour in Canada, but it is felt that careful inquiry and investigation might show the need of further attention to this subject in different parts of the Dominion. The Ontario Provincial Council of the National Council of Women considers that school attendance is frequently interfered with by child labour and that children are too often employed in mills, on farms, in hazardous and scattered occupations and in street and theatrical trades. It has, of course, been difficult for children who reached the school-leaving age this year to find employment.

### *The Little Blue Books*

The National Series of "The Little Blue Books" consisting of National Health publications Nos. 37-40 has been out of print since the beginning of the year and has consequently been withdrawn. Nos. 37-39 have been replaced by No. 53, published on May 22. No. 40, which was intended chiefly for those who were in charge of children who had recently arrived from other parts of the Empire or from other countries, has been out of print for some time and is not required at the present time.

No. 41, "Keep the Family Well", which was first published on September 30, is now being used in Normal Schools and elsewhere and had to be reprinted in January.

"The Canadian Mother's Book", National Health Publication No. 2, has been completely revised and partly rewritten, the manuscript being completed in January, 1932.

"Infantile Paralysis", National Health Publication No. 51, has also been revised and rewritten.

A letter was received from the President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario, stating that the writer had been much interested to see the French editions of "The Little Blue Books" included in the Exhibition of Child Welfare Literature when she attended "The Conference on Family Education" held at Liège in Belgium in the summer of 1930.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## EXPENDITURE, BY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

Service	Gross expenditure		Refunds		Net expenditure	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government Salaries.....	207,573	28	13	06	207,560	22
"    "    "    (Minister).....	10,000	00			10,000	00
"    "    Contingencies.....	57,570	91	2,862	01	54,708	90
Food and Drugs.....	98,632	98	1,282	29	97,350	69
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	34,348	15	112	95	34,235	20
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	2,277	99			2,277	99
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	14,526	09	619	48	13,906	61
Public Health Engineering.....	25,075	35	406	14	24,669	21
Marine Hospitals, etc.....	209,624	71	778	81	208,845	90
Quarantine.....	189,640	60	565	69	189,074	91
Leprosy.....	19,581	58			19,581	58
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	179,336	15	389	02	178,947	13
Venereal Diseases.....	99,434	02			99,434	02
Gratuities, Civil Service Act, Sec. 56.....	330	00			330	00
Messrs. John Penny & Sons, Limited, for expenditures made on behalf of three shipwrecked mariners.....	479	00			479	00
Canadian Council on Child Welfare.....	10,000	00			10,000	00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	20,000	00			20,000	00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	20,000	00			20,000	00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000	00			10,000	00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	25,000	00			25,000	00
Montreal Committee of the American Public Health Association.....	2,500	00			2,500	00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	5,000	00			5,000	00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	10,000	00			10,000	00
	1,250,930	81	7,029	45	1,243,901	36

## REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

Service	Total revenue		Refunds		Net revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
"A"—Food and Drugs.....	8,883	95	10	00	8,873	95
"B"—Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	8,101	34	310	00	7,790	34
"C"—Patent Medicines.....	7,283	98	896	00	6,387	98
"D"—Sick Mariners' Dues.....	184,839	01	353	54	184,485	47
"E"—Quarantine.....	50	00			50	00
"F"—Premium Discount and Exchange.....	21	95			21	95
"G"—Casual Revenue.....	15,106	79	30	00	15,076	79
	224,286	02	1,599	54	222,686	48



## "A"—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1931-1932

Province	Licences	Analysis	Penalties	Costs	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....		5 00			5 00
Quebec.....	140 00		590 00	171 50	901 50
Ontario.....	60 00	5,680 00	1,250 00	477 45	7,467 45
Manitoba.....		5 00			5 00
British Columbia.....		5 00	150 00	160 00	315 00
Foreign.....	180 00				180 00
	380 00	5,695 00	1,990 00	808 95	8,873 95

## "B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1931-1932

Province	Business licences	Import licences	Export licences	Penalties	Seizures	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	85 00			100 00		185 00
New Brunswick.....	55 00					55 00
Quebec.....	1,080 00	285 00	60 00	2,788 10	105 64	4,318 74
Ontario.....	980 00	25 00	20 00	630 00	81 60	1,736 60
Manitoba.....	250 00					250 00
Saskatchewan.....	75 00			200 00		275 00
Alberta.....	130 00			225 00		355 00
British Columbia.....	140 00			450 00		590 00
Foreign.....	25 00					25 00
	2,820 00	310 00	80 00	4,393 10	187 24	7,790 34

## "C"—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE, 1931-1932

Province	Penalties	Registration fees at \$2.00 each	Licence fees at \$1.00 each	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....		30 00	100 00	130 00
New Brunswick.....		16 00	97 00	113 00
Prince Edward Island.....		2 00	2 00	4 00
Quebec.....	25 00	268 00	1,445 00	1,738 00
Ontario.....	15 00	534 00	2,502 00	3,051 00
Manitoba.....		52 00	164 00	216 00
Saskatchewan.....		54 00	64 00	118 00
Alberta.....		34 00	62 00	96 00
British Columbia.....		48 00	149 00	197 00
Foreign.....		80 00	644 98	724 98
	40 00	1,118 00	5,229 98	6,387 98

## "D"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE FOR 1931-1932

Province	Total	Refunds	Net
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	47,709 86	59 94	47,649 92
New Brunswick.....	13,270 57		13,270 57
Prince Edward Island.....	988 24		988 24
Quebec.....	45,388 32	230 10	45,158 22
British Columbia.....	77,482 02	63 50	77,418 52
	184,839 01	353 54	184,485 47

## "E"—QUARANTINE NET REVENUE FOR 1931-1932

Province	Penalties	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	50 00	50 00

"F"—PREMIUM DISCOUNT AND EXCHANGE FOR 1931-1932..... \$21 95

## "G"—CASUAL REVENUE FOR 1931-1932

	Net total
	\$ cts.
Fumigation of ships.....	9,137 02
Medical Services and Board of Detained Persons.....	3,156 50
Use of Launch <i>Evelyn</i> .....	1,800 00
Refunds of previous years' expenditure.....	724 79
Sundries.....	258 48
	15,076 79







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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

THE PENSION TRIBUNAL

THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

AND

THE WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1933



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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

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THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

AND

THE WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1933



OTTAWA

J. O. PATENAUDE

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1933





*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Pension Tribunal, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans Allowance Committee, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MURRAY MACLAREN,  
*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

November 15, 1933.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

MINISTER—Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.S.C. (C.), M.R.C.S.

DEPUTY MINISTER—

### PENSIONS

*Head Office*.....*Daly Building, Ottawa.*

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER—J. W. McKee.

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SECRETARY—E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TREASURY—Captain G. W. F. Hodgins, M.C.

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ARCHITECT—W. H. George.

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CHIEF PENSIONS ADVOCATE—Lt.-Colonel C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

#### *District Offices—*

"A" District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Le Journal Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, 3rd Floor, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Leavitt Building, Jackson Street, Hamilton, Ont.

"F" District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, 507 Guaranty Trust Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

"H" District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

"J" District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

"K" District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office*—Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

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MEMBER—Colonel D. Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.  
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SECRETARY—Lt.-Colonel W. C. N. Marriott.

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Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.  
Major Charles C. Thompson, M.C.  
Lt.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Major Leo St. C. Warde.  
REGISTRAR—Mr. A. Chassé, M.C.

## THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

*Office*.....*Daly Building, Ottawa*  
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MEMBER—Colonel L. P. Sherwood, V.D.  
REGISTRAR—Major T. H. Warren.

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CHIEF, DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—Helen MacMurchy, M.D.  
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CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER—Captain G. H. Ferguson, M.C.  
CHIEF, DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL—F. S. Parney, M.D.  
*Food and Drug Laboratories*.....*319 Queen Street, Ottawa*  
CHIEF DOMINION ANALYST—H. M. Lancaster, B.A.Sc.



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**INTRODUCTORY LETTER**  
**TO THE REPORT OF THE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH**

---

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MacLAREN, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.(C.),  
M.R.C.S., M.P.,

Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report for the fiscal year 1932-33

The report is divided into six sections:—

- (1) Department of Pensions and National Health, Pensions Division.
- (2) War Veterans' Allowance Committee.
- (3) Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.
- (4) Pension Tribunal.
- (5) Pension Appeal Court.
- (6) Department of Pensions and National Health, National Health Division.

**DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH**

**PENSIONS DIVISION**

The work of the Pensions Division has shown a slight decrease in certain directions during the fiscal year.

The admissions to hospital were 10,693 as against 11,116 in the previous fiscal year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 13,342 as against 14,267 in 1931-32; 15,519 in 1930-31 and 12,939 in 1929-30. Treatments under the out-patient Department were 183,635, an increase of 3,601 over the previous year.

Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1933, 1,656 were in departmental hospitals while 877 were in civil institutions, making a total of 2,533, as against 2,626 in the year previous.

The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 15, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 213.

The issue of orthopaedic and surgical appliances has been maintained with a slight decrease.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 14,368. A comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 12,303 in 1931-32, 8,811 in 1930-31 and 5,548 in 1929-30. The orders issued amounted to \$1,978,284, as compared with \$2,082,052 in 1931-32, \$907,010 in 1930-31 and \$517,947 in 1929-30.

In the Vetract Shops 31 men were admitted and 76 struck off. The number employed on March 31, 1933, was 143.

During the year 5 cases were taken on for vocational training and 7 for probational training.

The Veterans' Bureau has continued to give valuable assistance to applicants for pensions in the preparation and presentation of their claims before the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court.

The number of applications received for Returned Soldiers' Insurance was 1,642, as against 1,463 during the previous fiscal year. 119 applications were refused for various reasons. There was again an increase in the number of surrenders. The number of policies in force on the 31st March, 1933, was 27,536, a decrease during the year of 890. The amount of insurance carried was \$60,299,358.

The provisions under which the Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry has been continued. During the fiscal year under review the number of claims was 179, being 21 less than the previous year. No serious accident was reported during the year, so that the actual expenditure showed a marked decrease. It amounted to \$17,641, as against \$49,878 in 1931-32, and \$45,142 in 1930-31.

The following is an epitomized statement as to the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions in amounts and percentage:—

#### COST OF ADMINISTRATION, FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

Direct payments to men and dependants.....	\$51,142,502 92
Payments for services to men and dependants.....	3,527,761 86
Capital expenditures.....	15,901 61
Payments to outside organizations.....	66,788 41
Recoverable expenditures.....	159,012 47
	<hr/>
	\$54,911,967 27
Revenue—Insurance premiums.....	\$1,604,328 41
“ Casual.....	183,976 24
	<hr/>
	1,788,304 65
	<hr/>
	\$56,700,271 92
Administration expenses.....	1,413,272 36
	<hr/>
	\$58,113,544 28
Expense of Board of Pension Commissioners, Veterans' Bureau, Pension Tribunal and Pension Appeal Court.....	970,110 53
	<hr/>
	\$59,083,654 81

#### DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

General departmental administration.....	\$ 1,413,272 36
Percentage departmental administration.....	2.392%

#### ADJUDICATION OF PENSIONS

Board of Pension Commissioners.....	\$ 444,899 57
Veterans' Bureau.....	183,820 14
Pension Tribunal.....	308,402 37
Pension Appeal Court.....	32,988 45
	<hr/>
	\$ 970,110 53
Percentage—Adjudication of pensions.....	1.642%
	<hr/>
Total administration and adjudication expenses.....	\$ 2,383,382 89
Percentage—All expense.....	4.034%

The work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee during the fiscal year is dealt with in a section of the report under that heading. The number of new applications received and dealt with was 2,746 and the number of cases reviewed was 5,312. The work of the Committee is up to date.

### NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

The Food and Drugs Branch through its laboratories has continued active in the work of inspection and analysis of food and drug products for the detection of adulteration and misbranding, in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations.

The Laboratory of Hygiene continued the testing and standardization of potent drugs.

In the control of narcotics through legal channels, and the prevention of illegal traffic, the Narcotic Branch has maintained its high standard.

The physical and mental examination of prospective immigrants from the British Isles and the European continent was conducted by officers of the Immigration Medical Service overseas, in addition to the maintenance of a medical inspection service at Canadian ocean ports.

Quarantine activities were carried on as usual. With the exception of four cases of smallpox landed at the William Head quarantine station just as the fiscal year closed, no disease other than of a minor infectious nature was reported on incoming vessels.

The manufacture, importation, and sale of proprietary medicines have been supervised through the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Branch.

Through the Child Welfare Branch child and maternal welfare work was carried on. Compared with previous years, requests for literature on pre-natal care and child and maternal welfare showed no signs of falling off.

The investigation of and supervision over water supplies was continued through the Public Health Engineering Branch. This Branch acted in an advisory capacity with other government departments on sanitary surveys and in sewage and garbage disposal.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. WODEHOUSE,  
*Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, November 30, 1933.

# PENSIONS DIVISION

## MEDICAL TREATMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1933

Dis- trict	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total strength
		In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	
A	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	97	.....	296	.....	32	.....	425	.....	425
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	119	1	.....	.....	3	.....	122	1	123
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	254	1	2	.....	19	.....	275	1	276
F	Westminster Hospital.....	54	.....	440	.....	10	.....	504	.....	504
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	136	.....	3	.....	2	.....	141	.....	141
I	Belcher Hospital.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	49
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	93	3	.....	.....	3	.....	96	3	99
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44
Total.....		846	5	741	.....	69	.....	1,656	5	1,661

## TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the department 624 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:—

Departmental institutions.....	493
Other institutions in Canada.....	127
In England.....	3
In United States.....	1

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

—	On strength 31-3-32	T.O.S.	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-33
Ex-Imperials.....	91	360	373	6	72
Australian.....	1	11	9	.....	3
French.....	1	2	3	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	2	12	11	.....	3
New Zealand.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
South African.....	.....	4	3	1	.....
United States.....	10	17	18	.....	9
Italian.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Total.....	105	409	420	7	87

The following figures give approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the Department to March 31, 1933:—

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission approximately.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919—D.S.C.R.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	10,693
Total.....	229,937



## CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
Total.....	2,552,115

The amendments made from April 1, 1929, show the "Civilians"—"B" District, not previously included.

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1932	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	866	7	59	939	5	63	29	2,545
May.....	809	7	46	845	2	55	29	2,476
June.....	745	11	42	793	8	61	33	2,379
July.....	720	7	58	720	11	58	22	2,353
August.....	741	8	66	747	10	52	20	2,339
September.....	716	15	49	705	11	47	34	2,322
October.....	804	14	44	672	9	44	28	2,431
November.....	943	10	54	737	6	42	29	2,624
December.....	772	7	48	811	5	42	25	2,568
1933								
January.....	1,082	7	57	890	5	41	45	2,733
February.....	882	10	55	863	6	54	26	2,731
March.....	871	11	50	1,036	9	50	22	2,546
Total.....	9,951	114	628	9,758	87	609	342	2,546

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—

Admissions.....	360
Discharges.....	379
Patient strength as at March 31, 1932.....	2,649
Patient strength as at March 31, 1933.....	2,546

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH MARCH 31, 1933

	General		Mental		T.B.		Total	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental institutions.....	846	.....	741	.....	69	.....	1,656	.....
Institutions in Canada.....	203	5	340	1	210	.....	753	6
Institutions in Great Britain.....	24	.....	46	.....	7	.....	77	.....
Institutions in United States.....	28	.....	10	.....	9	.....	47	.....
Outpatient class attending clinics.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Total.....	1,101	10	1,137	1	295	2	2,533	13

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS AS AT THE END OF 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 AND THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933

All Institutions—Year	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546

## VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1933, there were 213 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-32	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-33
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	37	32	13	2	20	4	56
B	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.....	18	15	1	1	16	1	16
C	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.....	33	35	4	17	24	4	27
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	1						1
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.....							
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.....			9	3	6		
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	16	11	3	1	7	2	20
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	30	10	3	5	10	6	22
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....		1	3	2		1	1
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			2	1			1
H	General Hospital, Regina, Sask.....	1	1				1	1
	Notre Dame Hospital, N. Battleford, Sask.....		1				1	
I	City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.....		1				1	
	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	20	13			6	5	22
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....	8	1	1	2	2		6
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	3	2	2	1	2		4
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	25	20	2	3	6	8	30
	General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....		2		1	1		
	Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.....		1		1			
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....	5	1			1		5
	County Hospital, East Saint John, N.B.....	1						1
	Total.....	198	147	44	41	101	34	213

## DENTAL SERVICES

The following is a comparative table of the clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33:—

	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	38,467	2,007	33,197	1,896	33,793	1,700
Dental representatives.....	12,232	1,178	11,744	1,190	10,059	1,015
United States Veterans' administration.....	948	101	902	83	894	83
	51,647	3,286	45,843	3,169	44,746	2,798

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH

The activities of this branch are reflected in the statement which follows and practically all of the appliances issued were manufactured in Orthopædic Depots operated by the department and located throughout the Dominion.

In addition to those services which are rendered to pensioners, the department also undertakes the supply of prostheses to beneficiaries of Allied Governments, to the beneficiaries of the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards and in a few cases to beneficiaries of other federal Government departments, on a repayment basis.

## NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCE DIVISION TO MARCH 31, 1933

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1932				Delivered during April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933				
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Total
Legs (all types).....	10,607	262	696	364	343	26	45	23	12,396
Arms (all types).....	2,977	274	77	27	32	12	4	1	3,404
Orthopædic boots.....	78,620	274½	1,675½	830½	5,097	29½	154½	122½	86,804
Peg legs.....	1,632	150	17	2	23	9			1,833
Optical supplies.....	33,774	569	579	487	1,234	56	58	23	36,780
Minor orthopædic appli- cances.....	255,341	2,735	8,487	3,586	23,042	394½	1,008½	489	265,083
Repairs of all kinds.....	203,844				16,454				220,298
Totals.....	586,795	4,204½	11,531½	5,296½	46,225	527	1,270	658½	656,598

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications and placements of disabled ex-service men during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933:—

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	894
Placements—Temporary.....	3,184
Cancellations.....	5,072
Unemployed.....	2,935
Total.....	12,085

EMPLOYMENT—*Concluded*

## MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent. . . . .	78
Placements—Semi-Permanent . . . . .	965
Placements—Temporary. . . . .	1,444
Cancellations. . . . .	196
Unemployed. . . . .	1,855
Total. . . . .	4,538

Salaries—\$9,260.

## SUMMARY

COMPARATIVE Statement of Applications and Placements of Ex-Service men during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1932—March 31, 1933

Year ending	Applicants	Place-ments	Cancellations	Pending placement
March 31, 1932. . . . .	19,067	7,451	6,477	5,139
March 31, 1933. . . . .	16,623	6,565	5,268	4,790

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased. . . . .	2,444
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased. . . . .	886
Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1933. . . . .	66,336
Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1933. . . . .	11,631
Total number of pensioners. . . . .	77,967
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year. . . . .	2,089
Of this number 4,790 were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 349 over previous year.	

## RELIEF

The expenditure on relief during the fiscal year 1932-33 was \$1,978,284.64.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the Department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1932-33 as compared with previous years:—

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Number of men. . . . .	5,548	8,811	12,303	14,368
Number of times relief issued. . . . .	51,155	96,154	145,561	103,714
Average number of times relief issued per man. . . . .	9.22	10.91	11.83	13.85
Expenditure on relief orders issued. . . . .	\$517,947 19	\$907,010 43	\$2,082,052 10	\$1,978,284 64

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Veteraft Industries are operated by the department at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, and the Red Cross Society operates a factory at Victoria, B.C.

These factories are principally engaged in the manufacture of juvenile furniture and toys, unfinished furniture lines, porcelain top tables, and the poppy and wreath emblems which are distributed on Remembrance Day.

During the year 31 men were admitted and 76 discharged, and at March 31, 1933, 143 were employed.



## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On March 31, 1933, there was 1 man undergoing vocational training, distributed as follows:—

District	On strength 1-4-32	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-33
A.....		1	1	
C.....	1	1	2	
D.....		1	1	
F.....	1		1	
G.....		1		1
K.....		1	1	
Totals.....	2	5	6	1

## INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM CASES

On March 31, 1933, no men were receiving probational training. Distribution during the fiscal year was as follows:—

District	Employed at	On strength 1-4-32	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-33
C.....	Ottawa.....		5	5	
D.....	Hamilton, Ont.....				
	Toronto, Ont.....	2	2	4	
J.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	3	7	10	

## VETERANS' BUREAU

The Veterans' Bureau was established as a branch of the department under amendments to the Pension Act which became effective on October 1, 1930. Its activities are carried out under the direction of the minister by a Chief Pensions Advocate and by District Advocates throughout Canada. The duty of the Bureau is to represent the applicant for pension in the prosecution of his claim before the judicial bodies and to give him expert assistance in the preparation of his case.

The value of thorough and painstaking preparation of applications has become increasingly apparent with experience and has been applied so far as possible under existing legislation to all classes of applications. It was pointed out in the report of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, that a most constructive amendment to the Pension Act made in 1931 had enabled the Veterans' Bureau to apply the work of preparation to a large number of cases subject to reconsideration by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with most satisfactory results. This work has been continued and extended wherever possible during the last fiscal year. It has resulted in the award of pension in a number of cases without judicial procedure other than submission of additional documentary evidence to the Board of Pension Commissioners and has as well resulted in bringing to a finality a great many other claims without further judicial procedure through careful explanation to the applicant of the statutory requirements to establish entitlement to pension.

In addition to their work in preparing applications for the Board of Pension Commissioners, Pensions Advocates have been in daily attendance before the Pension Appeal Court in Ottawa and before the Pension Tribunal at other centres throughout Canada. Statistical information relating to this phase of the work of the Bureau appears in the reports of the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court.

It will be observed from the attached statistical review of applications recorded with the Veterans' Bureau that at the end of the fiscal year there were 14,853 applications outstanding. An important development during the year has been a review of these applications to ascertain the cause of the delay in their disposal. This review involved examination of the record of each case and showed that some 10,000 of the outstanding applications were inactive due to failure or inability of the applicants concerned to comply with statutory requirements to establish their claims. The detailed records of the Bureau in this connection were of inestimable value to the committee appointed to investigate the administration of the Pension Act and were the basis of some of the most important recommendations of the committee with regard to new legislation designed to simplify and improve the general administration of the Act.

#### VETERANS' BUREAU STATISTICS

<i>Applications received—</i>	
Applications under 1930 amendments.....	19,599
Applications under 1931 amendments.....	7,926
Applications undisposed F.A.B.....	4,643
Referred by Board of Pension Commissioners under the 1931 amendments.....	4,831
Total applications received.....	36,999
<i>Applications dealt with—</i>	
1930 amendments referred to B.P.C.....	4,941
1931 amendments referred to B.P.C.....	3,217
Reported to Pension Tribunal.....	11,629
Withdrawn or cancelled.....	2,359
Total.....	22,146
Balance outstanding at end of March, 1933.....	14,853

#### DISABILITY APPLICATIONS AND UNDISPOSED OF FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD CLAIMS TABULATED BY PENSIONERS AND NON-PENSIONERS

<i>Percentage of disability—</i>	
1 per cent to 25 per cent.....	3,787
25 per cent to 50 per cent.....	653
50 per cent to 75 per cent.....	181
75 per cent to 100 per cent.....	97
Non-Pensioners.....	4,718
	8,275
	12,993

#### MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS AND UNDISPOSED OF FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD CLAIMS—DISABILITY ONLY

Class 1 (Applicants with severe disabilities).....	4,100
Class 2 (Applicants whose disabilities are not severe and are non-progressive).....	266
Class 3 (Minor disability cases and congenital conditions)...	8,363
Class 4 (Section 12 claims).....	264
	12,993

#### APPLICATIONS AND UNDISPOSED OF FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD CLAIMS TABULATED BY DEPENDENTS AND DISABILITIES

Dependents.....	1,860
Disabilities.....	12,993
	14,853

## ACCOUNTS BRANCH

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1, are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's Report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

*1. Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1932-33*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side is shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

*2. Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1933, by Fiscal Years.*

*3. Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1933, by Fiscal Years.*

*4. Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1933*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by Department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

*5. Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1933*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

*6. Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1933*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

*7. Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1933*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

*8. Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1934*

*9. Returned Soldier's Insurance*

Policy activities, claims, lapses and reinstatements, income and expenditure.

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

Appropriations—Pensions. . . . .	\$49,046,558 80	Direct Payments to Men and Dependents:—	
Appropriations—Re-establishment. . . . .	12,031,150 50	Pensions. . . . .	\$44,434,930 57
Revenue and Refunds. . . . .	\$61,077,709 30	War Veterans' Allowances. . . . .	1,403,593 26
Casual Revenue and Refunds. . . . .	933,903 62	Re-establishment. . . . .	5,303,979 09
Deposits to Trust Funds—1932-33. . . . .	2,602,002 85		<u>\$51,142,502 92</u>
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1932. . . . .	11,119,571 74	Payments for Services to Men and Dependents. . . . .	3,527,761 86
	<u>13,721,574 59</u>	Capital Expenditures. . . . .	15,901 61
		Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the	
		Department. . . . .	66,788 41
		Recoverable Expenditures. . . . .	159,012 47
			<u>\$54,911,907 27</u>
		Cost of Administration. . . . .	1,413,272 36
			<u>\$56,325,239 63</u>
		Casual Revenue and Refunds. . . . .	183,976 24
			<u>\$56,509,215 87</u>
		Board of Pension Commissioners. . . . .	444,899 57
		Veterans' Bureau. . . . .	183,820 14
		Pension Tribunal. . . . .	308,402 37
		Pension Appeal Court. . . . .	32,988 45
			<u>\$57,479,326 40</u>
		Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1933. . . . .	12,095,444 92
		Unexpended Appropriations—	
		Pensions. . . . .	4,863,074 56
		Re-establishment. . . . .	1,479,317 87
			<u>6,342,392 43</u>
			<u>\$75,917,163 75</u>



No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE		DISBURSEMENTS	
APPROPRIATIONS		DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS	
<i>Pensions</i>		<i>Pensions—</i>	
72 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and General..\$	25,000 00	<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
73 Civil Flying.....	1,000 00	Pensions.....	\$41,073,168 81
74 European War.....	48,000 00	Retrospective Adjustments.....	627,005 31
Statute Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	1,020,558 80	First Payments—	
	\$49,046,558 80	B.P.C. Awards.....	328,730 68
		Gratuities.....	82,432 88
<i>Re-establishment—</i>		New Zealand Pensions (Re-	
Vote 207 Care of Patients.....	2,200,000 00	coverable).....	12,198 71
208 Salaries.....	2,935,000 00	Supplementary—	
209 Compensation.....	1,956,000 00	Imperial.....	210,973 55
210 Unemployment Relief.\$	1,250,000 00	French, Italian and Belgian	20,979 00
8 Unemployment Relief.....	975,000 00	Burial Grants.....	29,060 86
		Permanent Force Disabilities.	31,319 02
211 Operating.....	2,225,000 00	First Payments—	
212 Employers' Liability Compensation.	400,000 00	Appeal Court.....	239,869 11
213 Sheltered Employment.....	50,000 00	Tribunal.....	124,939 43
214 Grant to Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.	70,000 00	Final Payments restored—	
215 Grant to Last Post	10,000 00	B.P.C.....	441,706 81
Fund.....	35,000 00	Tribunal.....	1,626 75
382 Grant to Last Post	5,000 00	First Payments—Widows—	
Fund.....		B.P.C.....	40,175 27
		Appeal Court.....	106,091 02
216 Members, Pension Tribunal.....	40,000 00	Tribunal.....	16,717 53
217 Members, Pension Appeal Court.	65,700 00		\$43,388,994 74
218 War Veterans' Allow-	19,800 00	Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	1,023,978 68
ances.....		North West Rebellion.....	21,681 15
383 War Veterans' Allow-	1,300,000 00	Civil Flying.....	276 00
ances.....			\$44,434,930 57
			1,403,593 26
219 Salaries—		War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,569,711 42
Members, W.V.A. Committee....	15,000,000 00	Compensation—Treatment and Training.	
Statute Commissioners, B.P.C.....	14,400 00	Travelling Allowances and Loss of Wages,	
Vote 75 Salaries and Con-	17,100 00	Pensioners called in for Examination....	43,726 59
tingencies, B.P.C.....		Vocational Loans.....	8 23
Vote 341 Salaries and Con-	451,284 00	Interest on Trust Funds.....	1,875 99
tingencies, B.P.C.....		Unemployment Relief.....	1,884,891 38
		Sheltered Employment—Wages of Operatives	
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	40,000 00	in Departmental Work Shops.....	73,585 10
Statute Salary Deduction Act.....	401,284 00	War Service Gratuity Fund.....	3,304 30
Vote 240 Unforeseen Expenditures—Committee	5,000 00	Funds under Administration.....	537,663 40
to investigate into the Administra-	33,000 00	Industrial Problem Cases.....	1,527 67
tion of The Pension Act.....		Transportation of Blinded former Soldiers..	2,523 04
	4,866 50		
	\$12,031,150 50		



*Employers' Liability Compensation—*

Nova Scotia. . . . .	\$ 106 92
Ontario. . . . .	12,503 33
Manitoba. . . . .	1,832 49
Saskatchewan. . . . .	553 71
Alberta. . . . .	2,635 32
British Columbia. . . . .	10 35

17,642 12

Capital Expenditures. . . . .	\$ 3,527,761 86
	13,901 61

PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF  
DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund. . . . .	40,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind..	4,977 93
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. . . . .	10,000 00
Can. Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop.	6,943 98
Expenses of Committee to Investigate into the Administration of the Pension Act. . . .	4,866 50

66,788 41

## RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances. . . . .	42,049 41
Accounts Receivable. . . . .	116,963 06

159,012 47

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Administrative. . . . .	820,030 09
Treasury Staff. . . . .	398,951 26
Members — War Veterans' Allowance Committee. . . . .	14,400 00
Contributions to Superannuation Fund. . . . .	32,435 14

1,265,816 49

*General—*

Communication Services. . . . .	28,290 50
Maintenance and Repairs, Equipment and Buildings..	6,170 98
Automobile Expense. . . . .	2,077 92
Advertising and Publicity. . . . .	52 63
Stationery and Office Supplies	65,074 49
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates. . . . .	2,854 17

Carried forward. . . . . \$75,917,163 75





Stationery & Office Supplies.	3,358 81	
Transportation & Travelling—		
Applicants.	365 62	
Miscellaneous Expense.	932 35	
Stenographic Assistance.	855 00	
	<u>19,032 73</u>	\$ 183,820 14

## PENSION TRIBUNAL

Salaries—		
Members.	65,700 00	
Staff.	118,195 61	
	<u>183,895 61</u>	

*General—*

Communication Services.	1,400 33	
Transportation & Travelling—		
Staff.	60,052 07	
Stationery & Office Supplies.	3,351 72	
Miscellaneous Expense.	1,899 86	
Fees, Transportation & Travel-		
ling—Specialists.	39,069 77	
Transportation & Travelling—		
Witnesses.	5,564 06	
Applicants.	9,322 87	
Hospital Observation Costs.	1,260 49	
Loss of Wages—		
Witnesses.	1,682 96	
Applicants.	902 63	
	<u>124,506 76</u>	308,402 37

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

Salaries—		
Members.	17,210 00	
Staff.	15,135 82	
	<u>32,345 82</u>	

*General—*

Communication Services.	38 54	
Stationery & Office Supplies.	505 79	
Transportation & Travelling.	43 30	
Fees—Outside Specialists.	53 00	
	<u>642 63</u>	32,988 45

Carried forward. . . . . \$75,917,163 75

57,479,326 40

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*

Brought forward. . . . . \$75,917,163 75

DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

## TRUST FUNDS

*War Service Gratuity—*Balance at March 31, 1932..\$ 156,259 94  
Deposits. . . . . 498 61

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Disbursements. . . . . 156,758 55  
3,304 30

153,454 25

Balance at March 31, 1933. . . . .

*Retired Soldiers' Insurance—*Balance at March 31, 1932.. 10,352,976 01  
Deposits. . . . . 2,023,697 72

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Disbursements. . . . . 12,376,673 73  
1,085,161 97

11,291,511 76

Balance at March 31, 1933. . . . .

*Funds under Administration—**Pensions, Army, Pay, etc.—*Balance at March 31, 1932.. 610,335 79  
Deposits. . . . . 577,806 52

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Disbursements. . . . . 1,188,142 31  
537,663 40

650,478 91

Balance at March 31, 1933. . . . .

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\$12,095,444 92

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\$69,574,771 32

## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

*Pensions—*Vote 72 North West Rebellion..\$ 3,489 22  
73 Civil Flying. . . . . 724 00  
74 European War. . . . . 4,858,861 34

4,863,074 56

*Re-establishment—*Vote 207 Care of Patients. . . . . 400,330 82  
208 Salaries. . . . . 67,001 24  
209 Compensation. . . . . 416,525 23  
210 Unemployment Relief. . . . . 246,715 36  
211 Operating. . . . . 102,686 69  
212 Employers' Liability  
Compensation. . . . . 32,358 88  
213 Sheltered Employment . . . . . 33,909 96

217 Salaries — Members, P.A.C. ....	2,590 00
218 War Veterans' Allow- ances. . . . .	111,291 85
Statute Salaries — Commis- sioners, B.P.C. . . .	270 00
Vote 75 Salaries and contin- gencies, B.P.C. . . .	63,921 62
Statute Miscellaneous Gratui- ties. . . . .	1,063 34
Statute Salary Deduction Act	652 88
	1,479,317 87
	6,342,392 43
Grand Total. Appropriations, Revenue and Funds. . . . .	\$75,917,163 75
Grand Total. Disbursements and Unexpended Balances. . . . .	\$75,917,163 75

## No. 2.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1933

Details	Total	April, 1916, to March, 1927		Fiscal Year 1927-28		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions. . .	542,161,200 05	290,389,183 85		38,460,658 72		40,047,757 21		39,093,289 33		44,234,232 70		46,794,939 58		43,141,138 66	
North West Rebellion . . .	478,396 21	321,360 49		30,659 52		29,653 41		27,258 45		24,756 94		23,166 62		21,510 78	
Fenian Raid. . . . .	8,193 54	8,193 54													
Militia Long Service . . . .	10,115,594 75	4,778,690 73		759,175 43		873,123 74		833,964 11		879,193 74		950,888 20		1,020,558 80	
Civil Flying. . . . .	4,247 62	2,629 22		240 00		240 00		240 00		346 40		276 00		276 00	
Pensions Administration. . .	5,937,479 80	5,937,479 80													
Total Cost of Pensions . . .	558,705,111 97	301,437,537 63		39,250,763 67		40,850,774 36		39,974,751 89		45,138,529 78		47,769,270 40		44,183,484 24	
Less Casual Revenue . . . .	893,319 65	670,281 56		26,678 41		56,908 34		30,934 14		24,071 68		51,588 58		32,856 94	
Net Cost of Pensions . . . .	557,811,792 32	300,767,256 07		39,224,085 26		40,893,886 02		39,943,817 75		45,114,458 10		47,717,681 82		44,150,627 30	

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners are included with re-establishment expenditures.





Grant to Last Post Fund.....	130,000 00	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	30,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00
Pension Tribunal.....	157,690 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,028 24	65,861 82	65,700 00
Pension Appeal Court.....	47,978 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,558 71	23,209 68	17,210 00
War Veterans' Allowances.....	2,746,283 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,029 22	1,039,551 25	1,388,708 15
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	43,733 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,333 20	16,000 00	14,400 00
Salary Deduction Act.....	32,347 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,347 12
Unforeseen Expenditures.....	4,866 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,866 50
Total Cost of Re-establishment.....	224,237,647 00	168,288,708 23	7,022,018 86	7,963,832 17	8,572,044 25	10,203,127 35	11,636,023 51	10,551,832 63
Less Casual Revenue.....	4,917,971 73	4,101,228 18	180,611 26	143,576 99	117,922 70	88,357 34	135,155 96	151,119 30
Net Cost of Re-establishment.....	219,319,675 27	164,187,540 05	6,841,407 60	7,820,255 18	8,454,121 55	10,114,770 01	11,500,867 55	10,400,713 33

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY DISTRICTS  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment stores	Vetcraft stores	Disposal stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H.O.	Ottawa.....	28,445 29	470 26	27,953 28		21 75
"A"	Quebec.....	96,517 79		17,199 90	78,811 22	506 67
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	18,900 43		3,866 36	15,034 07	
"D"	Central Ontario.....	97,230 03		26,019 22	69,274 99	1,935 82
"F"	Western Ontario.....	18,587 49		18,034 70		552 79
"G"	Manitoba.....	4,474 91		4,474 91		
"H"	Saskatchewan.....	30 01		30 01		
"I"	Alberta.....	2,442 79		2,442 79		
"J"	British Columbia.....	2,634 31		2,619 31		15 00
"K"	New Brunswick.....	2,296 95		1,919 32		377 63
	Total.....	271,560 00	470 26	104,559 80	163,120 28	3,409 66

No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS  
BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Quebec.....	\$ 696 63
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	1,595 87
Eastern Ontario.....	2,431 25
Central Ontario.....	5,790 98
Western Ontario.....	974 85
Manitoba.....	395 92
Saskatchewan.....	477 66
Alberta.....	2,206 33
British Columbia.....	1,386 54
New Brunswick.....	1,468 94
Total.....	\$ 17,424 97

## No. 6.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Great Britain.....	\$ 21,887 81
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and other Allied Governments.....	4,395 28
Canadian Government Departments.....	18,353 93
Vetcraft Workshops.....	36,475 75
Miscellaneous Accounts.....	10,869 85
Total.....	\$ 179,988 02

## No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

<i>Service—</i>	Total expenditure
Administrative Personnel. . . . .	\$ 4,768 85
Medical and Dental Officers. . . . .	886 81
War Veterans' Allowance Committee. . . . .	292 47
War Veterans' Allowances, Medical Examinations. . . . .	868 63
B.P.C. Investigators, Staff and Commission Counsel. . . . .	5,081 15
Veterans' Bureau and Pensions Advocates. . . . .	3,175 63
Pension Appeal Court . . . . .	16 05
Men called in for treatment or orthopaedic repairs. . . . .	29,471 33
Men called in for clinical treatment. . . . .	5,809 75
Transportation of deceased patients and escorts thereto. . . . .	107 15
Travelling Medical Boards. . . . .	810 43
Pensioners called in for or returning from examination. . . . .	59,761 99
Last Post Fund. . . . .	86 22
Veteraft staff. . . . .	342 59
Blind or totally disabled ex-members of the forces. . . . .	691 96
Transportation issued in lieu of relief. . . . .	345 57
Applicants called in by Pensions Advocates for interview. . . . .	287 06
Transportation issued as charge to patients' compensation. . . . .	245 31
Witnesses called in by Commission Counsel. . . . .	71 42
Transportation issued in connection with Committee on Pensions. . . . .	953 75
Pension Tribunal, staff. . . . .	13,466 32
Pension Tribunal, applicants. . . . .	3,485 90
Pension Tribunal, outside physicians called in for testimonial purposes. . . . .	847 22
Pension Tribunal, witnesses called in for evidence. . . . .	1,573 94
	<hr/>
Freight and express. . . . .	\$ 133,447 50
	<hr/>
Total net expenditure. . . . .	\$ 156,833 14
Accounts receivable. . . . .	4,444 53
	<hr/>
Total gross expenditure. . . . .	\$ 161,277 67

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

<i>Passenger—</i>		Per cent
Canadian National Railways. . . . .	\$82,044 54	59.5
Canadian Pacific Railway. . . . .	43,461 11	31.5
Sundry Railways and Steamship Lines. . . . .	12,386 38	9.0
Total. . . . .		100.0 \$137,892 03
<i>Freight and Express—</i>		
Canadian National Railways. . . . .	8,772 97	37.5
Canadian Pacific Railway. . . . .	6,110 42	26.0
Canadian National Express. . . . .	6,741 30	28.8
Canadian Pacific Express. . . . .	1,491 09	6.4
Sundry Railways. . . . .	269 86	1.3
Total. . . . .		100.0 23,385 64
	<hr/>	
Total amount paid to Railways. . . . .		\$161,277 67

No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1926-27 TO 1933-34

—	1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>RE-ESTABLISHMENT</b>																
Civil Government.....	21,560 00		21,560 00		14,920 00		9,300 00									
Capital.....	10,000 00															
Care of Patients.....	2,350,000 00		2,200,000 00		2,450,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,800,000 00		3,000,000 00		2,200,000 00		1,800,000 00	
Vocational Expense.....	5,000 00															
Salaries.....	2,850,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,725,000 00		2,950,000 00		3,106,000 00		3,400,000 00		2,935,000 00		2,524,600 00	
Compensation.....	1,490,000 00		1,350,000 00		1,920,000 00		1,900,000 00		2,300,000 00		2,750,000 00		1,950,000 00		1,520,000 00	
Operating.....	300,000 00		250,000 00		290,000 00		300,000 00		500,000 00		500,000 00		400,000 00		275,000 00	
Unemployment Relief.....	375,000 00		450,000 00		250,000 00		550,000 00		915,000 00		2,125,000 00		2,225,000 00		2,600,000 00	
Vocational Loans.....	3,000 00		3,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00							
Interest on Funds.....	25,000 00		22,500 00		21,000 00		5,000 00		10,000 00							
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	75,000 00		75,000 00		100,000 00		75,000 00		60,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00		40,000 00	
Sheltered Employment.....	225,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		175,000 00		200,000 00		150,000 00		70,000 00		50,000 00	
Federal Appeal Board.....	130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00							
Special Publicity.....	3,000 00															
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....					10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00	
Grant to Last Post Fund.....							20,000 00		30,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies, B.P.C.....									395,115 00		537,610 00		491,284 00		467,436 00	
Salaries—Commissioners, B.P.C.....							19,000 00		19,000 00		19,000 00		17,100 00		17,100 00	
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		37,000 00							
Pension Tribunal.....									32,083 33		67,000 00		65,700 00		65,700 00	
Pension Appeal Court.....									12,833 33		23,209 68		19,800 00		19,800 00	
War Veterans' Allowances.....									1,000,000 00		1,600,000 00		1,500,000 00		1,650,000 00	
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....									14,666 66		16,000 00		14,400 00		14,400 00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,893,560 00</b>		<b>7,433,060 00</b>		<b>8,118,920 00</b>		<b>8,776,300 00</b>		<b>11,573,698 32</b>		<b>14,267,819 68</b>		<b>11,988,284 00</b>		<b>11,094,036 00</b>	
<b>PENSIONS</b>																
European War.....	36,500,000 00		38,600,000 00		39,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		50,000,000 00		50,500,000 00		48,000,000 00		45,000,000 00	
North West Rebellion.....	36,000 00		40,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		30,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00	
Militia Pensions Act.....	700,000 00		800,000 00		850,000 00		850,000 00		900,000 00		950,000 00		1,000,000 00		1,100,000 00	
Civil Flying.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,241,000 00</b>		<b>39,445,000 00</b>		<b>39,890,000 00</b>		<b>42,890,000 00</b>		<b>50,940,000 00</b>		<b>51,845,000 00</b>		<b>49,026,000 00</b>		<b>46,126,000 00</b>	
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>45,134,560 00</b>		<b>46,878,060 00</b>		<b>48,008,920 00</b>		<b>51,666,300 00</b>		<b>62,513,698 32</b>		<b>66,112,819 68</b>		<b>61,014,284 00</b>		<b>57,220,036 00</b>	



No. 9.- RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE STATEMENT FOR PERIOD  
APRIL 1, 1932, TO MARCH 31, 1933

## POLICIES

Applications received April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	1,642	\$ 3,486,000 00
Applications refused April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	119	228,000 00
Policies issued April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	1,450	3,116,000 00
Surrender for cash to March 31, 1932. . . . .	6,692	15,779,690 00
Surrender for cash 1932-33.....	1,812	4,141,812 01
Total surrender for cash.....	8,504	19,921,502 01
Reduced paid up insurance to March 31, 1932. . . . .	239	194,913 00
Reduced paid up insurance 1932-33. . . . .	86	82,624 50
Total. . . . .	325	277,537 50
Reduced paid up insurance terminated. . . . .	16	13,022 00
Reduced paid up insurance in force. . . . .	309	264,515 50
On extended term insurance to March 31, 1932. . . . .	1,966	4,358,770 87
On extended term insurance 1932-33. . . . .	1,084	2,420,828 01
Total. . . . .	3,050	6,779,598 88
Extended term insurance terminated (including those shown as surrender for cash). . . . .	925	2,056,328 01
Total policies on extended term insurance.....	2,125	4,723,270 87
Disability claims admitted to March 31, 1932. . . . .	53	91,969 78
Disability claims admitted 1932-33. . . . .	18	32,904 13
Total. . . . .	71	124,873 91
Terminated or reduced.....	12	31,549 87
Disability claims in force.....	59	93,324 04

## DEATH CLAIMS

Policy value of death claims to March 31, 1932. . . . .	2,759	7,278,183 87
Policy value of death claims 1932-33. . . . .	208	532,334 95
Total policy value.....	2,967	7,810,518 82
Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1932. . . . .	1,971	6,178,499 27
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1932-33. . . . .	164	406,755 48
Total settled. . . . .	2,135	6,585,254 75
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. to March 31, 1932..	689	476,509 29
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. 1932-33.....	74	36,500 00
Total. . . . .	763	513,009 29
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1933.....	86	173,198 27

## LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1932. . . . .	37,206	84,867,686 97
Lapses 1932-33. . . . .	2,844	6,396,326 65
Total. . . . .	40,050	91,264,013 62
Reinstatements to March 31, 1932. . . . .	27,827	63,520,000 90
Reinstatements 1932-33. . . . .	2,009	4,493,000 00
Total. . . . .	29,836	68,013,000 90
Net lapses including policies on extended term.....	10,214	23,251,013 62

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of fund March 31, 1932.....	\$10,352,976 01	
Income 1932-33. . . . .	1,604,328 41	
Interest 1932-33. . . . .	419,369 31	
Expenditure. . . . .		\$ 1,085,161 97
Balance. . . . .		11,291,511 76
	\$12,376,673 73	\$12,376,673 73
Policies in force March 31, 1933.....	27,536	60,299,358 76

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1932-33

Number of claims and amounts paid to workmen's compensation boards and to employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
		\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	2	106 92
Ontario.....	86	12,502 33
Manitoba.....	44	1,832 49
Saskatchewan.....	10	553 71
Alberta.....	36	2,635 32
British Columbia.....	1	10 35
	179	17,641 12

## STAFF

## STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

District	Staff			Salaries (reduced annual rates)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head office.....	317	26	343	492,840	26,514	519,354
"A" Montreal, P.Q.....	251	20	271	318,388	25,200	343,588
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	88	10	98	117,798	11,898	129,696
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	49	3	52	87,120	4,860	91,980
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	387	30	417	550,423	29,574	579,997
"E" London, Ont.....	235	18	253	257,378	15,840	273,218
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	109	13	122	162,588	12,672	175,260
"H" Regina, Sask.....	34	6	40	56,160	5,076	61,236
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	79	12	91	124,404	11,232	135,636
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	157	15	172	228,699	16,182	244,881
"K" St. John, N.B.....	41	1	42	52,788	648	53,436
"M" London, England.....	10		10	18,306		18,306
Total.....	1,757	154	*1,911	2,466,892	159,696	2,626,588

\*This total includes additional staff necessitated by the establishment of the following branches as a result of amendments to the Pension Act, 1930. On March 31, 1932, the total staff was 2,221.

Branch	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Pension Appeal Court.....	10	1	11	28,836	2,160	30,996
Pension Tribunal.....	78	13	91	167,760	21,006	188,766
Veterans' Bureau.....	76	33	109	132,516	28,674	161,190
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	15		15	35,460		35,460
Total.....	179	47	226	364,572	51,840	416,412

## STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,181	(1) 61.4
Service in England.....	122	(2) 6.5
Service in Canada.....	63	(3) 3.4
Rejected or exempted from military service.....	10	0.5
Boys under and men over military age.....	67	3.5
Civilians (male).....	12	0.6
Civilians (female).....	456	24.1
Total.....	1,911	100.00

NOTE.—(1) includes 91 nursing sisters. (2) includes 25 nursing sisters. (3) includes 5 nursing sisters.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,090	81.7
Service in England.....	97	7.3
Service in Canada.....	58	4.3
Rejected or exempted from military service.....	10	0.7
Boys under and men over military age.....	67	5.0
Civilians (male).....	12	1.0
Total.....	1,334	100.00
Male staff with war service.....	1,245	93.3
Male staff without war service.....	89	6.7

## DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Chairman*J. L. MELVILLE AND A. M. WRIGHT, *Members*

The following statement of Loans, Advances and Payments made during the period of April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933, indicates the activity of the Fund.

Cash on hand 31-3-32.....	\$ 15,726 28	
Sundry advances outstanding 31-3-32.....	43,947 29	
Total advances made, 6,025.....	111,840 15	
Refunds received.....		\$ 108,667 01
Donations made.....		6,123 66
Bad debts written off.....		1,034 67
Administration expenses.....		196 17
Sundry loans outstanding.....		36,306 47
Cash on hand 31-3-33.....		19,185 74
	\$ 171,513 72	\$ 171,513 72

## DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Subscriptions.....		\$ 93,710 20
Interest on same.....		79,004 22
Securities held at cost.....	\$ 50,884 25	
(Face value \$59,000.)		
Loans outstanding—		
Head office.....	\$ 23,928 92	
Districts.....	12,377 55	36,306 47
Donations—		
Current period.....	6,123 66	
Previously made.....	42,025 40	48,149 06
Bad debts, written off—		
Current period.....	1,034 67	
Previous years.....	14,945 41	15,980 08
Administration expenses—		
Current period.....	196 17	
Previously expended.....	2,012 65	2,208 82
Cash on hand—		
Districts.....	11,500 29	
Head office.....	7,685 45	19,185 74
	\$ 172,714 42	\$ 172,714 42

## WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, July 31, 1933.

Col. the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., M.D.C.M., M.R.C.S.,  
P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee to submit herewith a report on the work of the committee for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

W. C. N. MARRIOTT,  
*Secretary, War Veterans' Allowance Committee.*

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## REPORT OF THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

This report is cumulative and covers all the activities for the thirty-one months' operation to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1933.

## OBJECT OF LEGISLATION

To relieve from necessity the aged and/or totally incapacitated veteran whose resources or income is insufficient to provide for his adequate maintenance.

## TERMS OF LEGISLATION

The recipient must have attained the age of sixty years or be "permanently unemployable" by reason of physical or mental disability, and have been domiciled in Canada for the one year immediately preceding date of application.

He must have served in a theatre of actual war, or in the alternative, be in receipt of a pension or have accepted a final payment in lieu thereof for a disability of 5 per cent or more.

In the case of ex-members of the Imperial or Allied Forces, they must have been domiciled in Canada at the time of their enlistment.

The maximum payable to a single man or widower without children is \$240 per annum, and to a married man or widower with dependent children, who is residing with his family, \$480.

Provision is also made for the continuation of the allowance after the death of a recipient to the widow or children for a period, at the discretion of the committee, not to exceed twelve months.

## METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

The War Veterans' Allowance Act provides for administration by an independent body known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, comprising a chairman and two other members.

Provision is also made for representation on the committee of returned soldiers at large. Mr. J. R. Bowler, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, has been appointed under this authority in an honorary capacity.



Likewise liaison between the committee and the Department of Pensions and National Health is provided by authority in the Act enabling the deputy minister and as his alternate, the assistant deputy minister, to act as an honorary member of the committee.

The Act requires that the Department of Pensions and National Health shall furnish facilities for administration, subject to the directions of the committee. The medical examinations and investigations necessary are, therefore, furnished by the department except that investigations in rural areas, and where the department has no facilities, are furnished through the courtesy of the Soldier Settlement of Canada.

Reference in this report is made to reviewing cases already in receipt of allowance.

The necessity for such review, which is performed under authority of section 11 of the Act, arises because of the reservation in the Act as to permissible income and in order to determine that the physical condition of those receiving allowance because of their total incapacity, justifies the continuance thereof.

#### NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED DURING THE YEAR, APRIL 1, 1932, TO MARCH 31, 1933

Number of new applications dealt with by the committee during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	2,746
Number of cases receiving allowance reviewed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	5,312
Total number of cases dealt with during the year.....	8,058

#### NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS

	No. of cases	Annual liability	
Veterans' allowance payments in force March 31, 1932.....	3,825	\$1,257,334 00	
Awards and reinstatements during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933....	1,582	519,291 00	
Total .....	5,407		\$1,776,625 00
Cancellations on account of death, etc...	540	\$ 199,896 00	
Expiry of allowances to dependents .....		20,185 00	
Reduction due to change in rate.....		12,499 00	
		\$ 232,580 00	
Payments in force March 31, 1933 ..	4,867		\$1,544,045 00

#### ANALYSIS OF AWARDS MADE FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1933

Approved, over sixty years of age.....	3,268
Approved, under .....	2,522
Total .....	5,820
Cancelled by death, etc. ....	953
Total in receipt of allowance on March 31, 1933 .....	4,867

#### \*MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYABLE

Cardio-vascular .....	704
Mental .....	567
Tuberculosis .....	469
Arthritis .....	183
Defective vision .....	112
Cancer .....	110
Chest (non-tubercular) .....	108
Encephalitis .....	68
Hemiplegia .....	72
Epilepsy .....	52
Miscellaneous .....	107
	2,552

## WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE STATISTICAL REPORT

## (1) STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF RECIPIENTS OF WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Resident in	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Montreal District.....	457	144,242	11	4,320	468	148,562
Halifax District.....	313	107,012	7	2,265	320	109,277
Ottawa District.....	257	79,113	4	1,630	261	80,743
Toronto District.....	1,081	363,249	11	3,900	1,092	367,149
London District.....	289	100,223	1	480	290	100,703
Winnipeg District.....	510	155,693	2	960	512	156,653
Regina District.....	269	80,060	1	480	270	80,540
Calgary District.....	399	116,058	5	2,160	404	118,218
Vancouver District.....	1,136	348,127	9	3,080	1,145	351,207
Saint John District.....	156	50,268	2	910	158	51,178
Total.....	4,867	1,544,045	53	20,185	4,920	1,564,230

## (2) DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RANK ON DISCHARGE AND PERCENTAGE

Rank	Number	Amount	Percentage
Private.....	4,376	1,379,936	89.91
Sergeant.....	363	120,884	7.46
R.S.M.....	30	10,260	0.62
Warrant Officer.....	17	6,459	0.35
Lieutenant.....	36	10,718	0.74
Captain.....	26	9,430	0.53
Major.....	10	4,018	0.21
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	4	1,260	0.08
Nursing Sisters.....	5	1,080	0.10
Totals.....	4,867	1,544,045	100.00

## (3) AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR OF 1933

Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number
88.....	1	62.....	404	41.....	71
83.....	2	61.....	387	40.....	69
81.....	4	60.....	114	39.....	62
80.....	7	59.....	88	38.....	78
79.....	7	58.....	67	37.....	66
78.....	4	57.....	73	36.....	68
77.....	6	56.....	58	35.....	55
76.....	9	55.....	68	34.....	29
75.....	21	54.....	63	33.....	21
74.....	32	53.....	62	32.....	4
73.....	62	52.....	61	31.....	2
72.....	64	51.....	66		
71.....	77	50.....	49		
70.....	118	49.....	63		
69.....	136	48.....	62		4,867
68.....	166	47.....	65	60 years and over.....	3,064
67.....	208	46.....	58	Under 60 years.....	1,803
66.....	251	45.....	67		
65.....	329	44.....	52		
64.....	347	43.....	63		
63.....	438	42.....	62	Total.....	4,867

Average age—57 years.

## (4) COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
Holland.....	2	Roumania.....	2
Canada.....	1,899	New Zealand....	3
England.....	1,782	Greece.....	1
Scotland.....	467	Gibraltar.....	2
Wales.....	45	Russia.....	29
Ireland.....	260	Ukrania.....	1
Newfoundland.....	21	Switzerland.....	4
United States.....	157	Australia.....	5
Belgium.....	14	Austria.....	1
India.....	16	Czecho-Slovakia.....	3
Iceland.....	11	British West Indies.....	6
South Africa.....	6	Japan.....	2
Finland.....	5	Malta.....	1
France.....	33	Syria.....	1
Denmark.....	22	Isle of Wight.....	4
Norway.....	13	Montenegro.....	2
Channel Isles.....	5	Bulgaria.....	1
Italy.....	11	Egypt.....	1
Poland.....	8	Unknown.....	1
Isle of Man.....	4		
Sweden.....	16	Total.....	4,867

## (5) FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number
Canada.....	4,732
British.....	124
French.....	11
Total.....	4,867

## (6) THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

(a)	Country	Number
	France.....	4,021
	Siberia.....	18
	Gallipoli.....	3
	Palestine.....	2
	Mesopotamia.....	13
	High Seas.....	64
	Others.....	20
	Total.....	4,141

(b) Recipients who served in Canada and England but who had qualified by virtue of being pensioners, or who had accepted a final payment in lieu of pension for a disability of 5 per cent or more.

Country	Number
Canada.....	134
England.....	592
Total.....	726
Totals.....	4,867

## (7) DOMESTIC STATUS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	2,533	2,329
Single.....	1,331	
Widower.....	508	
Separated.....	456	27
Widowers with dependents.....	32	81
Separated with dependents.....	7	10
Total.....	4,867	2,447

## (8) CANCELLATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	Number	Amount
		\$
Veteran deceased, allowances continued to dependents.....	191	62,038
Change in income.....	145	38,704
Failure to disclose information.....	27	8,921
Various reasons.....	177	61,902
	540	171,565
Cancellation of allowances to dependents.....		28,331
Total.....		199,896

## (9) APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years
	*	
Under 60 years and not permanently unemployable.....	50	1,444
Income in excess.....	75	43
No service in Great War.....	1	3
Did not see service in theatre of actual war, non-pensioner, etc.....	104	64
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	158	39
Not resident in Canada at time of enlistment.....	2	8
Not domiciled in Canada for one year prior to application.....	7	11
Not a member of the forces.....	5	3
Deceased subsequent to application.....	4	6
Income equals amount permissible under Act.....	2	4
Maintained at expense of Department in Government Institutions.....		3
Miscellaneous.....	44	20
	452	1,849

\*Man's age as stated on application—Proof of age to be submitted on next application.



## THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, P.C., C.M.G., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19 George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DEXTER,  
*Acting Secretary.*

OTTAWA, August 15, 1933.

### GENERAL REVIEW

#### LEGISLATION

No new pension legislation was enacted during the period under review.

In August, 1932, a committee was appointed by Order in Council to inquire into the administration of the Pension Act, with instructions to report thereon with such suggestions or recommendations as might be deemed advisable. The committee consisted of representatives of the various veterans' associations, the Department of Pensions and National Health, Board of Pension Commissioners, Pension Tribunal and Pension Appeal Court, under the chairmanship of the Hon. T. Rinfret. The chairmanship was later assumed by the Hon. L. A. Audette, who was appointed by an Order in Council passed in December, 1932, it having been found that the judicial duties of the previous chairman required the whole of his time. The report of the committee was submitted to the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health under date of the 24th January, 1933.

Owing to the review of applications as provided by the 1930 and 1931 amendments to the Pension Act, the volume of work before the board continued to be extremely heavy. In view of the accumulation of claims priority was given, as far as possible, to those of extreme urgency, e.g., widows and applicants who were seriously ill and in need of medical treatment.

#### BENEFICIARIES

An increase in the number of disability awards took place, there being 2,089 more disability pensions in force than for the previous year. The number of dependent awards continued to show a decrease, the total decrease in these awards being 563. The number of disability and dependent awards in force as at March 31, 1933, was as follows:—

Disability .....	77,967
Dependent .....	18,745
Total .....	<u>96,712</u>

The total number of pensions under the Pension Act, including all classes of pensioners or dependents on whose account pension was being paid, was 264,840, representing an increase of 6,047 over the number in force as at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The total number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out by the Commission during the fiscal year was 29,964, being a decrease of 2,773, as compared with the number for the preceding fiscal year.

#### LIABILITY

The total liability in respect of pensions for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, was \$41,749,318, which is a decrease of \$109,059, as compared with that of the fiscal year 1931-32. In this connection, it is interesting to note that this is the first year since 1923 in which there has been a reduction in the annual liability which, during the past ten years, has increased by an average annual amount of over \$1,000,000.

#### RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

The commission continued to act as agent for the Minister of Finance in the administration of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, Chapter 54, George V.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, 1,642 applications for insurance were received, of which 1,377 were accepted for issue of policies, 89 rejected, and 18 cancelled for non-payment of application premium.

The number of policies issued during the year was 1,450. During the year, 2,009 policies were reinstated on payment of arrears of premiums.

The number of policies surrendered for cash during the year was again greatly in excess of the number surrendered during the previous year. During the fiscal year 1931-32 the surrenders for cash were 1,393. During the fiscal year 1932-33 the surrenders for cash were 1,813.

Reductions in policies in force during the year were made for the following reasons:—

Death claims .....	210
Surrenders .....	1,813
Cessation of premium payments .....	2,846
Expiry of extended term .....	103
Total .....	<u>4,972</u>

The total sum assured on all policies in force as at March 31, 1933, was 27,536 for a total insurance value of \$60,299,358.76. This shows a total net reduction of policies in force over 1932 of 890 policies of insurance value \$2,380,982.46.

#### SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN FORCE

Original contracts .....	25,043	for	\$55,218,248	35
Reduced paid-up insurance .....	309	"	264,515	50
Extended term insurance .....	2,125	"	4,723,270	87
Disability .....	59	"	93,324	04
Total in force as at 31-3-33 .....	<u>27,536</u>	"	<u>\$60,299,358</u>	<u>76</u>

Further statistical data of activities under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act will be found in the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

## STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1933

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1932 .....	75,878
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	1,912
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	1,580
Total .....	79,370
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	1,403
Total number of pensions in force March 31 1933 .....	77,967

DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1932 .....	19,308
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1933 .....	618
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31,, 1933 .....	360
Total .....	20,286
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	1,541
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1933.....	18,745

DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1932 .....	95,186
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933..	2,530
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	1,940
Total .....	99,656
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 .....	2,944
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1933 .....	96,712,

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1933

	Number	Annual Liability
		\$
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities.....	1,912	347,727 00
Dependents.....	618	338,364 00
Total.....	2,530	686,091 00
Pensions reinstated—		
Disabilities.....	1,580	207,618 00
Dependents.....	360	94,776 00
Total.....	1,940	302,394 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities.....	1,403	649,901 00
Dependents.....	1,541	472,423 00
Total.....	2,944	1,122,324 00
Final payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof.....	406	26,250 00
Additional gratuities awarded.....	109	5,625 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension.....	59	3,850 00
*Total.....	574	35,725 00

\*Does not form part of annual liability.

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1933—*Concluded*

	Number	Annual Liability
Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or disease.....	26,189	
(a) Number of applicants re above.....	16,209	
(2) Dependents.....	2,429	
Additional or other allowances refused of dependent and disability pensioners	493	
Referred to Chief Pensions Advocate (1031 amendments P.A.)—		
1-8 31 to 31-3-32.....	943	
1-4-32 to 31-3-33.....	3,839	4,782
Entitlement resulting from decisions of—		
1. Tribunals—		
(a) Pension awarded.....	669	206,444 00
(b) Gratuities.....	38	*2,225 00
(c) No appreciable disability.....	113	
		820
2. Pension Appeal Court—		
(a) Pension awarded.....	514	203,423 00
(b) Gratuities.....	22	*1,350 00
(c) No appreciable disability.....	46	
(d) Pension adjusted (Sec. 27 or 37 Pension Act).....	9	
(c) Not eligible.....	7	
		598

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION  
ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1933

Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability	Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.			
<i>Dependents—</i>			<i>Disabilities—Con'</i>		
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602 00	1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00
1919.....	16,753	9,593,055 50	1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00
1920.....	17,823	10,841,169 50	1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00
1921.....	19,209	12,954,140 54	1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237 00	1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621 00	1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843 00	1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825 00	1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530 00			
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276 00	<i>Totals—</i>		
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351 00	1918.....	25,823	7,273,727 55
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158 00	1919.....	59,685	17,063,784 52
1930.....	19,644	10,742,518 00	1920.....	87,026	25,176,287 91
1931.....	19,676	10,985,518 00	1921.....	70,661	31,184,837 70
1932.....	19,308	10,859,806 00	1922.....	64,739	30,678,772 00
1933.....	18,745	10,624,775 00	1923.....	63,057	30,421,766 00
<i>Disabilities—</i>			1924.....	63,271	30,825,049 00
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	1925.....	64,613	31,621,205 00
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	1926.....	66,390	33,065,471 00
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	1927.....	68,026	34,230,649 00
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	1928.....	70,610	35,583,853 00
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	1929.....	74,622	37,185,308 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	1930.....	76,640	37,802,510 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	1931.....	86,345	40,211,726 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	1932.....	95,186	41,858,377 00
			1933.....	96,712	41,749,318 00



## STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF PENSIONERS AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Disabilities			Dependents			Total		
	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability	Number	Per-centage	Annual Liability
Quebec.....	5,434	6.95	\$ 2,155,700	1,526	8.02	\$ 903,552	6,960	7.19	\$ 3,059,252
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,356	5.58	1,880,973	1,279	6.83	639,471	5,635	5.83	2,520,444
Eastern Ontario.....	4,452	5.72	1,769,971	990	5.29	584,519	5,442	5.64	2,354,490
Central Ontario.....	16,854	21.65	6,608,823	3,854	20.37	2,421,107	20,708	21.44	9,029,330
Western Ontario.....	5,434	6.96	2,377,480	941	5.02	566,198	6,375	6.59	2,943,678
Manitoba.....	7,516	9.64	2,813,600	1,195	6.37	704,776	8,711	9.00	3,517,376
Saskatchewan.....	4,656	5.96	1,833,172	505	2.69	275,888	5,161	5.33	2,109,060
Alberta.....	6,157	7.97	2,355,671	778	4.16	468,880	6,935	7.17	2,824,551
British Columbia.....	9,337	11.96	3,759,606	1,672	8.90	1,080,620	11,009	11.38	4,840,226
New Brunswick.....	2,140	2.74	917,479	705	3.76	366,853	2,845	2.94	1,284,332
Great Britain.....	4,314	5.52	2,016,975	3,599	19.29	1,718,751	7,913	8.18	3,735,726
United States.....	6,787	8.70	2,387,805	1,380	7.39	768,516	8,167	8.45	3,156,321
Other Countries.....	530	0.65	239,288	321	1.71	125,644	851	0.87	364,332
Total.....	77,967	100.00	31,124,543	18,745	100.00	10,634,775	96,712	100.00	41,749,318

Africa.....	27	Greece.....	11	Mexico.....	8	Romania.....	4
Australia.....	139	Holland.....	4	Montenegro.....	9	Russia.....	20
Balkan States—Latvia.....	1	Hungary.....	1	Newfoundland.....	101	Serbia.....	5
Belgium.....	56	Iceland.....	4	New Zealand.....	59	South America.....	13
British West Indies.....	56	India.....	3	Norway.....	10	Spain.....	1
China.....	9	Italy.....	31	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	115	Sweden.....	14
Denmark.....	14	Japan.....	25	Pacific Island.....	17	Switzerland.....	3
Egypt.....	3	Lithuania.....	1	Poland.....	7	Syria.....	1
France.....	67	Malta.....	10				
						Total.....	851

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

## DISABILITY PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	5,434	1,970	36.25
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,356	1,357	31.15
Eastern Ontario.....	4,452	1,449	32.55
Central Ontario.....	16,854	6,125	36.34
Western Ontario.....	5,434	1,927	35.46
Manitoba.....	7,516	2,799	37.10
Saskatchewan.....	4,656	1,861	39.97
Alberta.....	6,157	2,271	36.88
British Columbia.....	9,337	3,548	37.99
New Brunswick.....	2,140	696	32.52
Great Britain.....	4,314	2,136	49.51
United States.....	6,787	3,116	45.91
Other Countries.....	530	285	53.77
Total.....	77,967	29,540	37.89

NOTE.—Permanent Disability Pensioners residing in other Countries are as follows:

Africa.....	13	Mexico.....	1
Australia.....	58	Montenegro.....	5
Belgium.....	18	Newfoundland.....	32
Denmark.....	4	New Zealand.....	29
Egypt.....	2	Norway.....	5
France.....	19	Other British Isles.....	25
Greece.....	5	Pacific Isles.....	8
Holland.....	2	Poland.....	2
Hungary.....	1	Roumania.....	2
Iceland.....	2	Russia.....	5
India.....	2	South America.....	10
Italy.....	4	Sweden.....	3
Japan.....	7	West Indies.....	19
Malta.....	2		
		Total.....	285

## DISABILITIES

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	67,825	87.0	27,242,089
England.....	6,809	8.7	2,504,585
Canada.....	2,875	3.7	1,189,066
Other theatres of war.....	458	0.6	188,803
Total.....	77,967	100.00	31,124,543

## DEPENDENTS

STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED, NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH 31, 1933.

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	16,403	87.6	9,110,426
England.....	1,240	6.6	805,803
Canada.....	947	5.0	620,050
Other theatres of war.....	155	0.8	88,496
Total.....	18,745	100.00	10,624,775

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1933, CLASSIFIED UNDER SCHEDULE "A" OF THE PENSION ACT, ALSO INDICATING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED.

Class	France	England	Canada	Other theatres of war	Degree of disability	Number of pensions	Annual liability
							\$
1.....	3,492	400	232	41	100	4,165	5,524,052
2.....	43	2	1		95	46	61,819
3.....	273	74	32	1	90	380	461,496
4.....	221	8	5		85	234	278,624
5.....	1,318	120	54	8	80	1,500	1,640,389
6.....	1,302	78	38	4	75	1,422	1,462,512
7.....	1,350	99	38	4	70	1,491	1,453,632
8.....	567	28	12		65	607	542,866
9.....	2,034	196	65	15	60	2,310	1,877,427
10.....	343	29	18	1	55	391	292,603
11.....	3,693	329	170	30	50	4,222	2,858,300
12.....	797	48	18	5	45	868	531,152
13.....	3,669	341	139	22	40	4,171	2,260,013
14.....	1,647	132	58	9	35	1,846	873,525
15.....	4,325	383	177	26	30	4,911	2,002,647
16.....	4,625	465	180	33	25	5,303	1,786,134
17.....	7,973	776	315	50	20	9,114	2,456,457
18.....	8,663	818	363	64	15	9,908	2,004,433
19.....	14,203	1,479	601	91	10	16,374	2,172,212
20.....	7,287	1,004	359	54	5	8,704	584,250
Totals.....	67,825	6,809	2,875	458		77,967	31,124,543

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1933, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total pensions	Number injuries or diseases	Annual liability		
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							\$	\$	\$
<i>General Diseases—i.e.....</i>	5,803	12.0	611	2.1	6,414	10,426	1,924,030	219,595	2,143,625
Diabetes									
Pernicious anaemia									
Dermatitis									
Hodgkin's disease									
Rheumatism									
Tumors									
General tuberculosis, etc.									
<i>Nervous System—i.e.....</i>	4,021	8.3	155	0.6	4,176	6,957	1,700,467	112,150	1,812,617
Poliomyelitis									
Dementia praecox									
Epilepsy									
Encephalitis lethargica									
Paralysis agitans, etc.									
<i>Special Senses—i.e. ....</i>	3,963	8.2	2,330	7.9	6,293	10,230	1,226,409	992,579	2,218,988
Otitis media									
Opticatrophy									
Cataracts									
Glaucoma, etc.									
<i>Circulatory System—i.e. ..</i>	8,043	16.6	742	2.5	8,785	14,094	3,395,702	234,595	3,630,297
Myocarditis									
Valvular disease of the heart									
Arterio sclerosis									
Thrombo-angietis obliterans									
Angina pectoris, etc.									
<i>Respiratory System—i.e....</i>	12,333	25.5	363	1.3	12,696	18,947	6,718,190	140,446	6,858,636
Bronchitis									
Tubercle of the lung									
Pneumonia, etc.									

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1933, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.—*Concluded*

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total pensions	Number injuries or diseases	Annual liability		
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
<i>Gastro Intestinal System—</i>							\$	\$	\$
<i>i.e.</i> .....	2,510	5.2	558	1.9	3,068	5,459	813,917	97,408	911,325
Appendicitis and peritonitis									
Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer									
Cirrhosis of liver, etc.									
<i>Urinary and Genital—i.e.</i>	1,673	3.4	143	0.5	1,816	2,979	637,822	44,666	682,488
Nephritis									
Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis									
Hydronephrosis, etc.									
<i>Amputation and Disarticulations—i.e.</i> .....	174	0.4	2,730	9.2	2,904	4,885	148,388	2,365,813	2,514,201
Shoulder									
Arm									
Hip									
Knee, etc.									
<i>G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints—i.e.</i> .....	2,083	4.3	3,893	13.1	5,976	8,339	651,429	1,101,958	1,753,387
Shoulder									
Elbow									
Hip									
Ankle, etc.									
<i>G.S.W.'s Injuries, Fractures—i.e.</i> .....	6,177	12.7	16,599	56.1	22,776	30,462	2,552,029	5,416,269	7,968,298
Skull									
Humerus									
Femur, etc.									
<i>General Diseases and Injuries—i.e.</i> .....	1,561	3.2	1,302	4.4	2,863	6,043	366,674	196,571	563,245
Brain tumor									
Disfigurement									
Flat feet									
Malaria									
Raynaud's disease, etc.									
<i>Veneral Diseases Sequelae—i.e.</i> .....	86	0.2	114	0.4	200	293	33,160	34,276	67,436
Locomotor ataxia									
General paresis of insane									
Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.									
Total.....	48,427	100	29,540	100.0	77,967	119,114	20,168,217	10,956,326	31,124,543

DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1933  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	66,314	85.05	26,375,080	84.74
Sergeant.....	7,103	9.11	2,730,403	8.78
R.S.M.....	303	0.39	113,754	0.36
W.O.....	176	0.22	65,434	0.22
Lieutenant.....	2,215	2.84	891,593	2.86
Captain.....	967	1.24	465,033	1.49
Major.....	375	0.50	215,725	0.70
Lt.-Colonel.....	120	0.15	95,266	0.31
Colonel.....	13	0.01	11,824	0.03
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	8	0.01	14,463	0.04
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	371	0.47	144,083	0.46
Nurses—Captain.....	2	0.01	1,885	0.01
Total.....	77,967	100.0	31,124,543	100.0



**DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1933**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE**  
**BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE BEING PAID**

Rank	Dependent pensions	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	16,046	85.69	8,714,661	82.06
Sergeant.....	1,473	7.85	966,180	9.09
R.S.M.....	43	0.24	29,184	0.27
W.O.....	15	0.08	8,484	0.08
Lieutenant.....	619	3.25	397,765	3.74
Captain.....	286	1.53	226,442	2.13
Major.....	168	0.83	165,711	1.55
Lt.-Colonel.....	77	0.41	94,452	0.88
Colonel.....	4	0.04	6,696	0.06
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	5	0.03	10,800	0.10
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	8	0.04	3,600	0.03
Nurses—Captain.....	1	0.01	800	0.01
Total.....	18,745	100.0	10,624,775	100.0

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF**  
**BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1933**

Disability pensioners .....	77,967	
Disability pensioners' wives .....	57,825	
Disability pensioners' children .....	101,537	
Disability pensioners' other relatives .....	1,929	
Disability pensioners' (Widowers, Section 22-9 Pension Act) .....	341	
		239,599
Dependent pensioners .....	18,745	
Dependent pensioners' children .....	4,512	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents .....	1,588	
		24,845

**SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT**

<i>Disability—</i>		
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act) ..	27	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 45 and 47 Pension Act) .....	268	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (Sec. 48 Pension Act) ..	3	
		298
<i>Dependent—</i>		
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act) ..	6	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 46 and 47 Pension Act) .....	58	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46 Pension Act) .....	1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46 Pension Act) .....	31	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46 Pension Act) .....	2	
		98
Grand total .....		264,840

**MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS**

Pension Act, 1901 .....	1,217
Pension Act (1885 and General) .....	57
Order in Council P.C. 2187 .....	1
R.N.W.M.P. ....	3
Total .....	1,278

\* Annuities in respect of decorations awarded to Canadians in the Great and other wars.  
Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity) .. 16  
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity) .. 342

Total ..... 358

\* These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensioners	Annual liability
		\$
Widow.....	8,914	7,186,440
Mother.....	5,807	2,235,294
Father.....	928	259,131
Orphan children.....	265	117,516
Grandparents.....	13	4,872
Brothers and sisters.....	58	15,132
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	16	4,788
Other relatives.....	5	4,164
Children.....	1,309	334,788
Parents (jointly).....	1,430	462,650
Total.....	18,745	10,624,775

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Wives .....	57,825
Children .....	101,537
Mothers .....	1,473
Fathers .....	223
Parents .....	232
Other relatives .....	1
Widowers (Section 22—(9) Pension Act) .....	341
Total .....	161,632

In addition to the foregoing allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under Section 26 of Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness .....	359
Wear and tear of clothing (Sec. 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act) .....	4,105

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

Number in family	Families	Total number of children
1.....	1,677	1,677
2.....	552	1,104
3.....	194	582
4.....	80	320
5.....	40	200
6.....	13	78
7.....	11	77
8.....	3	24
Total.....	2,570	4,062
Number of widows with pensionable children.....	2,570	
Number of widows without pensionable children.....	6,344	
Total.....	8,914	
Percentage of widows with pensionable children.....	28.8	
Percentage of widows without pensionable children.....	71.2	
DEPENDENT CHILDREN		
Children only (widows also on pension).....	4,062	
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	1,669	
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	344	
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	11	
Total.....	6,086	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR  
CANCELLED, AND REASONS THEREFORE, DURING THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

DISABILITIES		Number	Total
Death.....		874	
Disappearance of disability.....		271	
Under Section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....		18	
Imprisonment (Section 17 Pension Act).....		32	
Gratuities (disability less than 5 per cent).....		156	
Miscellaneous.....		52	
			1,403
DEPENDENTS			
*Misconduct Section 39 Pension Act.....		5	
Under Section 33 Pension Act.....		33	
*Widows re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....		34	
Mothers re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....		7	
Under Section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....		1	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....		790	
Pensioner died.....		498	
On brother or sister attaining age limit.....		3	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....		157	
Miscellaneous.....		7	
Marriage of last child.....		2	
Daughter in lieu of widow cancelled on youngest child attaining age limit (Section 22-10 Pension Act).....		4	
			1,541
Total.....			2,944

\*In addition to these totals 20 widows' pensions were discontinued on re-marriage and 4 widows for misconduct in cases where pensions for children were continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1933 OF PENSIONERS AND THOSE ON WHOSE BEHALF  
ALLOWANCES WERE BEING PAID

DISABILITIES		Number	Total
Pensioners died:			
Death related to service.....		338	
Death not related to service.....		505	
Death, relationship to service (not decided).....		31	
Wives of pensioners died.....		334	
Children of pensioners died.....		262	
Other relatives receiving allowances died (mothers.....		74	
(fathers).....		30	
			1,574
DEPENDENTS			
Widows.....		91	
Mothers.....		405	
Fathers.....		197	
Grandparents.....		3	
Children.....		13	
Brother or Sister.....		1	
Other relatives.....		1	
			711
Grand total.....			2,285

ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933, BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING  
THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN VIZ., 16 FOR BOYS AND  
17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	3,612	
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners..	2,622	
Brothers and sisters and other relatives.....	4	
		6,238

## DEPENDENTS

BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTION 22-8  
PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

Number of children	Amount of bonus
332	\$12,949 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by Section 38—Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected	Amount
Widows. . . . . 247	
Children. . . . . 353	
Total. . . . . 600	\$ 19,634 00

## MARRIAGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

Disability pensioners (allowance for wife granted).....	1,729
Widows re-married—pensions for children continued.....	20
Widows re-married—with no pensionable children.....	34
Mothers re-married.....	12
Children.....	7
Total.....	1,802

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED,  
CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

	Number of pensions	Number of allowances
Pensions.....	1,403	....
Wives.....	....	910
Children.....	....	1,345
Fathers.....	....	3
Mothers.....	....	20
Parents.....	....	4
Widowers' allowance (Section 22-9 Pension Act).....	....	4
Helplessness.....	....	12
Wear and tear of clothing.....	....	36
Total.....	1,403	2,334

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT  
OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,343	....
Final payments.....	50	....
Gratuities—first awards.....	50	....
Discontinued with gratuity.....	26	....
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	14	....
Discontinued classified insane.....	263	....
		1,746

Number of medical examinations for pension purposes  
carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933

29,964

RESULTS OF REVIEW UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

Relationship to soldier	Rein- statements	In- creased	De- creased	No change	Dis- continued	Totals
Mothers.....	8	36	134	69	18	165
Fathers.....	1	12	38	18	8	77
Parents.....	5	11	17	26	7	66
Totals.....	14	59	189	113	33	308



## OTHER ACTIVITIES

## DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers. . . . .	3
Fathers. . . . .	1
Parents (jointly). . . . .	2
Number of widows' pensions discontinued under Section 39, Pension Act—	
Pension continued on behalf of children or other dependents. . . . .	4
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates. . . . .	22
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates. . . . .	7
Number of dependent pensioners with additional pension for children added. . . . .	12
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
(Section 22 (a) Pension Act). . . . .	70
(Section 22 (b) Pension Act). . . . .	672
Number of dependent pensions—basis of award changed. . . . .	4
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry. . . . .	4
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers reinstated—	
Previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry. . . . .	2
Number of pensions awarded to widows—	
(1928 amendments, Pension Act), Section 32-1b. . . . .	1
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows—	
(1930 amendments Pension Act), Section 32-A. . . . .	132
Number of dependent pensions awarded—	
Previously statute barred (repeal of Section 13 Pension Act). . . . .	7

## DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased. . . . .	2,865
Number of disability pensions decreased. . . . .	2,129
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate. . . . .	16,661
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review. . . . .	1,144
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical review. . . . .	447
Number of children of disability pensioners added. . . . .	6,142
Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death. . . . .	293
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry. . . . .	239
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers. . . . .	177
Fathers. . . . .	16
Parents (jointly). . . . .	23
(Section 22 (9) Pension Act). . . . .	124
(Section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act). . . . .	69
Helplessness. . . . .	19
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowance. . . . .	2
Number of disability pensioners awarded decrease in helplessness allowance. . . . .	2
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued. . . . .	3
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled. . . . .	11
Number of disability pensioners, other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (Section 22 (9) Pension Act). . . . .	80
Mothers. . . . .	80
Fathers. . . . .	18
Parents (jointly). . . . .	5
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
(Section 22 (A) Pension Act). . . . .	97
(Section 22 (B) Pension Act). . . . .	444
Number of disability pensions reduced 50 per cent for unreasonable refusal of treatment (Section 28, Pension Act). . . . .	3
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment. . . . .	8
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension—	
(Section 28-1 Pension Act, 1928 amendments). . . . .	3
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed. . . . .	241
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners reinstated—	
Previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives. . . . .	310
Children. . . . .	334
Number of awards made retroactive for 6 months (Section 27-1 (b) Pension Act). . . . .	538

## PENSION TRIBUNAL

OTTAWA, CANADA, September 12, 1933.

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work of the Pension Tribunal for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. MORRISON,  
*Chairman.*

There was no change in the personnel of the Pension Tribunal during the year under review, and the organization, so far as the operation of quorums was concerned, continued as it was the previous year. That is to say, five quorums of two members each, held sessions regularly throughout Canada, with district headquarters at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

As far as was practicable, the quorums operated in the districts to which each was attached, with an interchange of members from time to time. Tribunal sessions, however, are always dependent upon the availability of applications for hearing, and there were periods when there were not sufficient applications ready for presentation by the Veterans' Bureau in a district. This was the case particularly in the Eastern and Western Provinces and to some extent in the Prairie Provinces, and, in such circumstances this allowed an additional quorum to operate in the Central area where the greater number of pension applications have arisen.

In the city of Toronto a quorum sat almost continuously throughout the year, while in the months of January and February, 1933, two quorums were at work there. If, owing to lack of cases in its own district, another quorum was available, the sessions at other centres in Ontario were taken care of by such quorum.

A list, by Provinces, of the centres at which sessions were held during the year is given herewith. The number of sessions and the number of days spent at each centre is also shown.

—	Number of sessions	Number of days	—	Number of sessions	Number of days
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>			<i>New Brunswick—</i>		
Amherst.....	2	5	Campbellton.....	2	5
Annapolis Royal.....	1	1	Fredericton.....	2	5
Bridgewater.....	2	4	Moncton.....	2	8
Halifax.....	4	27	Newcastle.....	3	9
Kentville.....	3	5	Saint John.....	3	12
New Glasgow.....	2	8	Woodstock.....	2	2
Sydney.....	2	6			
Truro.....	1	2	<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>		
Yarmouth.....	2	5	Charlottetown.....	2	6
			Summerside.....	1	1

	Number of sessions	Number of days		Number of sessions	Number of days
<i>Quebec—</i>			<i>Ontario—Con.</i>		
Matapedia.....	1	2	Windsor.....	3	19
Montreal.....	9	84	Woodstock.....	3	4
Quebec.....	3	12	<i>Manitoba—</i>		
Rimouski.....	1	1	Brandon.....	4	7
Sherbrooke.....	3	5	Dauphin.....	2	3
<i>Ontario—</i>			Portage la Prairie.....	2	4
Barrie.....	3	6	Winnipeg.....	9	76
Belleville.....	4	8	<i>Saskatchewan—</i>		
Brantford.....	3	4	Melfort.....	3	8
Brockville.....	3	6	Moose Jaw.....	5	17
Chatham.....	2	5	North Battleford.....	3	6
Cobourg.....	3	5	Prince Albert.....	2	4
Cornwall.....	2	3	Regina.....	5	31
Fort William.....	3	3	Saskatoon.....	4	14
Galt.....	3	5	Swift Current.....	2	4
Gravenhurst.....	2	4	Weyburn.....	1	1
Guelph.....	3	4	Yorkton.....	4	7
Halleybury.....	2	4	<i>Alberta—</i>		
Hamilton.....	6	33	Calgary.....	5	29
Kingston.....	2	6	Edmonton.....	5	30
London.....	3	24	Grande Prairie.....	1	5
Niagara Falls.....	4	4	Jasper.....	1	1
North Bay.....	3	6	Lethbridge.....	3	5
Orillia.....	1	2	Medicine Hat.....	2	3
Oshawa.....	3	6	Peace River.....	1	4
Ottawa.....	7	96	Red Deer.....	3	7
Owen Sound.....	2	7	<i>British Columbia—</i>		
Pembroke.....	1	5	Cranbrook.....	1	2
Peterboro.....	3	9	Kamloops.....	2	7
Port Arthur.....	2	2	Kelowna.....	1	1
Port Hope.....	1	1	Nelson.....	2	2
St. Catharines.....	3	8	Penticton.....	1	1
St. Thomas.....	3	5	Prince George.....	1	1
Sarnia.....	2	4	Prince Rupert.....	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	2	Vancouver.....	7	52
Stratford.....	3	10	Victoria.....	3	18
Sudbury.....	2	6			
Toronto.....	(Practically continuous)	244			

This list is of interest in giving some indication of the travelling done by the Tribunal in a yearly itinerary which embraced eighty-five centres, exclusive of Toronto, and covered territory from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Prince Rupert, British Columbia. It was the practice of the Tribunal, so far as possible to hear all outstanding prepared applications in a district while visiting that district, and thus reduce the travelling to a minimum. Due, however, to the receipt of applications, not according to any geographical distinction, but, as they happened to be submitted by individual applicants, and to the necessity of arranging itineraries several weeks in advance, and combined with the various factors entering into the preparation of applications by the Veterans' Bureau, it was not possible or practical to carry out this practice in entirety. Seventeen of the eighty-six centres were visited once only, but from two to nine sessions were held at the remaining sixty-nine centres, each session occupying anywhere from two to twenty-five days. Sitzings were held five days in the week, the travel between centres taking place at week-ends.

In several instances the Tribunal held sessions at sanatoria throughout Canada, so that the disabled applicants who were resident there and were too ill to attend the regular place of session, might have the same opportunity as others of being present and giving evidence when their case was dealt with.

In regard to statistics of applications dealt with, references to the last report will show that at April 1st, 1932, the applications awaiting completion totalled

501. During the year 1932-33, the new applications listed for hearing were 3,771, or a total of 4,272. These 4,272 applications were disposed of as follows:—

Decisions given favourable to applicant. . . . .	1,035	
Decisions given unfavourable to applicant. . . . .	2,428	
Disagreements as to decision. . . . .	1	
Decisions under consideration 31-3-33. . . . .	50	
Applications withdrawn. . . . .	297	
Applications standing adjourned. . . . .	290	
Applications standing postponed. . . . .	171	
		<hr/> 4,272

While the figure of 4,272 represents the applications disposed of, it does not accurately represent the year's work, as in addition to the hearing of 4,272 applications, the Tribunal during the year held 1,358 supplementary hearings. As the procedure laid down by the Pension Appeal Court requires the production of *vive voce* evidence whenever possible, and as the witnesses to be heard in any one application may live in widely separated districts, it has been found necessary to take the evidence of such witnesses at supplementary hearings, have it recorded and available for the quorum which hears the presentation of the main application and the evidence of the applicant and which renders decision. So far as may be arranged, these supplementary hearings are preliminary to the main hearing, but it may be that the information produced at the main hearing, has required the adjournment of the case, until some further evidence is taken at another centre by way of a post hearing.

If therefore, the year's work of the Tribunal is to be reported in figures, the number of supplementary hearings should be added to the main hearings, making a total of 5,630 separate hearings.

Attention might again be directed to the statement in the previous report of what is involved in the disposal of an application, viz., the hearing at an average of five witnesses in each case, and it would be a conservative estimate to say that during the year 1932-33 the Tribunal heard the evidence of over 25,000 persons, and reviewed approximately six thousand files.

It may be interesting to record the total number of applications dealt with by the Tribunal between October 1, 1930 and March 31, 1933, and this is shown in the following statement:—

Decisions favourable to applicant. . . . .	3,498	
Decisions unfavourable to applicant. . . . .	5,397	
Applications withdrawn by applicant. . . . .	527	
		<hr/> 9,422

Partially disposed of but not completed at March 31, 1933:—

Disagreement as to decision. . . . .	1	
Hearings completed but decision pending. . . . .	50	
Hearings adjourned. . . . .	290	
Hearings postponed. . . . .	171	
Listed but hearings yet to take place. . . . .	1,554	
		<hr/> 2,066
Total applications. . . . .		<hr/> 11,488

The applications adjourned and postponed as shown in the above refer only to such as are in that classification at 31.3.33, and do not represent the accumulated total.

It should be explained that a decision is recorded as "favourable" if eligibility to pension has been ruled in respect of at least one of the disabilities for which claim is made. The figure of 3,498 "decisions favourable to applicant" represents 2,423 applications which were decided entirely in favour of the applicant, and 1,075, in which some portion was favourable and some portion unfavourable.



The applications listed with the Tribunal for hearing and outstanding at March 31, 1933, total 1,554, viz: Class 1—552; Class 2—102; Class 3—590; Class 4—336; Class 5—4. You are aware that a classification of applications according to urgency was adopted by the Joint Court of Procedure early in 1931, and this classification has been followed by the Tribunal as far as possible in arranging of hearings. The 1,554 applications awaiting hearing are distributed throughout Canada as follows: Eastern District, which includes Montreal and Ottawa—580; Central (Ontario) district—473; Mid-west district—240; Western district 261. The figure of 1,554 does not include the applications standing adjourned and postponed, as recorded previously in this report, and which have yet to be completed.

With regard to the actual pension result, and, referring again to the figures given covering decisions rendered by the Tribunal since the 1st of October, 1930, it will be seen that decisions which were favourable in respect of at least one disability numbered 3,498 or 39·3 per cent, and those unfavourable in all respects, 5,397 or 60·7 per cent. The favourable decisions are, under the Statute, subject to appeal by the Board of Pension Commissioners, and of the 3,498 grants by the Tribunal, eligibility to pension was conceded in 888 applications, and appeals were entered in respect of 2,610 decisions. Less than 75 per cent of these 2,610 appeals had been decided by the Pension Appeal Court at 31.3.33, and the proportion decided showed eligibility to pension was affirmed in 669 of the decisions appealed, and, refused in 930 instances.

Seventeen applicants who had been refused eligibility to pension by the Tribunal, were successful in their appeal before the Pension Appeal Court.

Reference was made in previous reports to the work which was undertaken by the Pension Tribunal on behalf of the Pension Appeal Tribunal (British). During 1932-33 the hearing of these appeals was completed.

Again, the opportunity is welcomed to mention the continued co-operation which the Tribunal has received from the various civic officials, the Registrars of the Courts, and the many other public bodies who have so willingly and generously assisted in arranging accommodation for Tribunal sessions and who have throughout shown such an interest in the work. Thanks are due as well to the various veteran organizations, and the appreciation of the Tribunal to these ex-soldier bodies is gratefully recorded.

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

OTTAWA, June 29, 1933.

Col. the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Daly Building, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. MINISTER,—Replying to your request for a report of the work done by the Court during the year ending March 31, 1933, I may say that on October 31, 1932, on appointment as Deputy Minister of National Defence, Lieut.-Col. L. R. LaFleche ceased to be a member of the Court. Since that date, the Court not being fully constituted, the work has been carried on by Colonel Sherwood and myself.

The work of the Court was further retarded, owing to the fact that my remaining colleague, Colonel Sherwood, was requisitioned for service on the Special Committee respecting the administration of the Pension Act.

The following is a summary of the work of the Court during the year ending March 31, 1932:—

Appeals heard. . . . .	1,886	
Decisions rendered. . . . .		1,878
APPEALS TAKEN BY COMMISSION COUNSEL		
Allowed on merits. . . . .	544	
Allowed on jurisdiction. . . . .	3	
Disallowed. . . . .	329	
Remitted for re-hearing. . . . .	153	
		1,029
APPEALS TAKEN BY APPLICANT		
Allowed on merits. . . . .	7	
Allowed on jurisdiction. . . . .	3	
Disallowed. . . . .	830	
Remitted for re-hearing. . . . .	9	
		849
		1,878
Appeals filed by commission counsel. . . . .	846	
Withdrawn. . . . .	58	
Net. . . . .		788
Appeals filed by applicant. . . . .	951	
Withdrawn. . . . .	6	
Net. . . . .		945
Total net. . . . .		1,733

Applications under Section 72(3) of the Pension Act that leave be granted to the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension Tribunal to entertain a fresh application from applicant:—

Allowed. . . . .	47
Disallowed. . . . .	92
	139

Applications for compassionate pension or allowance under Section 21(3) of the Pension Act were considered by the Court in 4 cases, none of which were considered to be of such a specially meritorious nature as to warrant a grant under this section of the Act.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,

*President.*

## NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

### FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

The report for the year is a record of persistent endeavour to carry on the task of the administration under disadvantageous circumstances. The very nature of the Food and Drugs Act, designed for the protection of the purchasing consumer, is such that infractions tend to become more numerous in times such as those through which we have been passing. Business competition has been exceptionally keen, with the inevitable result of the tendency to cheapen products without regard to quality. Old forms of food adulteration have been revived and numerous devices of a surprising character have been initiated. Further complication has been introduced through the entry of many newcomers into the field of food and drug merchandising. Many operators start up in a small way either in total ignorance of the requirements of the law respecting the products which they manufacture and sell, or with an utter disregard for the rights of the purchasing consumer. It, therefore, has been a difficult matter to maintain quality in food and drug products, and to ensure truthful and informative labelling.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is the main task of the Division, but with this is combined analytical services for the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Collaborative work is also performed for other Departments of Government, especially where efficiency and economy in the public service is attained thereby. Numerous analyses were made for the legal purposes of the Dairy Industries Act.

Laboratories were operated in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, as branches of the main or central laboratories in Ottawa. The following is a tabular summary of the samples examined in all the laboratories:—

TABLE I.—TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED

Source of Samples	Laboratories					
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs.....	1,313	2,827	1,596	2,153	2,090	2,916
Department of Agriculture.....	67	392	264	211	259	598
Department of Mines.....						103
Department of National Revenue.....		1			21	14
Department of Pensions and National Health (Narcotic Division).....		10				
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	100	106	31	46	81	194
Other departments.....			180			
Miscellaneous.....			39		3	5
Totals.....	1,480	3,336	2,110	2,410	2,454	3,830

Grand total..... 15,620

NOTE.—It must be remembered that figures cannot be taken as an accurate expression of the work performed. Some examinations are comparatively simple and are easily made. In other cases, notably those examined in the central laboratories in Ottawa, many an intricate problem arises, requiring days or weeks for its solution.

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Mont-real	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes.....	4	2	1	11	45	39	102	14
Baking powder and materials.....	18	5	43	2	13	2	83	6
Beans.....	4	1	1	2	6	42	56	
Beverages.....	114	176	5	90	102	9	496	194
Breads, special.....		6	1			1	8	6
Breakfast foods, etc.....	25		3	7	32	9	76	13
Butter.....	27	380	62	137	5	66	677	6
Canned foods (other than fish).....	87		4			54	145	18
Cheese.....		47	13	36	9	27	132	23
Cocoa and chocolate.....	12	13	34	78	54	27	218	7
Coffee.....	2	1	31	59	27	28	148	8
Confectionery.....	20	17	15	242	25	148	467	135
Cream of tartar.....	3	2	1	5	8	2	21	2
Eggs, processed, etc.....	1					3	4	
Figs.....	27	1		38	35	47	148	
Fish, fresh, canned and dried.....	25	2	2	6		145	180	16
Flavouring extracts.....	45	26	42	34	52	8	231	52
Flour.....	1	1				3	10	4
Food colours and preservatives.....	6	9	7	6	34	19	81	16
Fruit juices and syrups.....		28		8	67	15	118	31
Fruits, dried, etc. (other than figs).....	400	61	120	127	252	1,033	1,993	32
Fruits, fresh.....		2	14	1		449	466	1
Honey.....	2		36	3	5	3	49	3
Ice cream.....	26	1	1	6			34	3
Jams, jellies, marmalades, etc.....	6	1	166	18		5	196	8
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, puddings, icings, etc.....	4	22	8	14	52	52	152	29
Lard, shortening, etc.....	4					5	9	1
Liquors, wines, etc.....	87	7	12	4	79	81	270	70
Meat and meat products.....	127	138	394	187	128	205	1,179	135
Milk, processed, and milk products	2	7	4	1		7	21	4
Minced meat.....	2		15	2	1	11	31	2
Mustard.....	3	1	22	8	5	10	49	4
Nuts.....	81	91	1	168	295	32	668	7
Oils, edible (olive, peanut, etc.).....	16	143	25	33	98	59	374	40
Peanut butter.....			13	2			15	2
Pepper.....	23	9	111	10	48	33	234	9
Rice.....				5	4	7	16	4
Salad dressings, sandwich spreads, prepared mustards, etc.....		3	1	13	4	28	49	14
Salt (plain and iodized).....			6	1			7	
Sauces, pickles, etc.....	29		16	31	4	32	112	16
Spices (other than pepper).....	71	33	131	27	187	83	532	83
Sugar.....	4	9		10	3		26	
Syrups and molasses.....	16	1	20	11	3	18	69	2
Tea.....	3		1	2		94	100	1
Vegetables, fresh and dried.....	5	5	22	10		7	49	2
Vinegar.....	3		52	16	8	27	106	26
Miscellaneous.....	8		9				17	

NOTE.—In connection with the above table it should be noted particularly that the figures, like other statistical records, are to be interpreted with an understanding of the general background. Many of these samples were taken from stocks under suspicion, or from goods in connection with which some complaint was filed. The samples generally are not representative of what is to be found on the market, as it is a waste of time and money to procure samples and make analyses of certain lines that are known to be free from adulteration. A cross section of the whole Canadian market in any of the above mentioned commodities would show a much lower percentage of adulteration and misbranding.

As it is impossible to comment upon these items individually, only the outstanding features will be mentioned briefly. In beverages, proper labelling and freedom from saccharin are the main difficulties. Aniline colours of an unsuitable character are sometimes found in confectionery. The high sulphur content of many imported dried fruits, especially apricots, causes rejection at ports of entry. Slack-filling of olive oil containers has necessitated a readjustment of packing processes.



The outstanding features observed in connection with flavouring extracts are found in misbranding from failure to label artificial and compounds or mixtures, and in proposed adulteration or sophistication arising from the desire of some manufacturers to dispense with the use of alcohol and glycerin as solvents. For these well-known and long recognized solvents, some would substitute newer synthetics such as diethylene glycol. Manufactured chemicals of this type are numerous: in fact the number of them which might be made and marketed is unlimited. Although the solvent powers of glycol derivatives are satisfactory and the cost of manufacture is lower than with alcohol and glycerine, these compounds possess no food value. Indeed some of them in the process of digestion yield oxalic acid. These glycol derivatives have a legitimate use in the lacquer industry, and diethylene glycol itself is a satisfactory antifreeze in automobile radiators. The introduction of it and related synthetics into the food supply has been strenuously opposed, there being far more at stake than appears from this one example. If this were allowed, an extension on precedent might easily result in the sophistication of many foods.

As in the past, considerable attention has been paid to the examination of food and drug products imported into Canada. Although the quantity of these materials coming in is smaller than in past years, the number of shipments is fairly well maintained. Many irregularities have been found and it is well that the vigilance of the Inspectors and the painstaking care of the Analysts should not be in any way diminished. The following is a brief summary of the import shipments of foods detained, with reasons for detention and final disposal.

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Montreal (and district)</i> <i>Shipments refused entry</i>			
Anchovies.....	3 cases	Benzoic acid present.....	Destroyed.
Cheese.....	36 cases	Unfit for human consumption.....	Destroyed.
Essence of anchovies.....	30 dozen	Contains iron oxide and added colour.....	Re-exported.
Fancy confectionery.....	5 cases	Not correctly labelled. Unfit for human consumption.....	Destroyed.
Fish.....	15 cases	Decomposed and unfit for human consumption. Borax present.	Destroyed.
Food colour.....	100 lbs.	Ponceau 2R instead of Ponceau 3R.	Re-exported.
Fruit sweets.....	11 boxes	Not correctly labelled. Exaggerations in circular.	Released for personal use of importer.
Gelatin.....	5 barrels	Damaged by sea water.....	531 lbs. salvaged, balance destroyed.
Gelatin.....	5 kegs		
Nutmegs.....	25 bags	46% mouldy and wormy nuts.....	Re-exported.
Nutmegs.....	10 bags	21.8% mouldy nuts.	
Nutmegs.....	2 barrels		5 bags and 2 barrels re-exported.
Nutmegs.....	14 bags	37% mouldy and wormy.....	Re-exported.
<i>Vancouver (and district)</i> <i>Detentions</i>			
Apples, dried.....	20 cases	Excess moisture.....	Returned to manufacturer.
Battle Creek foods.....	1 box	Ingredients not declared.....	Returned to manufacturer.
Biscuits.....	42 cases	Net weight not declared.....	Allowed entry with warning.
Puddingpulver (dessert preparation).....	1 case	Not correctly labelled.....	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Cheese, packaged.....	7 cases	Slack-filled. Not correctly labelled.	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Cheese, Limburger.....	1 case	Contents not declared.....	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Cheese chips.....	30 lbs.	Not correctly labelled. Non-permitted dye used.	Allowed entry with warning.
Colours, food.....	1 case	Non-permitted dye and not correctly labelled.	Returned to manufacturer.

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Vancouver (and district)</i> <i>Detentions—Con.</i>			
Colours, food.....	4 boxes 24 bottles	Not correctly labelled.....	Allowed conditionally, pending instructions to shipper and importer.
Colours, food (Japanese).....	10 boxes	Non-permitted colours.....	Returned to manufact- urer.
Confectionery.....	10 cases 4 tins	Contained non-permitted dyes...	Allowed conditionally.
Confectionery.....	56 boxes	Contained non-permitted dyes....	Returned to manufact- urer.
Confectionery.....	24 boxes	Contents not declared.....	Returned to manufact- urer.
Confectionery.....	1 case	Contents not declared.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Confectionery.....	1 case	No manufacturer's address.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Cordial extract.....	1 case	Artificial colour and flavour not declared.	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Cream, canned.....	100 cases	No name and address of manufact- urer.	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Custard powder.....	1 case	Ingredients not declared.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Dessert powder.....	1 case	Ingredients not declared.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Dessert powder.....	20 cases	Contained saccharin.....	Allowed entry with warning to importer and manufacturer.
Dessert powder.....	1 case	Artificially flavoured, net weight not declared.	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Flour, self-raising.....	1 case	Ingredients not declared.....	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Fruit, dried.....	70 cases	Contained sulphur dioxide without declaration.	Returned to manufact- urer.
Fruit, dried.....	1 shipment	Contained sulphur dioxide with- out declaration.	Returned to manufact- urer.
Fruit flavours.....	3 cases	List of ingredients not complete..	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Fruit syrup (artificial).....	2 cases	Not correctly labelled.....	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Gafelbitar fish in sauce.....	1 case	Net weight not declared, not label- led in English.	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Ginger, preserved.....	165 cases	Net weight not declared.....	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Grape juice.....	700 bottles	Not labelled.....	Labelled and released.
Honey.....	25 cases	Not correctly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Lactol (milk prep.).....	7 cases	Not correctly labelled.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Lemon juice powder.....	1 case	Ingredients not declared.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Malt extract and flavouring tablets.....	1 case	Labelled in German.....	Allowed pending label- ling in English.
Malt extract and cod liver oil	12 cases	Net weight not declared.....	Relabelled and allowed.
Milk, condensed.....	50 cases	Net weight not declared.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Olive oil.....	30 cases	Net weight not declared.....	Relabelled and released.
Pate de Foie Gras.....	1 case	Net weight not declared, not labelled in English.	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Pepper dust.....	1 bag	Water damaged.....	Refused entry.
Pepper shells.....	1 case	Water damaged.....	Refused entry.
Salad dressing.....	50 cases	Not correctly labelled.....	Allowed pending correct labelling.
Salad oil.....	203 cases	Not correctly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Sardines, canned.....	10 cases	Not correctly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Tea, packaged.....	20 cases	No name and address of manu- facturer.	Allowed pending proper labelling.
Vinegar essence.....	12 bottles	Excessive acetic acid and added colouring matter.	Refused entry.
Whistle colouring.....	1 tin	Ingredients not declared, no name and address of manufacturer.	Relabelled and released.
<i>Winnipeg (and district)</i> <i>Detentions</i>			
Cake flavour.....	280 lbs.	No ingredients stated.....	Relabelled with list of ingredients.
Cranberry cocktail.....	24 bottles	Net contents not in imperial mea- sure.	Relabelled—16 ozs.

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Winnipeg (and district) Detentions—Con.</i>			
Mustard, pickling.....	20 lbs.	Not pure.....	Relabelled; mustard compound.
Olive oil.....	300 gals.	Net contents not stated in imperial measure.	Relabelled—128 ozs.
Olive oil.....	4 cases	Part of shipment not labelled in imperial measure.	Relabelled in imperial measure. (Ozs.)
Orange concentrate.....	30 gals.	Ingredients, colour, and net contents not stated.	Relabelled.
Orange juice.....	4 gals.	Preservative not declared.....	Relabelled.
Poultry dressing (Roysine Paxo).	3 doz. 5 oz. 2 doz. 3 oz. packages.	No ingredients and net contents not stated.	Relabelled.
Sausage filler (Crampon).....	4 cwt. bulk 2 doz. 8 oz. packages.	No ingredients and net contents not stated.	Relabelled.
Sausage filler (Crampon).....	1,680 lbs.	No ingredients stated.....	Relabelled.
<i>Shipments refused entry, Winnipeg</i>			
Dried apricots.....	1,500 cases	Excess sulphites.....	Returned to country of origin.
Food colour.....	1 lb.	Contained Guinea Green B—a food colour not permitted in Canada.	Returned to country of origin.
<i>Toronto Detentions</i>			
Aniline dyes.....	169 lbs.	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Confectionery.....	8 cases	No net weight, no common name..	Relabelled and released.
Droste's chocolate.....	42 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Gravy salt.....	125 cases	No ingredients given.....	Relabelled and released.
Olive oil.....	2 doz. bottles.	No manufacturer's address.....	Relabelled and released.
Pineapples.....	300 crates	Held for reconditioning.....	Reconditioned and released.
Turkish delight.....	5 cases	No net weight.....	Relabelled and released.
<i>Refused entry at Toronto</i>			
Aniline dye.....	5 lbs.	Non-permitted.....	Released.
Confectionery.....	36 cases	Contained non-permitted dye.....	Disposition pending.
	15 cases	Unfit for human use.....	Disposition pending.
Fruit syrup.....	1 gal.	Non-permitted colour.....	Returned to country of origin.
Orange concentrate.....	1 case	Non-permitted dye, pt. 1 case...	Returned to country of origin.
<i>London</i>			
Dried apricots.....	488 pkgs.	Suspected adulteration.....	Released.
Dried apricots.....	55 pkgs.	Suspected adulteration.....	Released.
		Excess sulphites.....	Refused.
Dried peaches.....	35 pkgs.	Suspected adulteration.....	Released.
Food colour tablets.....	96 pkgs.	Misbranded; adulterated. No name of manufacturer, prohibited colour.	Refused entry.
Vegetized flour.....	60 lbs.	Misbranded.....	Shipment relabelled and released.
<i>Hamilton</i>			
Watermelons.....	1 car	Rotten and decomposed.....	Destroyed.
<i>Halifax</i>			
Apricots.....	25 cases	Excess sulphur dioxide.....	Returned to country of origin.
Chestnuts.....	1 bbl.	Unfit for food.....	Destroyed.

## DRUGS

A new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia came into force on September 30, 1932 (the day of its publication), leaving no period for manufacturers and retailers to adjust themselves to altered conditions. Due consideration of this fact has been extended to manufacturers by the Department. Towards the close of the last fiscal year, a completely rewritten and extended issue of the Canadian Formulary made its appearance. This volume will function as an addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia and therefore enjoy an equal legal status except that, if this authority is not cited, the British Pharmacopoeia is predominant. It is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to Canadian pharmacy.

It is often difficult to establish an understanding that such commodities as beauty aids, toilet articles, preparations for the hair, etc., whilst not used primarily for curative purposes, may in fact ultimately merge into the category of drugs as defined by the Food and Drugs Act. The correction of physical abnormalities often approaches the treatment of diseased conditions, the active ingredients of preparations so employed being the same in both. Perhaps it may be found expedient at some time to make the definition of "drug" more specific than at present.

There has been no change in policy in laboratory work on drugs during the past year. Special comment on certain drugs and pharmaceutical preparations worthy of particular notice will be given below. In addition to these, other articles examined included acetic acid, boric acid, caffeine flakes, castor oil, chlorinated lime, cinchona essence, cinnamon oil and essence, citric acid, crude drugs of various kinds, epsom salts, Friar's balsam, glycerine, insect powder, malt extract with cod liver oil, medicated wines, methyl salicylate, psyllium seeds, sulphur ointment, syrup of white pine and tar, tartaric acid and zinc ointment.

*Nux Vomica and Strychnine Preparations.*—During the past year 39 samples of tincture have been examined. Analysis showed that 75 per cent were of satisfactory strength. These results compare encouragingly with a figure of 43 per cent satisfactory for the fiscal year 1926-27, and 35 per cent for 1927-28. It reveals also how beneficial has been the publicity given our work on nux vomica preparations by the Canadian Medical Journal in 1927.

In our experience, preparations which are simple, stable solutions of chemical compounds are usually well up to standard. During the past year, *Liquor Strychninae Hydrochloridi* has been no exception to this custom, for only two of the 36 samples examined were found amiss, and these were 10 per cent and 11 per cent overstrength, respectively.

*Caffein Citrate.*—This article appeared in a list of widely used drugs published in Washington and reprinted in the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal in 1928. A survey of retail supplies was made in the course of which 32 samples were collected and submitted to analysis. Six samples were clearly adulterated within the meaning of the Act, five were on the borderline, but the leading impression made upon the analyst was that in certain batches the caffeine and citric acid were not uniformly mixed.

*Ammonia, Aromatic, Spirit of.*—This article calls for comment in these columns year after year. Its unstable character lays it open to ready deterioration unless storage conditions are good. Enquiries have been made as to the efficiency of the new screw caps used as closures for medicine bottles, and experiments are presently under way to provide an answer to the question. Moreover, the necessity for using fresh ammonium carbonate in good condition cannot be overstressed. Analytical results obtained during the year under review are far



from encouraging. One batch of 15 from one district contained but one sample of passable quality. Another set from two western provinces mustered only 27 per cent satisfactory. The main group of 54 was better with 35 acceptable. This compares well with 16 good out of 70 samples two years ago.

*Iron Syrup.*—Parrish's Chemical Food has now been accorded a place in the British Pharmacopœia. A survey was made of this syrup during the past year, in the course of which 35 samples were examined. The results are typical of the chaos there would be did no standards exist. These samples contained from 0.04 to 0.91 per cent of ferrous phosphate and from 0.22 to 1.59 per cent of calcium phosphate instead of 0.9 and 1.4 per cent as specified in the standard. Only two samples complied with pharmacopœial requirements.

Easton's Syrup has been official for a long time. It is liable to deterioration as regards the state of the iron. When fresh it is pale green with a bluish fluorescence, but the majority of the samples examined were brown in colour, a fact which points to long storage. As regards potency, strychnine content was satisfactory, but quinine was disappointing, seeing it is only a matter of dissolving a definite weight of sulphate in an acid solution. The variability in iron content was, however, the most striking feature. Instead of 1.8 per cent, the samples examined contained anything from 0.14 to 1.96 per cent of ferrous phosphate. Of the group of 35 samples examined, 57 per cent were unsatisfactory, the majority of these being deficient in iron.

*Mercury Preparations.*—Twenty-five samples of Blue Pill were all satisfactory, whilst five samples of Grey Powder were equally good.

*Solution of Formaldehyde.*—An informal collection of 29 samples of formaldehyde solution indicated that retail supplies generally are above reproach. All contained from 36.2 to 39.9 per cent of formaldehyde, the majority over 37 per cent, as compared with a legal minimum of 36 per cent.

*Goulard's Extract.*—One sample was discovered to be grossly deficient in lead. The vendor was cautioned and destroyed the stock in the presence of the Inspector.

*Carbolic Ointment.*—Requests made in retail stores in Ottawa for "carbolic ointment" resulted in very few samples of the official article being procured. Numerous specialties of a similar character were obtained, however, and examined as to the legality of the labelling and the truthfulness of the claims made for them. Several were seriously deficient in phenol and warnings were issued.

*Cod Liver Oil.*—In addition to the usual chemical and physical examinations of cod liver oil, the new antimony trichloride test for vitamin sufficiency has been introduced. Seldom indeed do we find cod liver oil adulterated, and so far no samples have been deficient in vitamin as indicated by this test.

*Oil of Sweet Almonds.*—This article has been confused by the trade with oil from peach and apricot kernels, which the British Pharmacopœia expressly excludes. Whatever the merits of peach kernel oil may be, it is quite inadmissible to supply it as a substitute for almond oil.

*Turpentine.*—Some little confusion in the designation of turpentine results from the names employed in the pharmacopœias. The Oil of Turpentine B.P. and the Rectified Oil of Turpentine U.S.P. are refined products. Spirits of Turpentine U.S.P. is an unrectified oil. The unrectified oil has been offered for sale as rectified, but the majority of supplies has been found to comply with legal requirements.

*Squill Preparations.*—A sample of Syrup of Squill found deficient in acetic acid led to an investigation of Vinegar, Syrup and Fluid Extract for making syrup extemporaneously. Speaking generally, these products measured up fairly well, but it was discovered that the fluid extract of the United States Pharmacopoeia was being confused with the concentrate, and the syrup of the British Pharmacopoeia with the compound syrup of the United States Pharmacopoeia. It was advised that labels be sufficiently clear to avoid such errors.

*Lime Water.*—A considerable amount of work was done on this article in the Maritime Provinces in the course of which no fewer than one-third of the samples were adulterated. It seems strange that so inexpensive a product and one so easy to prepare should be found adulterated to such an extent.

*Seidlitz Powders.*—Seidlitz powders are improving in quality and uniformity. Only one sample of fifteen had to be censured during the past year.

*Chloroform Liniment.*—As might be expected with a simple mixture of two liquids, chloroform liniment has proved quite satisfactory. In a group of 14 samples, only one was adulterated.

*Chinese Medicines.*—A surprising amount of this class of merchandise calls for our attention. During the period under review, 104 samples were examined at the ports of entry and 39 refused, while one misbranded sample was found in the home market.

*Pharmaceutical Specialties and Patent Medicines.*—A large number of medicinal preparations seek entry into Canada from abroad. In the past year some 3,100 import parcels were examined, of which approximately 50 per cent were detained or refused entry mainly on grounds of misbranding. These preparations are sold under names not to be found in any pharmacopoeia, nor in any standard work on materia medica or drugs. They must either be registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, or be labelled to show the complete list of medicinal ingredients. Their therapeutic merits are of necessity limited, and it is a perpetual struggle to eliminate grossly exaggerated claims from labels and advertising.

*Anaesthetics.*—All samples of ether examined at the ports of entry were found up to standard. Two samples, however, complained of by hospital authorities, contained excessive peroxide. Ethyl chloride was on the whole satisfactory, but traces of alcohol in excess of the legal limits were found in some cases. The parties concerned were warned and advised to correspond with their principals abroad.

Nine samples of novocain and novocain solution were examined during the year. All complied with the professed standards under which they were respectively sold.

*Tincture of Iodine.*—Fifteen samples proved satisfactory and eleven adulterated. In two cases the proportion of potassium iodide was low; generally, however, the iodine is at fault in adulterated samples. One contained 50 per cent too much, whilst another was 20 per cent low. A sample of Churchill's was 30 per cent short in iodine. Substandard stocks have been placed under detention and held until irregularities were corrected.

*Hydrogen Peroxide.*—This article continues to be a troublesome one to supervise, although the quality seems to have improved during the past year. Fifty-one samples were examined, eleven of which were either below or above the legal limits, varying from no active ingredient at all to four times the correct amount. Manufacturers were warned not to make fabulous claims on labels.

*Nitre, Sweet Spirit of.*—Once again dissatisfaction with the quality of this preparation must needs be recorded. Of 37 samples, 15 were open to criticism. Some contained no ethyl nitrite at all, whilst one was 60 per cent overstrength. Three were excessively acid. This article needs great care in preparation and storage, and ought never to leave any manufacturer's hands without being checked.

*Camphorated Oil.*—This seemingly unimportant article finds its way into so many households, that supervision of quality cannot be neglected. The results during the past year have shown no decided improvement. It has been necessary to take steps to correct stocks deficient in camphor, and to insist upon proper labelling.

*Narcotics.*—The usual service has been rendered with regard to narcotics, of which 261 samples were examined and to which must be added 11 samples of paregoric examined for the purposes of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Opium materials from several sources, both foreign and domestic, were investigated in the Ottawa laboratories.

*Radium and Radioactivity.*—Laboratory work on radium has been continued and the necessary steps taken to prevent the importation of misbranded articles. Tests for radioactivity of workers engaged in the partial concentration of radium from its ores have been carried out in collaboration with another department of Government.

#### PROSECUTIONS

Many irregularities are susceptible to adjustment without resorting to court action, but where adulteration or misbranding is wilful and persistent, this course cannot be followed. During the year 84 notices were issued and, as a result, 76 penalties were paid. Twenty-eight cases, all first offences, were settled out of court by payment of the minimum penalty and costs; the magistrates registered 48 convictions. One case was dismissed on a minor technicality. In one instance the charge was laid and penalty paid because of interference with goods placed under seizure. The remaining cases were based upon adulteration or misbranding of the following articles: cloves, pepper, soft drinks, sausages, Hamburg steak, and vinegar.

It is a very difficult matter to secure observance of the law which prohibits the use of sulphites and artificial colouring matter in or upon meat and meat products. As it is profitable for manufacturers of sausage to follow careless, slovenly methods and conceal defects in quality, or to make the finished product appear better than it really is by the use of sulphites or aniline dyes, there is, consequently, a strong temptation to employ these devices. The litigation resulting therefrom has been both extensive and costly. Through a series of civil actions, the cases referred to in the annual report for the year ending March 31, 1932, were followed through to the British Columbia Court of Appeal. Throughout the series the decisions were all in favour of the Food and Drugs Act. It is no small encouragement to those interested in this legislation to read the comments of one of the Honourable Justices in the final judgment which upheld that the Food and Drugs Act was *intra vires*. In his opinion, tampering with food by the introduction of foreign matter, however good the intentions, should properly be regarded as a public evil. "The subject of food purity, free from adulteration by the admixture of baser ingredients, is so important and the need to preserve its purity so great to prevent widespread calamity that precautions of the most detailed character must be taken to ensure it."

This Division will endeavour to carry on and utilize all available means toward the establishment of practical observance of these principles.



## NARCOTIC DIVISION

It is the considered opinion of this department that narcotic addiction in Canada is not on the increase. Narcotics still continue to be difficult to obtain illicitly in all parts of the country. Although it is not anticipated that it will ever become possible to completely stamp out this traffic, a great improvement is manifest as compared with five years ago and the incarceration of illicit traffickers for comparatively long periods has not only resulted in their individual activities being terminated, but has, undoubtedly, proved a deterrent to some others at least.

The International Convention controlling and limiting the manufacture of narcotic drugs, which was signed at Geneva in July, 1931, becomes internationally effective on July 9, 1933, and should, in time, as its provisions gradually produce results throughout the world, prove to be a most important aid to the Narcotic Control Offices of this and other countries in rendering it more difficult to obtain illicit supplies in wholesale quantities. A marked improvement has already been noted in connection with certain countries from which huge quantities previously reached the North American Continent, but it would be unwise to ignore the very real possibility of the illicit manufacture of narcotics being undertaken on an extensive scale in the Orient, in which event the troubles of Europe may well be lightened, but those of the United States and Canada very seriously increased.

The total number of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the judicial year ending September 30, 1932, was 340, as compared with 333 in the previous year, and with 458 and 567 in the two preceding years. Convictions in connection with the illicit possession, importation or selling of narcotics, however, decreased to 189, as compared with 221 in the preceding year, while those relating to the less serious offences of smoking opium or frequenting opium dens increased to 147 as compared with 115.

As indicated in previous reports, the conviction of 138 persons for the illegal possession of narcotics and 51 for selling, distributing, importing or transporting same by no means indicates that the larger number, charged with possession, were addicts merely catering to their own addiction. On the contrary, included in that figure are cases in which the persons involved were not addicts at all but traffickers who were charged with illegal possession, the same range of sentence being available for both offences, owing to the necessity of protecting the identity of those engaged in the cases and whose future usefulness would be impaired by their giving evidence in court.

Of the 340 convictions obtained, 164 were federal prosecutions and 176 initiated by provincial and municipal police forces whose cooperation in the enforcement of the Narcotic Act is much appreciated.

The following sentences of one year or over were imposed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933: 2 of 4 years and over, 11 of 3 years and over, 11 of 2 years and over, 21 of 1 year and over.

In 196 cases a jail sentence without the option of a fine was imposed and in the remaining 144 the penalty consisted of a fine alone, this being the usual procedure in connection with opium smoking cases. Included in the 144, however, were three cases of obtaining narcotics from more than one physician. This is the second year in succession in which the cases involving jail sentences have exceeded those disposed of by the imposition of a pecuniary penalty.

Sixty-six aliens were deported in the calendar year 1932, after imprisonment for narcotic offences, of whom 53 were Chinese. This brings the total of deportations to 944, of whom 761 were Chinese, since this additional deterrent was provided in 1922.



In the list of drugs seized, as indicated in table 7, it will be noted that there was a decrease in relation to opium, heroin and cocaine and an increase in morphine, while seizures of cannabis sativa in the form of cigarettes, commonly known as marihuana, were made for the first time. The use of these cigarettes, which are closely related to the oriental drug of addiction known as hashish, has, in the comparatively recent past, increased to a considerable extent in the United States, and energetic efforts are being made to control the situation in Canada. They are particularly dangerous to young people, to whom their use is almost exclusively confined, as all indications point to the fact that their illicit sale usually takes place in cabarets and dance halls where young people, not previously addicted to any form of narcotic, congregate. They are known to be sold for as much as \$1.25 each. Several convictions in connection with this drug were obtained in Eastern Canada during the year.

In dealing with the legal traffic, there has been very little trouble not susceptible of adjustment by correspondence. It was only necessary to institute proceedings against one physician whose actions were obviously illicit and resulted in a jail sentence being imposed. No prosecutions were initiated in connection with retail druggists, whose stores are regularly inspected and their narcotic registers checked, and from whom sales reports are periodically obtained. In administering such a drastic law as that in relation to narcotics, one cannot fail to be impressed with the very large measure of co-operation afforded by both physicians and retail druggists, whose desire to assist the Department is, in the majority of instances, very apparent.

There are 107 firms in Canada in possession of licences to handle narcotics or narcotic preparations on a wholesale basis; 207 licences to import and 63 to export were issued during the year.

There was a decrease of approximately 300 ounces of cocaine, 900 ounces of morphine (including heroin) and 300 pounds of crude opium imported by licensed wholesalers during the calendar year. A considerable proportion of this decrease was due to the commercial depression, resulting in wholesalers carrying smaller stocks, and it is not considered possible to assume that Canada's importations, already very largely reduced in the past ten years, can remain at their present low level, having regard to normal consumption. The following figures are of interest in that connection:—

Year	Cocaine		Morphine and Heroin		Crude Opium	
	Imports	Domestic consumption	Imports	Domestic consumption	Imports	Domestic consumption
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	lbs.
1920.....	6,968		28,198		13,626	
1930.....	2,011	1,750	6,861	4,687	1,012	841
1931.....	1,947	1,881	5,353	3,542	999	888
1932.....	1,638	1,552	4,442	4,515	615	743

All narcotic wholesalers are regularly audited by an experienced chemist employed by this department and, as a result of several years of this work, a marked improvement and uniformity in methods of wholesalers have resulted.

Canada's exports of narcotics are very small, approximating 25 ounces of straight narcotics and 40 ounces of preparations, consigned to retail druggists and physicians in Newfoundland and the West Indies, who normally obtain their pharmaceutical requirements from Canadian sources.

All of the narcotics seized under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were destroyed. Fourteen and a half pounds of gum opium, seized under the Customs Act, were sold by the Department of National Revenue to licensed narcotic wholesalers.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

Province	Nature of Offence									Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island										1
Nova Scotia					1					1
New Brunswick										1
Quebec	79	12		2	51	14	6	1	1	166
Ontario	25	2			5	3	2	1		38
Manitoba	4	3								7
Saskatchewan	1									1
Alberta	4							1		5
British Columbia	24	28	4		14	34	17			121
Total	138	45	4	2	71	51	25	3	1	340

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

Province	Total convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin							Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Convicted without Option	British and American	Chinese	Italian	Polish	Japanese	Danish	Greek	
Prince Edward Island.....	1		1			1						1
Nova Scotia.....	1			1	1							1
New Brunswick.....	156	10	68	99	95	67	2			1	1	166
Quebec.....	36	2	10	28	18	18	1	1				38
Ontario.....	7			7	7							7
Manitoba.....	1			1	1							1
Saskatchewan.....	5		1	4	3	3						5
Alberta.....	120	1	64	57	13	106			2			121
British Columbia.....												
Total.....	327	13	144	196	137	195	3	1	2	1	1	340

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1932.

Year	Nature of Offence									Total	
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drug without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9		Not defined
1925	381	55			139	208				52	835
1926	302	33			149	180				79	743
1927	163	37			85	81				124	490
1928	183	52			69	69	28			29	430
1929	150	38	1		103	223	47	1	4		567
1930	166	32	2		47	155	46	5	5		458
1931	173	45	3		42	39	24		7		333
1932	138	45	4	2	71	51	25	3	1		340

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1932

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option	Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925	546	280	1929	375	192
1926	474	263	1930	255	203
1927	327	159	1931	110	223
1928	190	240	1932	144	196

TABLE No. 2

## (a) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932

Country imported from—	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	142
France.....	29*
Great Britain.....	20
Germany.....	3
Holland.....	2
Switzerland.....	11
Total.....	207

\*Two licences cancelled at request of importer.

Country to which exported—	
Newfoundland.....	56*
Switzerland.....	2
British West Indies.....	3
Bermuda.....	2
Total.....	63

\*One licence cancelled at request of exporter.

## (b) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932

Wholesale.....	112*
Retail.....	18

\*Five licences cancelled at request of licensees.

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1932 INCLUSIVE.

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (Pure Drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (Pure Drug).....	1,638	4,442	615

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin).

Statistics now prepared by Calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Opium Convention.

TABLE No. 3A—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932

## PURE DRUG

Country Imported from	Opium			Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca Leaves	Eucaine	Galenical Preps. (tr. ext. Can. Sativa)	Cannabis Sativa (Indian Hemp)	Dilaudide
	Crude	Powdered	Preps. (tr. ext., etc.)	Alkaloids of opium, (non-morphine)	Str.	Prep.	Str.	Prep.	Str.					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Great Britain.....	615.00	200.39	20.51	6.52	1,803.29	37.17	471.70	0.06	331.05	2.28	0.57	132.00		
France.....			26.42	53.31	4.45	13.91	0.04	0.32	53.45	0.04	1.00			
United States.....				42.86	645.89	0.97			0.97	9.30		52.00	235.00	0.15
Germany.....				10.50	50.00		90.00		450.00		140.00			
Switzerland.....					1,138.91		185.00		630.00					
Netherlands.....									160.85					
Total.....	615.00	200.39	46.93	113.19	3,642.54	52.05	746.74	0.38	1,626.32	11.62	141.00	184.00	235.00	0.15

Nore.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.*Preparations* indicates narcotic drug combined with other non-narcotic substances.



TABLE No. 4

In addition to the amount of narcotics imported during the calendar year 1932, the following amounts of seized drugs were disposed of to licensed narcotic wholesalers in Canada:—

By Department of Pensions and National Health. . . . .	Nil
By Department of National Revenue, Customs-Excise Preventive Service:	
Gum opium . . . . .	Quantity 232 ounces

TABLE No. 5.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932

## PURE DRUG

Country exported to	Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Opium contained in tr., pills, preps.	Galenical preps. (tr. & ext. Cannabis Sativa)
	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation		
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
British West Indies.....	0.89				0.90	0.02	8.86	
Bermuda.....		0.13				0.04	0.34	
Switzerland.....	0.02							
Newfoundland.....	23.63	10.86		1.14		0.05	18.58	0.08
Total.....	24.54	10.99		1.14	0.90	0.11	27.78	0.08

NOTE.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 6.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE ELEVEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932.

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Totals
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	761
Czecho-Slovakia.....				1								1
Danish.....										1		1
East Indian.....						1						1
English.....		2	1	1							1	5
French.....		2		1				1	1	1		6
Greek.....		1								1		2
Irish.....		1										1
Italian.....		2	2				1				2	9
Japanese.....			1				1		1			3
Norwegian.....									1			1
Philippino.....		1										1
Polish.....								1		1	1	3
Roumanian.....					1				1		1	3
Scotch.....				2						1		3
Swedish.....			1				1	1				3
Swiss.....							1	1				2
United States citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	137
Lithuanian.....											1	1
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	944

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE No. 7.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932

<i>Opium—</i>		
Opium, crude. . . . .	13 lbs. 4 ozs.	219 grs.
Opium, smoking. . . . .	52 lbs. 15 ozs.	211 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen-She). . . . .	6 lbs.	280 grs.
Powdered opium. . . . .	1 oz.	
99 tins smoking opium containing. . . . .	49 lbs. 8 ozs.	
20 tins smoking opium (2 oz.) containing. . . . .	2 lbs. 8 ozs.	
3 pots smoking opium containing (total). . . . .	.61 oz.	
1 jar smoking opium ( $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) containing (total). . . . .	.25 oz.	
*Decks of smoking opium. . . . .	664	
*Decks of seconds (Yen-She). . . . .	39	
Pills of opium. . . . .	9	
Tablets of opium. . . . .	44	
<i>Morphine (Salts and Alkaloid Combined)—</i>		
Morphine. . . . .	42 ozs.	137 grs.
*Decks of morphine. . . . .	5	
Tablets of morphine. . . . .	425	
Cubes of morphine (approximately 3 grs. each). . . . .	9	
<i>Cocaine (Salts and Alkaloid Combined)—</i>		
Cocaine. . . . .	4 ozs.	153 grs.
*Decks of cocaine. . . . .	10	
Tablets of cocaine. . . . .	41	
Capsules of cocaine (approximately 3 grs. each). . . . .	19	
<i>Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (Salts and Alkaloid Combined)—</i>		
Heroin. . . . .	65 ozs.	198 grs.
*Decks of heroin. . . . .	11	
Tablets of heroin. . . . .	270	
Capsules of heroin (approximately 3 grs. each). . . . .	65	
<i>Cannabis Sativa—</i>		
Cigarettes. . . . .	137	
Herb. . . . .	8.55 ozs.	
<i>Alleged Drugs (Miscellaneous) including morphine, heroin and cocaine—</i>		
Drugs alleged. . . . .	49 ozs.	350 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs. . . . .	46	
Tablets of alleged drugs. . . . .	618	
Cubes of alleged drugs (approximately 3 grs. each). . . . .	49	
Capsules of alleged drugs (approximately 3 grs. each). . . . .	251	
Pills of alleged drugs. . . . .	38	
<i>Paraphernalia—</i>		
Opium lamps. . . . .	93	
Opium lamp globes. . . . .	16	
Opium smoking pipes. . . . .	117	
Opium pipe bowls. . . . .	53	
Scrapers, opium pipe. . . . .	80	
Yen-Hocks (needles). . . . .	132	
Opium scales (Chinese). . . . .	21	
Opium tins, empty. . . . .	65	
Opium tins, empty (1 oz. toy size). . . . .	83	
Syringes (improvised). . . . .	31	
Syringes (hypodermic, glass and metal). . . . .	13	
Scissors. . . . .	36	
Hypodermic needles. . . . .	51	
Glass bowls (opium lamp). . . . .	23	
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs). . . . .	26	
Opium pipe centres. . . . .	140	
Mouth pieces for opium pipe. . . . .	12	

\*Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

## THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, new medicinal preparations to the number of 653 were submitted for registration under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. Of these 474 were assigned registration numbers, and 179 were rejected. The registration of 4,977 was reviewed, and 5,451 licences were granted. The Advisory Board approved 68 preparations, and rejected 8 as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages.

Approximately 1,349 labels and wrappers, 392 cartons, and 428 circulars and advertisements were examined and criticized, particular attention being given to newspaper advertisements. 229 samples of medicines were procured and examined as to labelling; 12 seizures were made, and 27 shipments of medicines were detained at customs ports of entry for labelling adjustments. It is gratifying to note that through the co-operation of manufacturers and agents with the officials and inspection staff no prosecutions for infraction of the law were found necessary.

The Advisory Board appointed under section 9 of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act is empowered to decide what shall be deemed a sufficient medication of secret formula preparations containing alcohol in excess of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent so as to unfit them for use as alcoholic beverages, and to prescribe what shall be the maximum single and daily doses of potent drugs named in the schedule of the Act. The functioning of this Board very materially adds to the protection afforded the public through the operation of this law, as from time to time the action and uses of various drugs which are not in the schedule of the Act, but which are commonly employed in medicines, are examined with a view to ascertaining the toxicity and probability of their harmful effects. As a result of such examination and investigation by the Advisory Board further potent drugs are periodically added to the schedule. During the period covered by this report it was deemed necessary, in the interests of public health and safety, to further restrict the dosage of the scheduled drug Acetanilide to one (1) grain per maximum single adult dose, and three (3) grains per diem. This action was taken after the drug Acetanilide had been given very careful consideration by the Advisory Board.

As a further protection for any probable misuse of any registered medicine containing potent drugs and designed for the treatment of children the following table of dosage has been established:—

Children of ten years.....	1/2	adult dose
“ five “ .....	1/4	“
“ two “ .....	1/6	“
“ one “ .....	1/12	“

Certain derivatives of coal-tar are forbidden in medicines to be given to infants under one year.

The lay public, and even a large part of the medical profession, has little idea of the great odds against which federal officials have to work in order to protect the public against fraudulent and quack nostrums and exploitation. Here let it be said that cognizance is readily expressed of the large number of reputable proprietary medicines, the origin and introduction of which have been due to the enlightened and progressive policy and enterprise of pharmaceutical firms of high repute and standing. Unfortunately, however, there is an embarrassingly increasing multiplication of proprietary variants of synthetic and other medicinal substances which threaten to swamp the use of the official *materia medica* and much of the non-proprietary armamentarium. These latter require constant vigilance and scrutiny both as regards truthful advertising by radio broadcast, or in newspapers, labelling, and exploitation of the ailing public. It is the official opinion, however, that the public has been pretty well educated as to the demerits of redundant proprietary products, the exploitation of which in other countries is considered as fast becoming intolerable, but which in Canada is under effective control.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

Work carried on under this heading was formerly done by virtue of two votes known as "Public Works Health Act" and "Pollution of the Inland Waters of Canada". For purposes of economy and efficiency these two have been combined and by means of the available funds much is done towards protecting the health of the tourists, travelling public and the persons engaged in transportation activities. The value of this work is emphasized by consideration of the total numbers of the army of tourists that annually visit Canada and corresponding amount of money they spend while in the country.

Transportation, literally and metaphorically, carries our civilization on its march of progress. Present day transportation may be divided into four main divisions viz: railway, highway, waterway and airway, and on each of these routes people travel in common carrier vehicles, many of which operate in international and interprovincial traffic and promote Canada's second largest industry, the tourist traffic. Certainly it is one of our greatest industries as evidenced by the fact that in 1931 tourists from other countries spent more than \$250,000,000 in Canada and consequently measures must be taken to safeguard the health of the travelling public.

With the increase in tourist traffic due to the rapid improvement in our highways during the past few years, a new health and sanitation problem has arisen. Not only must the tourist be protected against infection during his stay in the community but also the community must protect itself so that disease will not be brought in to it by the tourist. If communicable disease breaks out at a Canadian tourist resort where the visitors come into contact with people from all parts of the country, a single case of disease may be the source of a large number of foci of infection in widely scattered communities. Consequently to insure that the great army of visitors may be protected, only safe milk and water should be available at tourist camps.

As the attractions of our great National Parks become more widely known, the number of visitors—automobile tourists and railway travellers—is rapidly increasing and attendant problems of sanitation present themselves for solution. Because of unusual sanitary problems resulting from their geographical location and topography many unique and original engineering designs have been employed in the National Parks so that the health and comfort of the tourists may be assured. The work involved in these efforts may be judged from the fact that last year 616,215 tourists visited the National Parks of Canada.

During the navigation season our inland waterways absorb not only practically the whole of the eastbound export grain traffic from the head of the lakes to lower lake ports, but a considerable portion of internal traffic of the Eastern and Central regions in bulk commodities, such as coal, iron ore and cement.

The sources of traffic are as extensive as the system itself. Draining the mid-continental basin, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route provides not only an interior system of unique length, but an outlet, the sole large outlet by water, to the North Atlantic seaboard, for the widest and richest agricultural areas of both Canada and the United States, and developing a huge international traffic route.

Plying these waters are scores of vessels of more than 600 feet in length and of 60 and 70 feet beam, some capable of carrying in a single load 17,000 tons of grain. The completion of the new Welland Ship Canal has admitted these large upper lake freighters to lake Ontario.

In 1931, by no means a representative year, the total traffic through the purely Canadian canals along this route amounted to 16,189,074 tons contributed by 27,651 vessel movements.



Every year small ocean-going steamships ply back and forth between foreign ports and ports on the Great Lakes system. In 1932, 150 such vessels are stated to have entered the lakes and included in their number were ships from Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Germany and South America. When first examined the drinking and culinary water supplies aboard most of these vessels were found to be badly contaminated by sewage organisms so that prompt measures had to be inaugurated to correct this health menace.

### WATER SUPPLIES

In addition to the physical examination of water supplies for and on common carriers information and advice of a technical nature and copies of reports concerning water supplies and sanitation were supplied to transportation companies. In this connection drinking and culinary water supply systems aboard Canadian vessels were the subject of 367 inspections in the fiscal year. In order to accomplish the work incidental to the supervision of drinking and culinary water supplies for vessels navigating on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada vessels were boarded by health officials and water samples were collected for bacteriological analysis at such times at Quebec, Levis, Three Rivers, Sorel, Montreal, Morrisburg, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Dalhousie, Thorold, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Queenston, Fort Erie, Crystal Beach, Port Colborne, Port Maitland, Port Dover, Port Burwell, Port Stanley, Kingsville, Windsor, Sarnia, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland, Port McNicoll, Parry Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Selkirk. In all a total of 3,528 visits were made to vessels during the navigation season of 1932.

Correspondence and interviews took place with health and transportation officials and other persons concerned regarding the certification of water supplies available at various points. In this connection visits were made to many water-works to study in detail the facilities available for the supply of drinking and culinary water at these points.

Throughout the season transportation companies were supplied regularly with copies of water analyses reports and, wherever it seemed advisable, attention of the management of these organizations was drawn to potential public health hazards.

An idea of the importance of the problem of a pure water supply for vessels is conveyed by consideration of the number of passengers carried in a single season. Thus during the season of navigation of 1932 the larger steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland waters of Canada handled 12,483,955 persons.

One of the features for careful attention in the public health supervision of railways is the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies. Just how important this feature becomes is emphasized by the fact that during 1931 railways in Canada carried 26,550,556 passengers, in addition to the thousands of men who were employed in the maintenance and operation of these railways.

An interesting item of the season's field work consisted of examinations which were made of the sources from which drinking and culinary water supplies were obtained for use aboard common carriers engaged in international and interprovincial traffic. So also in accordance with the regulations concerning common carriers engaged in such traffic, visits were made to passenger trains engaged in interprovincial and international traffic, to check the quality of the drinking and culinary water available for passengers and crews.

Inspections were made of railway watering points, coachyards and terminals as the opportunity offered and corrections in sanitary conditions brought about. With the present control over sources of water supply and better storage and

handling of drinking water on coaches, the necessity of proper handling of the water from mains to coaches becomes more important. At present this is the weak link in the chain of protecting the health of the travelling public.

The development of aviation has been one of the phenomena of the present century and with the advance of aeronautical science, aircraft will play an increasingly important part as an agency of transport. Particularly will this be the state of affairs in Canada where the physical and geographical characteristics, settlement of the population and the distance between the centres of the population, all tend to favour air transport.

The certification of water supplies used on common carriers has been extended to include supplies available for use aboard aircraft. The regulations both of Canada and the United States Public Health Service require that water supplies used on such common carriers in international traffic must be from sources which are approved and certified as producing water of satisfactory quality and safety. Investigations of Canadian sources are made in accordance with the regulations of this department, and, by an agreement with the United States Public Health Service are accepted by that organization.

#### CONTAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

One of the problems to-day confronting not only Canada, the United States and the countries of Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa, is the sanitary control of aerial navigation.

Railroads contaminate the soil notoriously over a definite course which is taken into consideration when planning the water supplies for villages and cities. From consideration of the fact that aeroplanes in the United States and Canada carried a total of 2,840,721 passengers in 1930 and furthermore that such traffic will rapidly increase it becomes evident that aircraft traffic may contaminate any region, any water supply, and indeed any reservoir by promiscuous distribution of human excreta.

It seems evident that action should be taken to eradicate this menace to pure water supplies. A detachable vessel to receive human excreta is in use on British passenger aeroplanes and corresponding or equivalent precautions could easily be practised in America.

The great economic development of the last 25 years brought public health problems in some localities which have assumed increasingly serious proportions. This has been attended by a greater concentration of population and industrial development along streams and at lake ports and the outpouring of enormous volumes of sewage and trade wastes into these bodies of water. At the same time timbered areas have been cleared, low lying land in many instances has been drained, and rivers and streams have been dredged and straightened, all of which has resulted in more rapid run-off of rainfall with consequent lowering of ground water levels and stream flows. With the gradual lessening in volume of stream flow in ratio to volume of domestic and industrial sewage the normal biological life and oxygen balance in our streams have been upset and instances of pollution have become both numerous and severe.

This condition has resulted in the destroying of natural stream life including the killing of fish, damage to property and riparian rights and the production of nuisances detrimental to public health and comfort. Most important of all, however, is the fact that the concentration of population and inadequacy or independability of ground waters have combined to make necessary the increasing use of surface streams as sources of public water supply.

The development and growth of any community depends upon its water supply, both as to quality and quantity. Industry, when contemplating expansion in new territory, first determines the adequacy and quality of the water supply at the proposed location, and in many instances these are important factors in the ultimate decision.

Much attention has been directed in recent years toward the evils resulting from the pollution of our natural waters. There is a growing public insistence that sewage and trade wastes be properly treated before being discharged into our lakes and streams.

The problem of what constitutes the most beneficial use of our water resources, must be determined by governmental authority, both provincial and federal. Pollution problems affecting two or more provinces must be solved by interprovincial agreements or through federal authority, while those of an international character must be taken care of by treaty.

A brief study of the pollution of the waters of the Welland canal system made in 1932 has revealed many interesting facts. The new Welland Ship canal recently opened to traffic traverses the Niagara peninsula in a northerly and southerly direction for a distance of 25 miles. Not only does the canal serve its primary purpose of navigation but it is also used as a source of water supply for 60,000 persons in the adjoining municipalities. So also it receives and carries away such domestic sewage as is discharged into its waters. Even before they enter the canal the waters are somewhat contaminated at their source in lake Erie. Lake Erie is one of the smaller bodies of the Great Lakes system and is also comparatively shallow so that during stormy weather its waters become quite muddy and for the same reasons are warm in the summer months. Along its shores are numerous municipalities that discharge raw sewage into it and the resulting pollution has undoubtedly increased in the twenty years that have almost elapsed since the investigation of the pollution of boundary waters by the experts of the International Joint Commission.

In Port Colborne harbour there is usually considerable dust from grain transfer operations and the unloading of coal and ore. Maintenance of the canal will require frequent dredging and this together with the constant stirring action of ship propellers at times causes turbidities to reach 1,000 parts per million.

Another apparent source of physical pollution is the discharge of garbage, rubbish, and ashes from passing vessels, contrary to the provisions of the Navigable Waters' Protection Act. The discharge of raw sewage from the vessels that pass through the canal is undoubtedly a menace to health. During the navigation season of 1932 a total of 5,712 vessels traversed the canal and as the average crew for these vessels numbers 20 persons this represents a population of 114,000 or approximately 14,000 persons per month passing through the canal during the navigation season and affording many opportunities for the direct fouling of such water works intakes as draw from the canal and requiring constant careful supervision of the adjacent water works and filtration plants.

Fortunately no community is dependent upon the "Old Canal" as a source of water supply and the public health menace from this canal is the contamination of the waters adjacent to the bathing beach at Lakeside Park, Port Dalhousie. This beach is quite popular in the summer time on account of its shallow waters which are usually warm. The black waters of the harbour are in distinct contrast with the bluish-green waters of lake Ontario and on certain days the pollution of the beach is only too apparent.

#### SHELLFISH SANITATION

One of the matters relating to the control of international and interprovincial spread of disease to which considerable attention has been devoted during the past few years is that of shellfish sanitation.

The situation regarding the sanitation of oysters is not entirely free from suspicion as there is much information regarding occasional cases of typhoid fever with which there is associated a history of eating raw oysters. The



rough weather that has at times occurred where oyster beds are located has exerted an adverse effect upon many of the shellfish. The heavy wave action stirs up sediments which causes the bacteriological examination of the shellfish, in many instances, to present unfavourable aspects.

The most important feature at the present time lies in the discovery of oyster beds that may be polluted by sewage and the establishment of measures which will prevent such contamination. Consumers of oysters should make certain that the shellfish which they eat come only from standard recognized dealers who use the highest methods of sanitation in handling and distributing this product.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIED ENGINEERING SERVICES

As in former years, a policy of co-operation was carried on with official and unofficial organizations in matters concerning public health. By means of this co-operation similar or related activities are co-ordinated and duplication of effort is avoided.

Among the more important co-operative activities of this service the following may be mentioned:—

With other departments of the federal government in matters of sanitation.

The co-operative scheme between the Provincial Health Departments and the Public Health Engineering Service for the certification of water supplies used on common carriers in interprovincial and international traffic was continued as heretofore but with more emphasis on the requirements of the sanitary features. Certificates are not issued when cross-connections with other supplies are found to exist, which has a wholesome effect in the control over this very troublesome sanitary defect.

Special studies and reports were made in co-operation with Provincial Departments of Health on such subjects as:

- (a) "Health Hazards of Workers Subjected to Compressed Air".
- (b) "Pollution of the Red River".

Co-operation with the United States Public Health Service, covering both the certification of water supplies used by common carriers crossing the international boundary and inspections of vessels operating on the Great Lakes and border waters, continued. During the year certificates were recovered from the United States authorities covering supplies used by Canadian carriers operating in the United States and similarly certificates were forwarded to them covering supplies used by the United States carriers in Canada. So also sanitary arrangements of certain Customs and Immigration buildings at points at the international boundary were dealt with in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service.

Co-operation has also been carried on with a number of National organizations engaged in public health activities.

#### TYPHOID FEVER

In considering the question of the incidence of typhoid fever, it is necessary to outline briefly the causation. The chief agencies through which the disease is transmitted are water, milk, uncooked vegetables and other foods, shellfish, flies and carriers. Other sources include ice and bathing, in polluted water, etc. The part played by water is indisputable, while the periodic epidemics of milk-borne typhoid, invariably serious in character, indicate that radical steps are necessary in order to control the situation.



In considering impure water as a source of infection, we have certain clearly defined causes, which include (1) the ingestion of impure and untreated water, including surface and ground supplies, (2) water treated but not sufficiently disinfected, and (3) accidental pollution occurring under a variety of conditions. In the first classification, untreated surface and ground water supplies are potentially dangerous unless their bacteriological purity has been established. In the second group insufficiently purified waters include all polluted supplies which may have been treated or filtered, but which, due to various causes have not been completely disinfected. The third class probably involves the greatest danger. Investigation has indicated that numerous epidemics have been caused by either accidental pollution or indifference of officials to warnings given them regarding the sources of their water supplies. In the matter of milk-borne epidemics, a majority have been caused by carelessness or by carrier infection.

Typhoid fever could be still further reduced if arrangements were made for the compulsory disinfection of all water supplies of questionable character; municipal pasteurization of local milk supplies; adequate control over shellfish and other food liable to cause infection; isolation and withdrawal of typhoid carriers from food handling activities, etc.

The total number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating aboard Canadian vessels navigating the waters of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario during 1932 was 5, as indicated in the attached schedule.

During the same period the number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating from vessels navigating the St. Lawrence river was 9.

A report from the representative of the United States Public Health Service states that the number of typhoid fever cases reported from Great Lakes vessels of United States registry during the season of navigation of 1932 was 3.

#### HEALTH ON PUBLIC WORKS

As the Dominion of Canada furnished large sums of money for relief works undertaken to mitigate unemployment it was necessary, in accordance with the Public Works Health Act, for this department to take an interest in the health of the persons employed on such works.

Owing to limited personnel and funds it has not been possible for the staff of this department to co-operate as fully as desired with the provincial health authorities in the supervision of the health of the workers employed in such camps. However, copies of the Public Works Health Act have been supplied to government engineers and medical officers on such works.

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>M. V. Elmbank.</i>				1932	
<i>Beaconhill.</i>		One	Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	May 13.	John Robertson.
<i>Waraby.</i>		One	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal, Que.	May 13.	Frank G. Schoff.
<i>Bello.</i>		One	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal, Que.	July 2.	T. Simpson.
	A. S. Skibs.	Two	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal, Que.	Aug. 17.	K. Anderson and H. Enlandsen.
<i>H. P. L.</i>	Berg Torgensen, Norway.	One	Caraquet, N.B.	Aug. 8-19.	H. P. Lanteigne.
<i>Levet.</i>	H. P. Lanteigne.	One	Dept. of Health of Scotland.	Sept. 14.	George Main, deckhand. Drinking water badly contaminated.
<i>New Northland.</i>	Clarke Steamship Company.	One	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal, Que.	Sept. 17.	L. Nicolas.
<i>Mardep.</i>	Marine Department.	One	Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, P.Q.	Dec. 10.	Damien Rivard.

## TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Rosebank.</i>	Kingsley Navigation Company.	One	Prince Edward County Hospital, Picton, Ont.	May 21.	Seaman Joseph Owens, admitted May 21st. Patient died June 20th.
<i>Oxford.</i>	Canada Steamship Lines.	One	St. Michaels' Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	June 5.	S. Wheeler, Second Engineer, admitted June 5th.
<i>James Whalen.</i>	Sin Mac Lines, Ltd.	One	Fort William Hospital, F.W.	Aug. 4.	Blanchard Dennis, Fireman.
<i>George R. Donovan.</i>	Union Transit Company.	One	Medical Officer of Health, Toronto.	Aug. 10.	Earl O'Leary.
<i>Ralph Gilchrist.</i>	Sarnia Steamships Ltd.	One	St. Lukes Hospital, Montreal.	Oct. 9.	G. Swayze.

## MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The Marine Hospitals Service has been administered in conformity with the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act since 1867. The cost is borne by the federal Government out of the Sick Mariners' dues collected from the ships that are eligible to pay these dues. The net amount of Sick Mariners' Dues collected during the fiscal year was \$178,962.29 and the expenditure, not including the cost of administration, was \$158,003.10.

A duty of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied and collected on every ship, each time (not exceeding three in each calendar year) she arrives in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

The main object of the Act is to provide medical and surgical attendance to sick and injured mariners belonging to vessels that call at our ports from foreign parts and to protect these ports from being saddled with the expenditure incurred. Ships engaged in the coasting trade are eligible to pay these dues when they arrive from a place out of Canada or from a port in another province, with the exception of those arriving at a port in Quebec from a port in Ontario, but those coasting within the limits of one province are exempt, as the seamen on these may be covered by the Provincial Workmens' Compensation Act or looked after just as other citizens of the municipality would be. Fishing vessels may pay these dues, if they so desire, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment for the calendar year is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year. The collectors of customs forward these dues to this Department and the money thus collected forms what is known as the Sick Mariners' Fund.

Sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment for a period of one year at any port in the provinces where these dues are collected, if they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the person in command of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 2,650 vessels and the number of seamen on these vessels, eligible for treatment was 78,262. Hospital care, out-patient treatment or other medical services were furnished to 5,715. Three thousand four hundred and twenty-four of these were admitted to the various hospitals, 1,383 as out-patients and 2,041 as ward patients. The number of out-patients hospital treatments was 2,688 and the number of hospital days was 42,407. The number of treatments furnished by the doctors paid by the department aggregated 10,663.

The following is a list of the hospitals in which sick mariners were given care and treatment and a statement of the diseases or injuries for which they were treated:—

Name of Hospital	Port
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	
St. Martha's. . . . .	Antigonish
Dawson Memorial. . . . .	Bridgewater
Camp Hill. . . . .	Halifax
Victoria General. . . . .	Halifax
City Tuberculosis. . . . .	Halifax
Rockhead Minor Infectious. . . . .	Halifax
Infectious Disease. . . . .	Halifax
Halifax Infirmary. . . . .	Halifax
Nova Scotia Sanatorium. . . . .	Kentville
Marine. . . . .	Lunenburg
Soldiers' Memorial. . . . .	Middleton
Aberdeen. . . . .	New Glasgow

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Name of Hospital	Port
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded</i>	
Hamilton Memorial. . . . .	North Sydney
Sutherland Memorial. . . . .	Pictou
All Saints' Cottage. . . . .	Springhill
City of Sydney. . . . .	Sydney
Payzant Memorial. . . . .	Windsor
Eastern King's Memorial. . . . .	Wolfville
Yarmouth. . . . .	Yarmouth
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	
James H. Dunn. . . . .	Bathurst
Hotel-Dieu. . . . .	Campbellton
Hotel-Dieu. . . . .	Chatham
Moncton. . . . .	Moncton
Saint John General. . . . .	Saint John
Chipman Memorial. . . . .	St. Stephen
Hotel-Dieu. . . . .	Tracadie
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	
Prince Edward Island. . . . .	Charlottetown
Charlottetown. . . . .	Charlottetown
Prince County. . . . .	Summerside
<i>Quebec—</i>	
Clarke City. . . . .	Clarke City
Hotel-Dieu. . . . .	Gaspe
Harrington. . . . .	Harrington Harbour
l'Hotel-Dieu. . . . .	Levis
Hopital Prive. . . . .	Matane
St. Luke's. . . . .	Montreal
Montreal General. . . . .	Montreal
Montreal Convalescent. . . . .	Montreal
Notre Dame. . . . .	Montreal
Royal Victoria. . . . .	Montreal
Alexandra. . . . .	Montreal
Hotel-Dieu. . . . .	Montreal
Providence. . . . .	Montreal
St. Mary's. . . . .	Montreal
Immigration. . . . .	Quebec
Jeffery Hale's. . . . .	Quebec
l'Hotel-Dieu du Precieux Sang. . . . .	Quebec
l'Hopital Saint Francois d'Assize. . . . .	Quebec
St. Jean Endes. . . . .	Havre St. Pierre
St. Joseph's. . . . .	Rimouski
St. Joseph's. . . . .	Riviere-du-Loup
l'Hopital General. . . . .	Sorel
Laurentian Sanatorium. . . . .	Ste. Agathe des Monts
Hopital Ste. Ann. . . . .	Ste. Ann des Monts
Hopital St. Jean. . . . .	St. Jean
Hopital St. Joseph. . . . .	Three Rivers
Verdun Protestant. . . . .	Verdun
<i>British Columbia—</i>	
St. George's. . . . .	Alert Bay
Anyox General. . . . .	Anyox
R.W. Large Memorial. . . . .	Bella Bella
Chemainus General. . . . .	Chemainus
St. Mary's. . . . .	New Westminster
North Vancouver General. . . . .	North Vancouver
Ocean Falls. . . . .	Ocean Falls
West Coast General. . . . .	Port Alberni
Port Simpson General. . . . .	Port Simpson
Prince Rupert General. . . . .	Prince Rupert
Skidegate Inlet. . . . .	Queen Charlotte City
St. Michael's. . . . .	Rock Bay
Tranquille Sanatorium. . . . .	Tranquille
St. Paul's. . . . .	Vancouver
Shanghnessy. . . . .	Vancouver
Vancouver General. . . . .	Vancouver
Medical Dental Hospital. . . . .	Vancouver
St. Joseph's. . . . .	Victoria
Provincial Royal Jubilee. . . . .	Victoria
Rest Haven Sanatorium. . . . .	Victoria



Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

*Nova Scotia*.—Barrington Passage, Bear River, Canso, Fox River, Hantsport, Liverpool, Lockport, Louisburg, Port Felix, Port Hawkesbury, Port Malcolm, Sheet Harbour.

*New Brunswick*.—Back Bay, Beaver Harbour, North Head.

*Quebec*.—Havre au Maison, Pointe Basse.

# STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING 1932-33

## General—

Abdominal adhesions . . . . .	2
Alveolar abscess . . . . .	32
Alcoholism . . . . .	6
Anaemia . . . . .	8
Abscess . . . . .	94
Arthritis . . . . .	51
Bursitis . . . . .	15
Cellulitis . . . . .	44
Cephalitis . . . . .	1
Chicken-pox . . . . .	2
Cold . . . . .	41
Diabetes . . . . .	9
Dental caries . . . . .	406
Diphtheria . . . . .	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	2
General debility . . . . .	41
Goitre . . . . .	3
Headache . . . . .	14
Hernia . . . . .	93
Influenza . . . . .	284
Insomnia . . . . .	7
Lumbago . . . . .	81
Malaria . . . . .	8
Measles . . . . .	6
Mumps . . . . .	11
Malignant growths . . . . .	2
Myalgia . . . . .	22
Myositis . . . . .	1
Myelitis . . . . .	1
Non-malignant growths . . . . .	19
Osteo-myelitis . . . . .	4
Osteitis . . . . .	4
Phlebitis . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	1
Pyorrhoea . . . . .	15
Rheumatism . . . . .	54
Rheumatic fever . . . . .	1
Scarlet fever . . . . .	1
Septicemia . . . . .	2
Synovitis . . . . .	30
Toothache . . . . .	158
Tuberculosis . . . . .	48
Typhoid fever . . . . .	10
Vincent's Angina . . . . .	3

1,639

## Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—

Abscess . . . . .	10
Blepharitis . . . . .	3
Cerumen . . . . .	65
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	69
Coryza . . . . .	18
Deviated septum . . . . .	8
Foreign body—Eye . . . . .	68
Foreign body—Ear . . . . .	14
Infections . . . . .	79
Iritis . . . . .	10
Mastoiditis . . . . .	7
Otitis externa . . . . .	6
Otitis media . . . . .	49
Pharyngitis . . . . .	25
Quinsy . . . . .	8
Rhinitis . . . . .	16
Scleritis . . . . .	1
Sinusitis . . . . .	11
Strabismus . . . . .	2
Tonsillitis . . . . .	121
Ulcer cornea . . . . .	16

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## Circulatory System—

Angina pectoris . . . . .	5
Arterio sclerosis . . . . .	2
Cardialgia . . . . .	3
Endocarditis . . . . .	3
Heart disease . . . . .	8
Myocarditis . . . . .	4
Varicose veins . . . . .	19

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## Respiratory System—

Asthma . . . . .	18
Bronchitis . . . . .	111
Broncho-pneumonia . . . . .	2
Congestion lungs . . . . .	8
Hemorrhage lungs . . . . .	3
Laryngitis . . . . .	14
Pleurisy . . . . .	32
Pneumonia . . . . .	28

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## Nervous System—

Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Herpes Zoster . . . . .	6
Locomotor Ataxia . . . . .	1
Melancholia . . . . .	4
Neurosis . . . . .	1
Neuritis . . . . .	17
Neurasthenia . . . . .	9
Neuralgia . . . . .	19
Sciatica . . . . .	17

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## Gastro-intestinal—

Appendicitis . . . . .	78
Cholecystitis . . . . .	8
Colitis . . . . .	11
Constipation . . . . .	59
Diarrhoea . . . . .	12
Dyspepsia . . . . .	24
Dysentery . . . . .	1
Enteritis . . . . .	9
Fistula . . . . .	6
Gastro-enteritis . . . . .	6
Gastritis . . . . .	91

STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING 1932-33—*Concluded*

<i>Gastro-intestinal—Conc.</i>		<i>Injuries—Conc.</i>	
Hemorrhoids. . . . .	55	Contusions. . . . .	114
Hemorrhage stomach. . . . .	2	Ear. . . . .	6
Hepatic-colic. . . . .	2	Elbow. . . . .	12
Indigestion. . . . .	97	Eyes. . . . .	6
Intestinal obstruction. . . . .	16	Face. . . . .	13
Jaundice. . . . .	9	Fingers. . . . .	197
Peritonitis. . . . .	2	Foot. . . . .	64
Ptomaine. . . . .	3	Head. . . . .	1
Ulcer duodenum. . . . .	31	Hand. . . . .	140
Ulcerated stomach. . . . .	21	Head. . . . .	23
	543	Hip. . . . .	15
		Knee. . . . .	47
		Leg. . . . .	31
<i>Lymphatic System—</i>		Lip. . . . .	4
Adenitis. . . . .	20	Multiple injuries. . . . .	3
Leukaemia. . . . .	2	Muscular. . . . .	37
	22	Neck. . . . .	2
		Nose. . . . .	7
<i>Generative System—</i>		Ribs. . . . .	4
Chancroids. . . . .	14	Scalp. . . . .	16
Epididymitis. . . . .	31	Scrotum. . . . .	2
Hydrocele. . . . .	5	Shoulder. . . . .	28
Oorchitis. . . . .	21	Side. . . . .	24
Paraphimosis. . . . .	1	Spine. . . . .	1
Phimosis. . . . .	1	Thigh. . . . .	6
Stricture. . . . .	8	Toes. . . . .	30
Urethritis. . . . .	91	Thumb. . . . .	48
Varicocele. . . . .	8	Wrist. . . . .	31
	180		1,112
		<i>Fractures—</i>	
<i>Genito-Urinary System—</i>		Ankle. . . . .	1
Bright's disease. . . . .	4	Arm. . . . .	5
Cystitis. . . . .	25	Clavicle. . . . .	8
Gonorrhoea. . . . .	238	Elbow. . . . .	1
Nephritis. . . . .	27	Femur. . . . .	5
Phosphaturia. . . . .	1	Fibula. . . . .	3
Prostatitis. . . . .	17	Fingers. . . . .	9
Pyelitis. . . . .	4	Foot. . . . .	4
Renal calculus. . . . .	14	Leg. . . . .	7
Renal colic. . . . .	2	Mandible. . . . .	5
Retention of urine. . . . .	9	Metacarpal. . . . .	7
Syphilis. . . . .	201	Nose. . . . .	3
	542	Os calcis. . . . .	1
		Patella. . . . .	3
<i>Skin—</i>		Pelvis. . . . .	1
Acne. . . . .	19	Radius. . . . .	5
Boils. . . . .	109	Ribs. . . . .	43
Carbuncle. . . . .	17	Scapula. . . . .	2
Cyst. . . . .	37	Skull. . . . .	10
Dermatitis. . . . .	26	Spine. . . . .	7
Eczema. . . . .	30	Sternum. . . . .	1
Erythema. . . . .	1	Tibia and fibula. . . . .	4
Impetigo. . . . .	12	Tibia. . . . .	2
Pruritis. . . . .	5	Toe. . . . .	9
Psoriasis. . . . .	20	Wrist. . . . .	2
Scabies. . . . .	12		148
Ulcers. . . . .	36		
Urticaria. . . . .	10	<i>Dislocations—</i>	
Whitlow. . . . .	11	Clavicle. . . . .	1
	345	Knee. . . . .	4
		Shoulder. . . . .	6
<i>Injuries—</i>		Toe. . . . .	1
Abdomen. . . . .	1	Thumb. . . . .	1
Ankle. . . . .	55		13
Arm. . . . .	30	All others. . . . .	228
Back. . . . .	37		
Burns and scalds. . . . .	56	Total. . . . .	5,715
Chest. . . . .	21		

## QUARANTINE SERVICE

## ORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal harbours as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—Saint John, the harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours as substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the department.

Each substation is in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer, except when otherwise provided by the department.

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station the local customs officer is, *ex officio*, the quarantine officer, as provided by the quarantine regulations. The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

## QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera,
- (b) Plague,
- (c) Smallpox,
- (d) Typhus fever,
- (e) Yellow fever.

## MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons ill with minor infectious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

## SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following tabulation indicates the number of ships inspected at the organized quarantine stations during the fiscal year 1932-33, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective categories:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers				Crews	Cattleman, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Total personnel inspected
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.....	944	3,782	8,133	14,270	14,249	68,131	368	108,933
Halifax, N.S.....	444	5,934	4,640	9,183	28,127	60,338	91	108,313
St. John, N.B.....	257	723	139	3	103	12,848	79	13,895
Chatham, N.B.....	1					29		29
William Head, B.C....	877	3,528	2,775	346	6,763	56,555	30	69,997
Totals.....	2,523	13,967	15,687	23,802	49,242	197,901	568	301,167

No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the year on vessels which came up the St. Lawrence river. Minor infectious diseases were, as usual, disembarked at the port of Quebec, and cared for in the Immigration Hospital (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

Neither were there any cases of quarantinable disease at the port of Halifax during the year; a few cases of minor infectious diseases only. These were treated in the Immigration Hospital at Rockhead, as is now the established practice (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

No cases of quarantinable or infectious diseases were reported at the port of Saint John during the year.

At the William Head quarantine station four cases of smallpox were detained in hospital. These were taken off the steamer *Bosworth* from Shanghai, together with four contacts.

## FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. Following such fumigation a Deratization Certificate is issued. When, however, upon inspection, a ship is found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, fumigation may be waived and a Deratization Exemption Certificate issued.

Facilities for the deratization of ships exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, William Head and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The fumigating agent in general use at Canadian ports is "Zyklon-B," a hydrocyanic acid preparation. Some opportunity was afforded during the year, at the ports of Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver, to try out the fumigating agent known as "HCN Discoids"; experimentation has not yet proceeded far



enough, however, to determine their relative efficiency as compared with "Zyklon-B." In this connection, the medical officer in charge of ships' fumigation at Vancouver makes the following comments:—

"We have used the 'Discoids' for fumigating the quarters in two ships and found them quite satisfactory, though no quicker than the other form. They have this advantage, however, that the dose in each 'Discoid' being exactly half an ounce, makes it a bit more simple to figure the amount used in each compartment. Also, there is no residue to clean up afterwards as there is with the 'Zyklon-B'."

The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports. No plague-infected rats were discovered.

Port	Vessels fumigated and Deratization Certificates issued	Dead rats recovered	Vessels inspected and Exemption Certificates issued
Halifax, N.S.	27	68	9
North Sydney	1	18	1
Saint John, N.B.	1		10
Quebec, P.Q.			1
Port Alfred, P.Q.			1
Montreal, P.Q.	18	441	38
Vancouver, B.C.	38	367	46
Victoria, B.C.	1		7
Prince Rupert, B.C.			2
Totals	86	894	115

#### REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service—Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. W. Aylen.*

"The past season has been notable for the absence of epidemics of the graver diseases in the countries with which we exchange traffic, for the few cases of even minor infectious diseases that occurred among the passengers arriving on the steamers during the season, and for the number of cases of various diseases among members of the crews of vessels; otherwise the season has been uneventful.

"Of the 1,465 vessels inward bound that called at Father Point for pilots, 944 required quarantine pratique. Of the vessels cleared, 134 were passenger vessels (14 per cent of the total), a decrease of 21 as compared with last season. The total number of passengers carried was fewer than last year by about five thousand.

"No major quarantinable disease was reported on any vessel, but all the minor diseases except scarlet fever occurred, as well as several other diseases of a non-infectious character. These were all reported to the Chief Medical Immigration Officer at Quebec and treated by him at the Immigration Hospital there. Sickness was reported on 31 occasions.

"Deaths were reported on six vessels, as follows: *Duchess of York*, haemorrhage; *Turkestan*, heart disease; *Kastalia*, drowning; *Ellerdalc*, accident; *Duchess of Bedford*, angina pectoris; *Duchess of York*, diabetic coma.

"During the season three vessels were allowed to pass here for clearance by our staff at Quebec, owing to very stormy weather.

"The staff here took over the Immigration Medical inspection of saloon and tourist passengers on the "Empresses" during the season, carrying out the work on the voyage up the river.

"Written notices were served on 110 vessels for breach of Quarantine Regulations, and a copy of these regulations given to each ship's master. This shows a decrease in the number of vessels ignoring the regulations, but is still too large a proportion."

*Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. D. Reid.*

"The total number of vessels inspected during the year was 257, of which 31 were done during the night. This represents a decrease of 13 from the number inspected during the preceding year.

"There were no cases of major quarantinable disease reported or discovered on any of the vessels inspected.

"The only minor infectious disease found was mumps, six cases. Four of these cases were members of the crew of the ss. *Lady Drake*; they were well isolated and cared for on board ship and, at the request of the steamship company, they were left on board to be hospitalized at Halifax when the vessel arrived there. One case was a member of the crew of the ss. *Montclare*; he was convalescent on arrival here and was left on board in the care of the ship's surgeon. Only one case was a passenger with three contacts; this patient was sent to the Saint John General Hospital and the contacts were taken to our hospital on Partridge Island. This last patient and contacts are still under our care (on March 31, 1933).

"Deaths at sea were reported on two occasions, caused as follows: Heart failure, one; disappeared, presumed drowned, one.

"No births at sea were reported.

"One vessel only was fumigated during the year, "Zyklon-B" being the fumigant employed. Ten were granted exemption following inspection. Three were remanded to Halifax, one to Montreal, and one to Quebec. In the case of two vessels, their certificates were extended for one month in order that the appropriate action might be taken at their home ports."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. A. Chisholm.*

"During the year there have been no cases of the major quarantinable diseases reported or discovered on ships entering the port of Halifax.

"The following minor diseases were seen on inspection: Measles 1, passenger destined to New York, allowed to proceed with ship; measles 1, passenger for Canada, convalescent and fit to travel, allowed to proceed. Mumps 4, members of a crew, hospitalized at Rockhead Hospital; mumps 1, member of a crew, convalescent, remained on board ship. Septic sore throat 1, returning Canadian, convalescent, allowed to proceed; septic sore throat 1, member of a crew, hospitalized at Rockhead Hospital.

"Of 444 vessels which passed quarantine during the year, 395 were inspected by day and 49 by night. These vessels carried 102,313 persons.

"There were 27 vessels fumigated at this port and 9 exemptions from fumigation granted during the year. On 8 of the vessels fumigated, 50 dead rats were recovered. Examination of ships' records shows that both rat indication and the number of dead rats actually found are decidedly decreasing on those ships that are regularly fumigated here.

"We have used 'HCN Discoids' in place of 'Zyklon-B' in fumigating 2 passenger ships, and are quite satisfied that the 'Discoids' are superior to 'Zyklon-B.' In the first place we find the former just as effective in the destruction of rats and vermin as the latter. Perhaps a little more labour is

entailed in the opening and distribution of the 'Discoids' but this is offset by the lessened labour entailed clearing up and the lighter equipment required in the process.

"Acting on a suggestion from the department, in place of hiring tugs to clear ships at night time we have allowed those passenger ships which have notified by wireless that they are healthy, to come directly to dock and be inspected there. This procedure is greatly appreciated by the shipping interests, particularly in the winter time, as it enables them to land large amounts of mail they are carrying in time for the regular morning mail trains. Our quarantine boat is kept on duty from six o'clock in the morning until eight or nine o'clock at night whenever it is considered necessary. The boat's crew have responded to these long hours quite willingly and as the services of one of the two men on Lawlor's Island station has been dispensed with, they have also responded willingly to any calls made upon them for extra duty there.

"The quarterly testing out of the disinfecting plant and the repairing of roads and underbrushing has been carried out during the year, as heretofore."

*William Head, Victoria, B.C.—Acting Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. E. Tremayne.*

"We have had a slight increase in the number of vessels granted pratique, this year's total being 877 as compared with 851 for the previous year.

"*Hospital and Detentions.*—This has been clear all through the year until March 18, when there were landed ex. ss. *Bosworth* four cases of smallpox, two of which developed a very severe confluent type and ended fatally. The other two were discrete and milder and progressed to recovery.

"*Laboratory.*—Only routine work has been done throughout the year.

"*Bentinck Island Lazaretto.*—There have been no new admissions during the year. One of the old patients was repatriated last August, leaving only five.

"*Fumigation.*—One vessel was fumigated at William Head during the year, and eight were inspected and granted exemption. In Vancouver and New Westminster 84 came under observation for fumigation or inspection, of which 38 were fumigated and 46 given exemption.

"*Buildings and Equipment.*—There has been very little done this year except general maintenance, and some repairs to the approach to the power house. A new flagpole was erected in the vicinity of the Administration Building. This is in a very convenient and picturesque position, and adds greatly to the general appearance of the Station.

"*Boats.*—The ss. *Madge* was disposed of during the year, and we had delivery of the new motor vessel *Salucan V.* She has been giving satisfactory service, and has diminished the overhead cost of the Station considerably."

## LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS IN CANADA

Under the Quarantine Regulations of Canada, it is the duty of a quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew on board a vessel arriving at a Canadian port. In the event of this disease being found, the person affected would not be allowed to enter the country, but would be detained in quarantine at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same vessel when next outward bound, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she would be deported by the department at the expense of the owners of such vessel.

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S., 1927, c. 136), two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C., are administered by the Quarantine Division of the department. In these institutions are segregated all known cases of leprosy in Canada.

#### LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

*Acting Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. B. Peloquin*

At the close of the fiscal year there were ten patients in this institution—five males and five females—as compared with eight a year ago. During the twelve months' period there were two new admissions, both from Toronto, as indicated below. Four of the patients show signs of active leprosy; the other six are considered to be arrested cases.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P.D.....	46	M.	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B.T.....	82	F.	October, 1914....	French Acadian.....	Portage River, N.B.
A.D.....	33	F.	July, 1918.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
J.D.....	71	M.	April, 1919.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
V. de L.....	33	F.	January, 1921....	French and Scotch descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
J.P.....	39	F.	November, 1926..	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
N.P.....	29	M.	February, 1930..	Russian Doukhobor.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
G.A.L.....	39	M.	August, 1930.....	British.....	Montreal, P.Q.
A.D.S.....	33	F.	August, 1932.....	British.....	Toronto, Ont.
J.J.S.....	62	M.	March, 1933.....	Canadian born.....	Toronto, Ont.

#### LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

*Acting Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. E. Tremayne*

At the close of the fiscal year there were five patients in this institution, all Chinese males, as compared with six a year ago. During the year one Chinese was returned to his native land as cured. There were no new admissions. Medicinal treatment was carried on along approved lines.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
F.H.....	47	August, 1916.....	Chinese.....	Victoria, B.C.
C.K.W.....	48	October, 1918....	Chinese.....	Vancouver, B.C.
L.A.....	36	November, 1918..	Chinese.....	Victoria, B.C.
C.K.....	53	March, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Saanich, B.C.
W.K.D.....	48	October, 1925....	Chinese.....	Nanaimo, B.C.

These patients are classified by the acting medical superintendent as follows:—

Positive bacteriologically.....	3
Negative.....	2

#### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Immigration medical officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health act merely as advisers to the Department of Immigration. Their duty is to examine intending settlers in Canada, and where a prospective immigrant is found to be of the "prohibited classes" enumerated below, a medical report is issued to that effect.



The Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following "prohibited classes," subject to the exceptions set forth under section 3(c).

*Mentally Defective Persons—Section 3(a)*

Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

*Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases—Section 3(b)*

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment.

*Physically Defective Persons—Section 3(c)*

Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge.

*Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority—Section 3(k)*

Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority.

*Chronic Alcoholism—Section 3(l)*

Persons with chronic alcoholism.

*Minor Mental or Physical Defects—Section 3(m)*

Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OVERSEAS

During the fiscal year 1932-33 the policy was continued of requiring persons emigrating to Canada from the British Isles and Europe to be medically examined before obtaining permission to come forward.

BRITISH ISLES

Canadian medical officers employed by the Dominion Government are stationed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast. Prospective immigrants to Canada who present themselves at these area centres are medically examined without charge. At other cities and towns of the British Isles prospective immigrants may be examined by selected British doctors, for which service the examinee is required to pay a stipulated fee.

The two following statements show the number of persons medically examined in the British Isles during the fiscal year:—

## EXAMINATIONS BY CANADIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS

Month	London	Liverpool	Glasgow	Belfast	Monthly Totals
1932—April.....	113	*56	68	36	273
May.....	126	40	51	19	236
June.....	81	42	61	19	203
July.....	80	28	28	22	158
August.....	82	33	63	32	210
September.....	71	20	50	23	164
October.....	49	19	42	22	132
November.....	31	14	21	10	76
December.....	42	9	10	10	71
1933—January.....	37	8	24	6	75
February.....	45	30	15	9	99
March.....	67	22	42	22	153
Totals.....	824	321	475	230	1,850

\*8 examined at Birmingham.

## EXAMINATIONS BY BRITISH ROSTER DOCTORS

1932—April.....	195	1932—October.....	70
May.....	192	November.....	58
June.....	159	December.....	38
July.....	113	1933—January.....	56
August.....	148	February.....	47
September.....	115	March.....	72
		Total.....	1,263

## EUROPE

On the Continent of Europe, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers are located at Paris, Hamburg, and Antwerp. All persons emigrating to Canada from European countries, with the exception of Scandinavians coming direct from ports of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, are required to pass through Paris, Hamburg or Antwerp for the purpose of medical examination.

The following statement indicates the examinations in Europe:—

## EXAMINATIONS BY CANADIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS

Month	Paris	†Hamburg	*Antwerp	Monthly Totals
April.....	187	80	71	338
May.....	150	120	89	359
June.....	99	56	69	224
July.....	135	99	64	298
August.....	129	83	88	300
September.....	110	68	30	208
October.....	123	57	27	207
November.....	80	70	69	219
December.....	48	23	66	137
January.....	34	19	78	131
February.....	48	55	92	195
March.....	30	54	208	292
Totals.....	1,173	784	951	2,908

†Including Bremen. \*Including Rotterdam.

Medical re-examinations of certain of the persons indicated in the three previous columns were conducted to the total of 844.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS

The following comparative statements indicate the medical examinations of prospective immigrants in the British Isles and Europe, covering the last three fiscal years:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION--  
BRITISH ISLES AND EUROPE

FISCAL YEAR, 1930-31

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By British roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	3,457	1,902	5,359	7,263	12,622
May.....	3,069	1,653	4,722	5,932	10,654
June.....	2,250	877	3,127	3,873	7,000
July.....	1,803	751	2,554	2,996	5,550
August.....	1,465	570	2,035	1,734	3,769
September.....	1,073	368	1,441	1,733	3,174
October.....	864	268	1,132	1,099	2,231
November.....	424	175	599	643	1,242
December.....	256	144	400	518	918
January.....	528	144	672	357	1,029
February.....	738	427	1,165	231	1,396
March.....	961	538	1,499	439	1,938
Totals.....	16,888	7,817	24,705	26,818	51,523

FISCAL YEAR, 1931-32

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By British roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	744	605	1,349	399	1,748
May.....	554	424	978	454	1,432
June.....	440	311	751	585	1,336
July.....	362	310	672	315	987
August.....	301	286	587	253	840
September.....	221	189	410	227	637
October.....	181	135	316	253	569
November.....	134	63	197	209	406
December.....	130	46	176	234	410
January.....	175	90	265	178	443
February.....	290	131	421	205	626
March.....	372	191	563	276	839
Totals.....	3,904	2,781	6,685	3,588	10,273

FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By British roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	273	195	468	338	806
May.....	236	192	428	359	787
June.....	203	159	362	224	586
July.....	158	113	271	298	569
August.....	210	148	358	300	658
September.....	164	115	279	208	487
October.....	132	70	202	207	409
November.....	76	58	134	219	353
December.....	71	38	109	137	246
January.....	75	56	131	131	262
February.....	99	47	146	195	341
March.....	153	72	225	292	517
Totals.....	1,850	1,263	3,113	2,908	6,021

Of the above total of 6,021 persons medically examined before embarkation, 387 were certified as "prohibited" under the groups set forth in the following table. Of this number, 187 persons coming under Section 3 (c) were subsequently passed by the Department of Immigration.

PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	Totals
	Examined by Canadian medical officers	Examined by British roster doctors	Examined by Canadian medical officers	
Section 3 (a)—				
Mental diseases and defects.....	15	4	2	21
Section 3 (b)—				
Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	4	1	8	13
Section 3 (c)—				
Physical diseases and defects.....	216	73	62	351
Section 3 (k)—				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1	.....	1	2
Totals.....	236	78	73	387

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Those immigrants whose documents indicate that they have passed medical examination overseas are not required to undergo a further medical examination on arrival at the Canadian port of landing except when symptoms are apparent indicative of pathological conditions. All immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they are medically examined and passed prior to embarkation, are subjected to a medical examination on this side.



The following figures, supplied by the Department of Immigration, show the monthly arrivals at Canadian ocean ports:—

## IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

Fiscal Year 1932-33	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	North Sydney	Montreal	Van- couver	Victoria	Monthly totals
April.....	342	330	2	16	4	22	10	726
May.....	678	92	11	29	20	37	15	882
June.....	555	112	1	19	9	36	3	735
July.....	482	109	5	25	10	28	4	663
August.....	401	82	14	25	8	18	5	553
September.....	473	18	1	27	11	21	13	564
October.....	401	92	.....	25	14	22	1	555
November.....	287	67	1	27	9	26	4	421
December.....	11	202	2	19	2	19	5	260
January.....	4	117	9	15	4	15	.....	164
February.....	5	267	3	13*	4	21	5	318
March.....	6	280	2	9	.....	45	5	347
Port totals.....	3,645	1,768	51	247	95	310	70	6,188

\*2 examined at Sydney.

The following table shows the number medically certified on arrival at Canadian ocean ports, and includes those from Scandinavian countries who were not examined prior to embarkation. Of this number, the Department of Immigration approved the admission of 21; the remainder were not permitted to land in the country.

## IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" ON ARRIVAL AT CANADIAN PORTS

Ocean ports	Insane, feeble- minded, epileptic, etc.	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease	Physically defective— liable to become a public charge	Constitu- tional psychopathic inferiority	Totals
	Section 3 (a)	Section 3 (b)	Section 3 (c)	Section 3 (k)	
Quebec.....	4	3	7	.....	14
Halifax.....	2	1	12	2	17
Montreal.....	2	1	3	.....	6
North Sydney.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Totals.....	8	5	24	2	39

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	Montreal	North Sydney
Section 3 (a)—				
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Feeble-minded.....	.....	1	1	.....
Imbecility.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Insanity.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Mental depression.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Section 3 (b)—				
Eczema, chronic.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gonorrhoea.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Psoriasis.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Syphilis.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Conditions	Quebec	Halifax	Montreal	North Sydney
Section 3 (c)—				
Absence of members.....	1	1		
Blood pressure.....		3		
Chest conditions.....	2			
Deafness.....	1			
Deformities.....		1		
Heart conditions.....			1	
Infantile paralysis.....				
Joints, diseases of.....				1
Loss of power of members.....		1		
Paralysis agitans.....		1		
Parkinsonian syndrome.....		2		
Poor physique.....	2		1	
Pott's disease.....		1		
Sclerosis.....		1		
Speech, defects of.....		1		
Varicose veins.....	1			1
Vision, defects of.....				
Section 3 (k)—				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....		2		
Totals.....	14	17	6	2

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. For this service the respective steamship companies are charged at the following per diem rates:—

Sick, adults and children, bed cases.....	\$3.00
Persons accompanying sick, including contacts of infectious diseases, etc.—	
Adults.....	2.00
Children under 10 years.....	1.00
Children under 2 years.....	Free

The following table indicates the reasons for detention at the respective ports. It includes the cases detained for medical observation, also the minor infectious diseases—measles, chickenpox, etc., treated at the Immigration Hospital, Quebec, and the Rockhead Immigration Hospital, Halifax.

#### PERSONS DETAINED FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax
Abscesses.....	1	1	Observation—		
Adenitis.....	1		Chickenpox contacts....	1	4
Appendicitis.....	1		Diphtheria.....	1	
Bronchitis.....	2		General.....	3	
Chickenpox.....	2	1	Measles contacts.....	1	4
Colds, acute.....	10		Mental.....	2	
Conjunctivitis.....	3		Pyrexia.....	1	
Constipation, acute.....	1	1	Scarlet fever contacts..	1	
Contusion.....	1		Pharyngitis.....	1	
Diphtheria.....	1		Otitis media.....	2	
Fracture.....	1		Pneumonia.....		1
Furuncle.....	1		Ringworm.....		1
Gastro-duodenal adhesions	1		Scarlet fever.....	1	
Indigestion, acute.....	1		Septic members.....	2	
Infections.....		1	Sore throat.....		1
Influenza.....		2	Sprains.....	1	
Measles.....	5	4	Tonsillitis.....	1	2
Mumps.....		5	Vomiting.....	1	
			Wounds.....	1	
			Totals.....	52	28

Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

#### DEPORTATIONS AFTER ADMISSION

During the fiscal year, the immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 16 deportees who were being sent out of Canada on account of alleged mental or physical defects. His report indicates that in only 8 of these cases could it be assumed that their condition probably antedated their arrival in Canada.

#### LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

In the interval covered by this report, there have been examined by the laboratory 508 samples of a varied nature.

##### BACTERIOLOGICAL BRANCH

Following out the demands of the Regulations to the Food and Drug Act, the premises of all Canadian manufacturers of biological products and of three American firms under licence have been subject to critical inspection and samples of their products have been submitted to laboratory tests for potency, purity and sterility. In Montreal, particular attention was given to the sale of possibly out-dated biological products imported from European sources; with one or two exceptions the situation in this respect was considered satisfactory. Circular letters were prepared and sent out to all foreign licencees, warning them that the Regulations applying to biological preparations offered for sale in Canada had to be scrupulously adhered to.

As in the past, both old and new applications for export licences, covering the sanitary conditions of shell-fish areas, of Canadian exporters of shell-fish were dealt with according to the established rules of the department.

Co-operative help has been extended to several departments of Government to supply them with laboratory results on a variety of materials submitted for critical examination and specific information; the ground covered embraced tests on the value of disinfectants, purity of water supplies, milk supplies and milk products, canned goods, meat products and so forth.

Certain special problems submitted by members of the local medical profession were, as in former years, undertaken and needed help extended.

In collaboration with the Chief Dominion Analyst, laboratory tests upon the blood of certain of the staff of the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division of the Mines Department engaged in extraction of radium from the pitch-blend of Great Bear Lake mines, were carried on monthly, from April, 1932, to March, 1933, inclusive. It is expected that a brief report upon the results obtained will appear later on in one of the scientific journals.

Investigation of the action of silver salts as applied to the sterilization of water have been completed and publication of results in scientific journals has been arranged. Other problems are being given active consideration.

## PHARMACOLOGICAL BRANCH

During the year, market samples of different biological products were collected and assayed, as required by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. By this means the laboratory has controlled the potency of the following products: Tinctures of digitalis and strophanthus; pituitary extract (posterior lobe); arsenical preparations for parenteral use; fluid extract of ergot and epinephrin solutions.

Samples from several lots of materials from foreign and domestic manufacturers whose products appear on the Canadian market were collected from time to time in order to make the survey as complete as possible. In certain instances, proper action has been taken to compel manufacturers to make their products conform with the standards as defined by the Regulations.

At the request of other branches of the Government Service physiological tests were made on Canadian hemp, oestrin, mercurochrome and other substances. Physiological identification of samples of *cannabis* were made for the R.C.M.P.

Attention has been given to studies undertaken to improve the present methods of biological assay of products coming to this laboratory for analysis.

Papers on the biological assay of digitalis and strophanthus and on the determination of the toxicity of necarsphenamine have been published.

Collaborative work with the American Pharmaceutical Association on the deterioration of tincture of digitalis, undertaken a year ago, has been completed. In collaboration with English authorities, work is in progress to determine the cause of the discrepancy in values obtained for the potency of digitalis preparations when assayed in England and in Canada, respectively, in reference to the international standard of the League of Nations. This work will be extended to other parts of the Empire and to other countries.

The laboratory has continued the distribution of the Canadian standards for digitalis, ouabain, ergot, pituitrin and international vitamin standards. The potency of some of these Canadian standards has been satisfactorily checked with their respective international standards.

By arrangement with the Health Section of the League of Nations, this laboratory has been made the repository and distributor, for Canada, of all standards for vitamins, and for the drugs mentioned in Parts II and IV of the Schedule of the Food and Drugs Act, R.S. 1927. Distribution of any of these is made only upon application to the department.

## DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

## PATIENTS CONTINUING TREATMENT FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Total
1930.....	7,866	4,475	7	12,348
1931.....	9,386	5,011	47	14,444



## NEW PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1931 AND 1932 RESPECTIVELY

Year	Syphilis						Gonorrhoea						Chancroid				Non-Venereal				Grand total	Total number under treatment during year				
	Adult		12 to 20 years		Under 12 years		Total	Adult		12 to 20 years		Under 12 years		Total	Adult		Under 20 years		Total							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1931	6,478	3,328	201	405	276	233	10,921	8,918	1,935	454	541	23	271	12,142	116	18	16	27	177	7,296	5,610	577	915	14,398	37,638	49,986
1932	5,650	3,144	121	335	284	316	9,850	8,906	1,857	445	590	23	302	12,423	104	17	15	3	139	8,354	7,151	622	1,952	18,079	40,191	54,635

## TOTAL CONSULTATIONS AND TREATMENTS GIVEN DURING THE YEAR

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-V.D.	Early post exposure treatments	Total
1931.....	285,409	370,679	1,966	36,536	8,416	703,006
1932.....	302,978	420,472	2,107	45,989	18,834	790,380

Year	Classification of New Cases							Defaulters from Clinic									
	G. C.		Syphilis					Syphilis (3 mos.)					Gonorrhoea (1 month)				
	Acute	Chronic	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Congenital	Latent	Adult		Under 20 years	Total	Adult		Under 20 years	Total		
								M	F	M	F		M	F			
1931.....	7,364	4,578	2,210	2,576	3,194	708	1,700	2,824	1,331	170	306	4,631	3,689	773	204	281	4,947
1932.....	7,273	4,444	1,678	2,250	2,872	683	1,821	4,328	1,243	190	360	6,121	4,989	719	240	567	6,515

Year	No. of doses injected				Laboratory Examinations														
					Van Den Bergh test		Wassermann or Kahn				Colloidal Benzon test		Microscopic				G.C.		Total
	Within normal limits	Above normal limits	Blood		Spinal Fluid		Syphilis	G. C.		Complement Fixation Test									
													+	-	+	-	+	-	
	1931.....	118,011	99,194	38,816	336	3,515	168	18,972	46,230	383	1,236	95	163	296	258	10,823	19,770	173	
1932.....	121,096	112,585	21,824	443	5,002	238	19,856	49,762	548	1,434	165	461	236	261	15,033	24,339	19	26	117,374

The foregoing tables indicate statistically the attendance at and the work done in the provincial governments' venereal disease clinics throughout Canada during the calendar years 1931 and 1932.

When the figures are analysed it will be noted that there was in 1932 an increase over 1931 in the total number of admissions to clinics. But it will be also noted that this increase was more than made up by an increase in the number of non-venereal cases which were registered in 1932 over the number so diagnosed in 1931. And further, that there was a decrease in the number of patients reported to be actually suffering from venereal diseases. This is the first year since the inception of the free clinics in 1921 that there has been an increase in the number of venereal cases admitted to the clinics.

The marked disparity between the numbers of adult male and female patients admitted on account of gonorrhoea is again noticeable. Whether or not these figures indicate an approximate proportion of gonorrhoeal infection between the sexes is difficult to determine, but it is more than possible that they do not. Women are more averse than men to seeking medical aid for venereal diseases, and particularly for gonorrhoea, which many women consider amenable to self treatment. Here is a field for educational work which, until public knowledge concerning V. D. has reached a stage far in advance of that at present, can only be successfully handled by the social service nurse. These figures would seem to indicate the necessity for an increase in social service staff throughout the country.

In view of the fact that the ordinary channels for publicity and discussion are closed to the topic of V. D., the most vital portion of public education in regard to this subject is necessarily carried on by word of mouth. This work devolves largely upon the social service section attached to the clinics, if this branch of the service has been curtailed on account of lack of funds, might account for the fewer admissions due to lack of follow-up work in connection with both cases and contacts.

It would seem reasonable to assume that the increase in the number of V. D. cases reporting to clinics is due to the better education of the public who, realizing more and more the dangers associated with V.D., are in greater numbers taking advantage of the diagnostic and preventive services, as well as the treatment, being rendered in the special clinics.

Even with slightly fewer V. D. patients registered during 1932, the total number of treatments given for all three diseases are considerably in excess of those given in 1931. This fact, it is hoped, is due to the increased knowledge and realization, on the part of the patients, of the necessity of remaining under treatment long after the symptoms of their disease have disappeared, and until the clinician deems it safe for them to be discharged.

In this connection, however, it is to be noted that the number of defaulters from clinics is still far too large. This again emphasizes the necessity for an efficient social service section in connection with every clinic. The busy clinician cannot handle this part of the work. The latter is the responsibility of the social service nurse, who must be persistent in her "follow-up" efforts, and who if persuasion fails, must call into action the machinery available for coercion.

The marked increase in the number of male adult syphilis defaulters cannot be interpreted too seriously in these times when men are drifting from place to place in search of work. It can only be hoped that the education they have received at their first clinic will prompt them to seek further treatment at other centres during their travels.

The successful control of V. D. depends very largely upon the degree of public knowledge regarding this plague. Apart from that being done by clinic staffs, the courageous work of public education in this field is being carried on by voluntary health and social hygiene associations.

The prevention of V. D., theoretically possible from the scientific standpoint, involves such humanly fundamental problems as sex appetite and sex ignorance, and its accomplishment would seem to largely depend on enlightened home training and education.

## DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

The Thirteenth Annual Report records increasing co-operation with five or more departments in the Dominion Government, with twenty or more departments in all the provincial Governments, with a number of local and municipal Departments of Health, with many members of the medical and nursing professions, with voluntary societies, chiefly those nationally organized, and with private individuals working for maternal and child welfare.

### RADIO

A new and important opportunity for co-operation was afforded when the Canadian Radio Commission was appointed. On November 10, immediately after the appointment of the director, and with the approval of the chief executive, a conference was held with the director on the use of broadcasting in public health education and in child welfare.

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Much interest in maternal and child welfare work was expressed during the conference and we had the honour of conferring on these subjects with delegates and their wives from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, and Southern Rhodesia.

## ANÆSTHESIA AND ANALGESIA

On July 23, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin placed at our disposal a supply of chloroform capsules for maternity patients during labour. One package was forwarded with an explanatory letter to each province. The results were satisfactory.

## MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, accompanied by her private secretary and the chief of this division, paid visits to the maternity departments of all the Ottawa hospitals and also to the orphanages of the city. Her visits gave great pleasure to the inmates and staffs and will long be remembered.

## MATERNAL WELFARE

All efforts for the care of mothers have received our constant co-operation as far as possible during the year in all parts of Canada. Committees appointed by medical associations, including the Canadian Medical Association, the Alberta Provincial Medical Association, and the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, have presented valuable reports.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

The efforts of voluntary societies to assist the medical profession in educational work for maternal welfare have been remarkably successful. On May 9 an audience of over 1,500 people attended a meeting organized by the Child Welfare Council of Toronto and the Local Council of Women and other organizations. Addresses were given by Prof. W. B. Hendry and Professor Grant Fleming.

Professor Fleming said in part:—

"It is evident that maternal mortality is an index to maternal disabilities, grave social problems, the welfare of surviving children, and neo-natal mortality. The present program for Maternal Care has failed because it has not been applied to a sufficiently large percentage of mothers. The Victorian Order of Nurses, who attend 6 per cent of all births in Canada and 20 per cent of all births in Toronto, report a maternal mortality rate of 2 per 1,000 living births in their service, which is only one-third of the rate for Canada as a whole.

"A maternity medical service must be viewed as an integral part of general medical service and not as something separate and distinct.

"We need public education directed by the Department of Public Health; continuing study of maternity problems by the local medical association; clinical study of maternity in other countries by the provincial Departments of Health; medical services through private practitioners and hospitals; nursing service through private duty nurses or visiting nurse organizations; social services through social agencies, including visiting housekeepers. If the work be undertaken on a broad enough basis, there seems to be no reason why maternal deaths should not be brought down close to the vanishing point."

## CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Medical Association at its sixty-third annual meeting in Toronto, June 20-25, devoted much attention to maternal and infant welfare both at sectional meetings and at the public meeting on June 25, addressed by Dr. Kosmak of New York and Dr. Knox of Baltimore. This was one result of the work of the Maternal Welfare Committee of the association.



## PUERPERAL SEPSIS

In co-operation with the department, the Deputy Minister of Health for Saskatchewan wrote to the superintendents of hospitals in Saskatchewan, drawing their attention to the importance of preventing puerperal sepsis by the use of masks by all doctors and nurses attending maternity cases.

## MATERNITY PACKAGES

From December 1, 1931, to December 1, 1932, almost 4,000 maternity packages have been issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Health. This package takes the place of a layette and while the supplies included are minimal, still they are a great help and comfort to the expectant mother. We have co-operated with the Department in this work.

## PHYSIO-THERAPY

The establishment of physio-therapy as a part of pre-natal and post-natal care in certain hospitals as well as in private practice has been a great benefit to the mothers who have had the advantage of this pre-natal treatment which enables the mother to pass through labour with greater comfort, success and safety. As a part of post-natal care, physio-therapy enables her to regain her strength, and her figure, and shortens her convalescence. The Canadian Society of Massage and Remedial Gymnastics now has members who are well-trained physiotherapists carrying on this work in many parts of Canada. The chief of the division is on the consulting medical staff of the society.

## THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

Protective legislation, preventive social work and medical care, especially pre-natal care, for the unmarried mother is making some progress. Every opportunity has been taken to help in this work. In 1931, the deaths of unmarried mothers numbered 73 or 8.7 per 1,000 live births. The total maternal mortality in Canada was 1,215 or 5.1 per 1,000 live births. In the Royal Free Hospital, London, England, no unmarried mother has died for the last 10 years.

## STATISTICS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has drawn attention to the fact that in about 50 per cent of all maternal deaths, no birth has been registered. The death of the mother had taken place before the period of gestation was 6½ months. We are co-operating with the Bureau in directing attention to this matter.

## INFANT MORTALITY

The statistics for the year show a marked improvement in Infant Mortality which is no doubt due in part to the increased attention paid to maternal welfare.

In Quebec the Provincial Bureau of Health, in its tenth report, for the year ending June 30, 1932, stated that the County Health Units deserve much credit for the lowered infant mortality in the province, and the director further stated that, in his opinion, the available figures for 1932 gave hope of an infant mortality rate of less than 100 per 1,000 living births for the subsequent year.

The Preliminary Report, Vital Statistics of Canada, 1931, shows the infant mortality to be 84.8. The corresponding rate in 1930 was 89.3.

## HEALTH SERVICES

*Victorian Order of Nurses.*—Maternal Institutes were held by the Order in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario. These have been very helpful. The work of the Order is in every way admirable.

*St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses Association.*—The St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses Association has attained its Silver Jubilee. It has now eighteen nurses on duty doing good work in three centres in Ontario. During the year the nurses have made 31,482 visits and attended 760 confinements.

*Child Welfare and Child Health.*—Miss Esther Beith, R.N., Executive Director of the Child Welfare Association of Montreal, states that many families are living in conditions of mental stress, minimum food allowance, inadequate housing and heating, lack of proper clothing, but that there is a universal and intelligent effort to protect child health. There were 9,704 babies and small children under routine supervision and service was given to 11,870, an increase of over 1,000 since last year.

"There is no longer a question of urging mothers to attend clinics and groups, or to accept the help of our physicians, nutritionist and nurses as to the best means of spending the decreased incomes for food and relief orders. The problem is how to meet the increased demand for such help.

"Until present conditions change, to protect the health of the child will need the closest co-ordination of the efforts of all social and health agencies, governments and the community. The child is the hope of the future, and he must be protected now."

*Federation Health Service.*—The Health Service of the Montreal Federated Charities, established at the suggestion of Professor Grant Fleming, reports a total of 3,898 attendances for the first six months of 1932. The number of clinics held was 389, including twelve night clinics for adults every week. This health service has been a great success. Five cases of cancer in an early stage were discovered. About ten thousand children were under care during the year and among these there were only fifty deaths.

*Recreation.*—Most of the cities of Canada are making provision for the recreation of their children. Playgrounds in summer—skating rinks in winter, and swimming baths all the year round are becoming generally available. One city reports that 6,457 children learned to swim in the summer of 1932, at the twelve swimming tanks in the schools. The average daily attendance at the playgrounds during the summer was 3,773.

*Lead Poisoning.*—A number of cases of lead poisoning in children were discovered during the year by Dr. Mitchell, the Medical Superintendent of the Children's Hospital in Montreal. The paralysis in one case was so severe that a diagnosis of anterior poliomyelitis was made. Treatment was successful in all the cases. Lead was found in the paint on the toys used by the children and a trace was also found in the white enamel of their beds.

*Prevention of Diphtheria.*—Immunization against diphtheria has made great progress in public favour during the year. From January 1 to March 31, 20,000 children were immunized in the city of Montreal. Parents were asked by the City Health authorities to consider this precaution a social obligation and a duty towards their family.

*Anterior Poliomyelitis.*—This disease has again appeared in all the provinces of Canada, but by the early and skilful use of convalescent serum and by early, prolonged, thorough and skilful after-care under orthopaedic direction, the number of cases of paralysis and disability following paralysis has been greatly lessened. It is probable that there has also been a saving of lives by the use of convalescent serum.

The articles by Dr. Jean Macnamara of Melbourne, Australia, appearing in the Canadian Public Health Journal for July, 1932, and for November, 1932, and her previous articles in *The Lancet* of February 27, 1932, page 469, and March 5, 1932, page 527, are the most important sources of information on the treatment of anterior poliomyelitis by convalescent serum and on preventive after-treatment.

By the use of convalescent poliomyelitis serum we can avert or lessen the dreaded paralysis which follows anterior poliomyelitis. Only those who have had direct personal or clinical experience of the life-long calamity brought about by the results of this disease can understand what such a statement means. As Mr. Girdlestone says:—"Dr. Macnamara's figures . . . are supremely convincing."

*Prevention.*—Our duty to our patients is PREVENTION. First—Prevention of paralysis by the early use of serum. Second—Prevention of disability by giving the muscles a chance to recover by means of complete relaxation, comfortable splintage and long, long rest.

What Mr. Girdlestone says of England is equally true of Canada—

"In this country it has not been thought possible—at any rate in the absence of an epidemic—to make a preparalytic diagnosis, and, further, efforts towards diagnosis at this stage have not seemed necessary because the effect of serum treatment has hitherto appeared to be rather problematical. Also the value and the urgency of orthopaedic treatment is not yet fully appreciated or widely recognized."

Two things are essential—a Preparalytic Diagnosis and, for the unfortunate patients who do not get serum in time, preventive after-treatment.

A few suggestions for parents and others as to this disease, its prevention and its after-treatment will be found in National Health Publication No. 51 in the Leaflet Series of "The Little Blue Books."

*Nursing Service.*—The publication of the "Survey of Nursing in Canada," the reorganization of the Department of Public Health Nursing of the University of Toronto, and the improvement in training for mental nursing, have made this a memorable year for nursing in Canada.

#### WELFARE WORK, RELIEF AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Child welfare has not been forgotten in the great efforts made for welfare work and relief in Canada and this Division has, by co-operation and consultation, helped in the work. Relief work has been going on steadily all over the Dominion during the year. Additional supplies of milk, vegetables and canned goods have been sent to the dried-out areas in Saskatchewan and elsewhere by Church and other organizations. Vegetable seeds and flower seeds have been supplied to some places by the churches, by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and by private citizens.

In the words of Mrs. W. F. Cameron, President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada:—

"The one all-engrossing activity of this period I have left to the last—the great national work of Relief. It is not easy to speak from the point of view of the Province that has required this relief over vast areas, and in which no one has escaped unscathed. Every Province in the Dominion has extended generous assistance to the Prairie Provinces in their dire need. One cannot begin to calculate the carloads, bales, and parcels, sent from Old Ontario, from Quebec, from British Columbia, from the Maritime Provinces, each one finding its welcome in some stricken region, and it is true that no record of these benefactions could ever be anything like complete. Carloads directed by churches and other Relief agencies were billed to their destination, cleared and distributed with the utmost expedition. Ontario Women's Institutes sent several sums of money direct to me for distribution, or for using to provide assistance where most needed. Altogether the sum of one hundred dollars was disbursed in this way. According to instructions, shoes and stockings, Christmas cheer, children's clothing were provided, but the bulk of the money was handed

to different Relief organizations, in order to avoid overlapping. These were the Canadian Red Cross, the Lieutenant-Governor's Emergency Relief Fund, the Community Welfare Bureau, the Milk Fund for Under-nourished Children, Homemakers' Clubs, etc. Gratitude is sincerely expressed here once more to all the friends who relieved this great national need.

"Last fall, Nova Scotia Women's Institutes, in the Annapolis Valley, answered a special call from Saskatchewan and sent a carload of apples. Gifts like these can never be forgotten, and acts of sympathy extended by the more fortunate Canadians to those who have seen their very foundations swept away, have done more to cement our Dominion than many years of prosperity. It is our hope and prayer that with the promising weather conditions of this spring, there will be a return to more normal conditions, and an end to the call for Relief."

*Outpost Hospitals.*—The Canadian Red Cross now has forty-two Outpost Hospitals in Canada, twenty-seven in Ontario, fourteen in Saskatchewan, and one in British Columbia, also eight Red Cross Nursing Stations, one in Quebec, five in Manitoba, and two in British Columbia.

The first Red Cross Outpost Hospital was established at Wilberforce, Ont., in 1922. They have done a noble work for maternal and child welfare and we feel it an honour to be associated with them.

#### CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES

These classes are now carried on, for isolated children only, in five provinces as follows:—

##### NUMBER OF FAMILIES

Nova Scotia. . . . .	15
Ontario. . . . .	466
Manitoba. . . . .	77
Saskatchewan. . . . .	949
Alberta. . . . .	300

"The results have been beyond all expectation," states Inspector McDougall of Ontario. "The pupils have been prompt in the return of their answers and show constant improvement in their work, while the parents have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation."

Letters on health were sent to the parents of pupils in these classes early in 1933. A number of answers have been received, containing requests for information and for publications.

#### RADIO AND BROADCASTING

At the request of the Broadcasting Committee of the Professional Institute a broadcast on the work of this division was given on February 7 by the chief. Information as to radio and broadcasting in the provinces receives special attention and is kept on file.

*Nova Scotia.*—The Education Department of Nova Scotia has a Radio Department. There is to be a radio in each Nova Scotia school.

*Manitoba.*—For two years, health talks have been given over Radio Station CKY during the winter months by the Manitoba Department of Health and Public Welfare on maternal and child health and other subjects.

*B.B.C.*—Ten years ago the British Broadcasting Corporation was formed. Radio is now called "The Fifth Estate" and broadcasting is a world force. "Radio is just one mind speaking to another, helping and explaining without any of the friction of personal intercourse."



## IMMIGRANT CHILD WELFARE

*Immigrant Boys.*—The Norval Boys Hostel, conducted by the United Church of Canada, closed on March 1, 1933. Over 1,000 immigrant boys have passed through the hostel. Under present immigration regulations, boys are not brought into Canada to engage in farm work.

## INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

Correspondence and co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs is regarded as specially important. The following occurs in an article on "Arctic Medicine," in the April number of the "Manitoba Medical Bulletin," by Dr. H. W. Lewis of Fort Chipewyan:—

"Contrary to what I have been told and expected to find, tuberculosis is not prevalent among the Indians and half-breeds. The highest death rate is in children between the ages of eight months and three years, and the universal cause is dietetic. Scurvy, tetany and rickets are very prevalent, and I have not yet ceased to marvel at the early and rapid improvement in cases where intelligent care is instituted. The gospel of cod liver oil and canned tomatoes works miracles, and it is difficult to make the superstitious natives believe that there is not some witchcraft involved."

## ESKIMO CHILD WELFARE

*Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*—The report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1931, contains much important information about Eskimo child welfare.

*Air Journey.*—A visit was paid to the Anglican hospitals, schools and missions in the Arctic by the Ven. A. L. Fleming, Archdeacon of the Arctic, last summer. The journey was made by air, leaving Fort MacMurray on June 2 and returning in seventeen and a half days. The Archdeacon went 200 miles beyond the Arctic Circle and back, travelling 8,000 miles. To make this journey in the ordinary way using a boat instead of a plane would take ninety-six days.

*The Saving Angel.*—The Eskimo, realizing what the aeroplane did for them in bringing diphtheria antitoxin, called the aeroplane "The Saving Angel."

## CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL CARE

The division has had a good deal of correspondence during the year about children needing special care. More special schools and classes have been established for children who by reason of any physical or mental disability cannot be taught in the ordinary classes and two special classes for gifted children have also been established.

Vocational schools for the "manually minded" have made marked progress during the year. Under present conditions, when so many people are out of work, it is remarkable to find that nearly all the ex-pupils of these schools are employed and very few are on relief or out of work. A number of boys have been placed on farms and have done well.

*Backward and Dull Children.*—From January 1, 1933, to the end of March, seventy-five special classes were opened in the Catholic schools of Montreal for the benefit of backward, dull and defective children.

There are also twelve special classes for backward pupils under the Protestant School Commission of Montreal. The Superintendent of Schools, Mr. D. C. Logan, says that the community received from the classes a value "considerably above the amount invested."

*Sight-Saving Classes.*—These Classes are making good progress.

## VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

Our co-operation with all voluntary associations during the year has been most gratifying. They continue to promote the work of maternal and child welfare with great success. L'Assistance Maternelle and La Goutte de Lait are engaged wholly in this work.

The Women's Institutes in all the provinces of Canada have done a great deal for child and maternal welfare. The school children and the Boy Scouts co-operate with the Nova Scotia Women's Institutes. The Women's Institutes in Quebec and the Cercles des Fermières have led in social life, giving receptions for the school teachers and looking after British Boy Immigrants who were working in Quebec. The Women's Institutes in New Brunswick have provided hot lunches during the winter months in schools. The Women's Institutes in the other provinces have carried on the same good work.

"We assist those in need, or, we help those less fortunate than ourselves, are phrases never missing from Women's Institutes Reports" says the Provincial Superintendent of the Manitoba Women's Institutes.

*Local Associations.*—Local associations for child welfare in Hamilton, London, Calgary and elsewhere have carried on their benevolent work with unflinching ardour and kindness. The Child Welfare Council of Toronto has advanced child welfare work during the year.

The Junior League in the larger Canadian cities is doing excellent work for Maternal and child welfare and accomplishing great things in a quiet and efficient way.

The Canadian Mothercraft Society has had a successful year. Ninety-five per cent of the mothers under their care nurse their own babies.

## OTHER NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The great interest taken by the National Council of Women in maternal and child welfare has been responsible for much of the advance in public opinion and for progress in health education.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the Catholic Women's League, which represents 60,000 women, and the Federation of French Canadian Women, which now includes fifteen sections, have made steady progress during the year in work for maternal and child welfare.

## CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE

The work of the council has increased and extended during the year and monthly conferences have been regularly held with the executive director.

The annual meeting of the council took place at Winnipeg on June 6. The meeting approved of plans for reorganization and re-elected the officers by acclamation for the ensuing year.

The Second National Bilingual Conference on Child Welfare, under the auspices of the council, which took place in Montreal on April 11-13, was interesting and largely attended.

## CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHILD PROTECTION OFFICERS

The annual meeting, postponed from 1931, was held in Winnipeg on June 6. Officers were elected and it was decided that the Association should continue its work as at present organized.

## PUBLICATIONS

Requests for "The Little Blue Books," especially for the Mother's Series and the Leaflet Series, have continued and increased during the year. Requests for "The Canadian Mother's Book" have exceeded all others. At the request of the Dominion Council of Health, one new publication, "Good Food for Little Money," was published in 1932 and for it also there has been a great demand.

Requests for "The Canadian Mother's Book" have come from all parts of Canada, the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and other British Countries including:—Kittigazuit in the Arctic; Choooutla Indian Reserve School, Carcross, Yukon; Stoncy Indian Reserve, Alberta; Norway House, Manitoba; St. John's, Newfoundland; Spanish Town, Jamaica; San Fernando, Trinidad, B.W.I.; Cape Province, South Africa; Transvaal, South Africa; Southern Rhodesia; Kadugan-nawn, Ceylon and Wellington, New Zealand.

Requests have also come from all parts of the United States and from Batavia, Belgium, Bolivia, Donanwala, A.V.B.S., Estonia, Moscow, Netherlands and New Guinea.

This book is being translated into Chinese for the use of mothers in Formosa.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## EXPENDITURE BY SERVICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

Service	Gross expenditure	Refunds	Net expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government salaries .....	183,362 65		183,362 65
“ “ (Minister) .....	9,000 00		9,000 00
“ “ contingencies .....	33,955 75	1,127 05	32,828 70
Food and drugs .....	92,817 15	1,301 22	91,515 93
Opium and Narcotic Drugs .....	20,970 25		20,970 25
Proprietary or Patent Medicines .....	2,069 08		2,069 08
Laboratory of Hygiene .....	12,738 11	474 95	12,263 16
Public Health Engineering .....	15,085 28	92 34	14,992 94
Marine Hospitals, etc. ....	158,538 20	535 10	158,003 10
Quarantine .....	129,774 40	936 19	128,838 21
Leprosy .....	16,701 19	82 50	16,618 69
Immigration Medical Service .....	139,533 51	10,765 88	128,767 63
Gratuities, Civil Service Act, Sec. 56 .....	305 00		305 00
Salary Deduction Act, 1932 .....	1,899 99		1,899 99
Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare .....	9,000 00		9,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind .....	18,000 00		18,000 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association .....	22,500 00		22,500 00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene .....	9,000 00		9,000 00
Victorian Order of Nurses .....	9,000 00		9,000 00
St. John Ambulance Association .....	4,500 00		4,500 00
Canadian Red Cross Society .....	9,000 00		9,000 00
	897,750 56	15,315 23	882,435 33

## REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1932-1933

Service	Total Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
"A"—Food and Drugs .....	7,714 25		7,714 25
"B"—Opium and Narcotic Drugs .....	6,430 80	30 00	6,400 80
"C"—Patent Medicines .....	6,694 00	760 00	5,934 00
"D"—Sick Mariners' Dues .....	179,460 70	498 41	178,962 29
"E"—Quarantine .....	8,152 96		8,152 96
"F"—Immigration .....	4,832 55		4,832 55
Premium discount and exchange .....	7 35		7 35
Proceeds from sale of SS. <i>Madge</i> and <i>Salucan</i> .....	1,337 58		1,337 58
Refunds of previous years' expenditure .....	123 45		123 45
	214,753 64	1,288 41	213,465 23

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## 'A'—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE FOR 1932-1933

Province	Licences	Analysis	Penalties	Costs	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....		420 00	25 00	10 00	455 00
Quebec.....	90 00		675 00	180 00	945 00
Ontario.....	40 00	3,495 00	1,614 50	524 75	5,674 25
Manitoba.....		350 00			350 00
Saskatchewan.....			50 00		50 00
Alberta.....			25 00	10 00	35 00
British Columbia.....			75 00	30 00	105 00
Foreign.....	100 00				100 00
	230 00	4,265 00	2,464 50	754 75	7,714 25

## 'B'—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1932-33

Province	Business licences	Import licences	Export licences	Penalties	Seizures	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	85 00			50 00		135 00
New Brunswick.....	50 00					50 00
Quebec.....	1,075 00	205 00	35 00	1,751 00	605 80	3,671 80
Ontario.....	1,080 00	20 00	5 00		213 90	1,318 90
Manitoba.....	275 00					275 00
Saskatchewan.....	125 00					125 00
Alberta.....	80 00					80 00
British Columbia.....	115 00			550 00	55 10	720 10
Foreign.....	25 00					25 00
	2,910 00	225 00	40 00	2,351 00	874 80	6,400 80

## 'C'—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE, 1932-33

Province	Registration fees at \$2.00 each	Licence fees at \$1.00 each	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	12 00	83 00	95 00
New Brunswick.....	12 00	89 00	101 00
Prince Edward Island.....		5 00	5 00
Quebec.....	246 00	1,394 00	1,640 00
Ontario.....	516 00	2,246 00	2,762 00
Manitoba.....	52 00	168 00	220 00
Saskatchewan.....	24 00	57 00	81 00
Alberta.....	22 00	82 00	104 00
British Columbia.....	90 00	183 00	273 00
Foreign.....	64 00	589 00	653 00
	1,038 00	4,896 00	5,934 00

## 'D'—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE FOR 1932-33

Province	Total	Refunds	Net
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	43,719 95	11 73	43,708 22
New Brunswick.....	13,993 17		13,993 17
Prince Edward Island.....	932 86	2 00	930 86
Quebec.....	48,102 42	129 88	47,972 54
British Columbia.....	72,712 30	354 80	72,357 50
	179,460 70	498 41	178,962 29



## "E"—QUARANTINE NET REVENUE FOR 1932-1933

Province	Fumigation and inspection of ships	Department National Revenue use of quarantine launch	Penalties	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	2,835 07	.....	.....	2,835 07
New Brunswick.....	159 02	.....	.....	159 02
Quebec.....	2,703 87	.....	75 00	2,778 87
British Columbia.....	580 00	1,800 00	.....	2,380 00
	6,277 96	1,800 00	75 00	8,152 96

## "F"—IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE NET REVENUE, 1932-33

Province	Medical services and board of detained immigrants	Medical services and board of sick mariners	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	281 00	515 00	796 00
Quebec.....	1,162 00	2,874 55	4,036 55
	1,443 00	3,389 55	4,832 55









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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

**PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH**

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

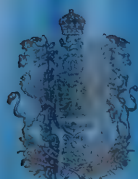
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AND

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1934



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FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1934



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1934





*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough, P.C.,  
G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion  
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MURRAY MACLAREN,  
*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

JUNE 30, 1934.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

*Head Office*.....*Daly Building, Ottawa.*

MINISTER—Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.S.C. (C.), M.R.C.S.

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CHIEF DOMINION ANALYST—H. M. Lancaster, B.A.Sc.

CHIEF, LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—Norman MacL. Harris, M.D.

*District Offices—*

“A” District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Le Journal Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)

“B” District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

“C” District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, Elgin Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

“D” District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Leavitt Building, Jackson Street, Hamilton, Ont.

“F” District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.

“G” District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

“H” District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

“I” District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

“J” District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

“K” District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office—*Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

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 MEMBER—E. R. Richard, LL.B.  
 REGISTRAR—Major T. H. Warren.

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Office.....*Daly Building, Ottawa.*  
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 MEMBER—Lt.-Colonel F. J. G. Garneau, A.D.C.  
 MEDICAL ADVISER—H. A. Bowie, M.D.  
 SECRETARY—Lt.-Colonel W. C. N. Marriott.

## DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.  
 Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.  
 Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.  
 Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.  
 Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.  
 Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.  
 Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

## QUARANTINE STATIONS IN CANADA

Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, Que.  
 Partridge Island Quarantine Station, Saint John, N.B.  
 Chatham Quarantine Station, c/o Dr. A. J. Losier, Chatham, N.B.  
 Lawlor's Island Quarantine Station, Halifax, N.S.  
 William Head Quarantine Station, Victoria, B.C.

## IMMIGRATION HOSPITALS IN CANADA

Immigration Hospital, Savard Park, Quebec West, Que.

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICES IN CANADA

Immigration Office and Detention Quarters, Immigration Building, 1162 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que.  
 Immigration Office and Detention Quarters, Pier 21, Halifax, N.S.  
 Immigration Office, c/o Dr. L. R. Meech, North Sydney, N.S.

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICES OVERSEAS

London Office, Sun Life of Canada Building, Cockspur St., London, S.W. 1, England.  
 Liverpool Office, 102 India Building, Liverpool, England.  
 Glasgow Office, 200 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, Scotland.  
 Belfast Office, 44-46 Ann St., Belfast, Ireland.  
 Paris Office, 64 rue des Mathurins, Paris, France.  
 Antwerp Office, 9 Quai Van Dyck, Antwerp, Belgium.  
 Hamburg Office, 12 Alsterglaciis, Hamburg, Germany.

## BRANCH LABORATORIES (FOOD AND DRUGS)

Halifax, 43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).  
 Montreal, 170 Place d'Youville.  
 Toronto, 59 Victoria Street.  
 Winnipeg, Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.  
 Vancouver, 402 Pender Street West, (B. C. Mining Bldg.).



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## INTRODUCTORY LETTER

TO THE REPORT OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

Colonel the Honourable MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., M.D., C.M., (Edin.),  
F.R.C.S. (C.), M.R.C.S., M.P.,

Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report for the fiscal year 1933-34.

The report is divided into six sections:—

- (1) Department of Pensions and National Health, Pensions Division.
- (2) Canadian Pension Commission.
- (3) Pension Tribunal.
- (4) Pension Appeal Court.
- (5) War Veterans' Allowance Committee.
- (6) Department of Pensions and National Health, National Health Division.

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

### PENSIONS DIVISION

During the fiscal year the admissions to hospital were 9,172, as against 10,693 in the previous year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 11,718, as against 13,342 in 1932-33, 14,267 in 1931-32, 15,519 in 1930-31 and 12,939 in 1929-30. Treatments under the out-patient department were 193,388, an increase of 9,753 over the previous year and 13,354 over the year 1931-32.

Of the actual number in hospital on March 31, 1934, 1,568 were in departmental hospitals and 832 were in civil institutions, making a total of 2,400, as against 2,533 in the year previous.

The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 37, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 250.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of orthopaedic limbs manufactured, doubtless due to the longer life of the metal limbs now being issued by the department.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 12,735. Comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 14,368 in 1932-33, 12,303 in 1931-32, 8,811 in 1930-31. The orders issued amounted to \$1,912,563, as compared with \$1,978,284 in 1932-33 and \$2,082,052 in 1931-32.

In the Vetract Shops 35 men were admitted and 57 struck off. The number employed on March 31, 1934, was 121.

The work of the Veterans' Bureau has continued to be of great value to applicants for pension. Due to the amendments to the Pension Act in 1933, a large number of applications for pension have been removed from the list of active cases, as the applicants did not desire to prosecute their claims. The result has been a material reduction in the number of cases undergoing preparation, as will be seen from the detailed statement given. By close co-operation with the Canadian Pension Commission and the Pension Appeal Court, the bureau is able to keep pace with applications and it is expected that the number of outstanding claims will shortly be further reduced.

The following is an epitomized statement as to the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with and also sets forth the cost of administration and the adjudication of pensions. It will be seen that the cost was 3·642 per cent, a reduction of 0·392 per cent from that of the previous year:—

NET PAYMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

PENSIONS BRANCH

*Net Cash Payments—*

European War Pensions.....	\$41,839,830 90
War Veterans Allowances.....	1,650,313 63
Unemployment Relief.....	1,912,563 09
Industrial Problem Cases and Vocational Loans.....	648 13
Sheltered Employment.....	42,718 28
Hospital Allowances.....	1,314,906 72
Total paid in cash.....	<u>\$46,760,980 75</u>

*Net Cost of Services—*

Hospital Treatment.....	\$ 2,613,442 30
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	36,419 95
Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00
Canadian Legion.....	9,000 00
Transportation, Pensioners, Patients, etc.....	113,741 00
After-care of the blind and transportation of blinded ex-soldiers.....	<u>7,018 03</u>

Indirect Payments to and on behalf of ex-members  
of the forces and their dependents..... \$ 2,819,621 28

\$49,580,602 03

*Other Expenditures and Operations, including Payment of  
Militia (Statute) and other Pensions, Trust Funds  
under Administration, Recoverable Expenditures,  
Returned Soldiers' Insurance, etc.—*

Militia Pensions (Statute).....	\$ 1,064,183 31
North West Rebellion, 1885 and General.....	20,219 17
Civil Flying.....	276 00
Interest on Trust Funds.....	2,068 85
War Service Gratuities.....	1,666 85
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	1,004,259 61
Pensions under Administration.....	655,766 75
Capital Expenditures.....	9,244 63
Recoverable Expenditures.....	110,396 52
	<u>2,868,081 69</u>

Total expenditure apart from cost of administration ..... \$52,448,683 72

*Cost of Administration—*

Departmental—

Salaries.....	\$851,882 20
General.....	107,163 35

	<u>\$</u>	959,045 55
Canadian Pension Commission.....		432,937 13
Veterans' Bureau.....		175,868 81
Pension Tribunal.....		135,048 70
Pension Appeal Court.....		37,435 83
Comptroller of the Treasury.....		380,853 10
		<u>2,121,189 12</u>
		<u>\$54,569,872 84</u>

To arrive at the actual cost of administration, not only expenditure, but income and turnover of trust funds must be included. In addition, therefore, to the foregoing, the administration cost should be spread over the following:—

Revenue and refunds.....	\$ 794,526 68
Casual Revenue.....	187,609 27
Returned Soldiers' Insurance premiums and interest....	2,026,026 59
Funds deposited to Trust Accounts, Pensions under Administration, etc.....	671,413 39
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,679,575 93

Cost of administration—3.642%.

No legislation extending the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act was passed during 1933, so that applications could only be received up to August 31. The number of applications was 3,007, as against 1,642 during the previous fiscal year. 361 applications were refused for various reasons. There was a reduction in the number of surrenders, the figure being 1,411 as against 1,812 during the previous fiscal year. There was also a slight decrease in the number of lapses. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1934, was 28,240, an increase of 704 during the year, as against a decrease of 890 during the previous year. The amount of insurance carried was \$61,069,009, being an increase of \$769,651.

The provisions under which the Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry has been continued by Order in Council to December 31, 1934. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 180, being one more than during the previous year. The expenditure, however, was \$36,419, as against \$17,641 during the previous year. In 1931-32 the expenditure was \$49,878 and the number of claims was 200.

The staff of the Pensions Division has shown a further decrease. The number on March 31, 1934, was 1,791, a reduction of 120 during the fiscal year. Of the male staff 93.1 per cent saw service in the late war.

The Pension Tribunal ceased to function on the 30th September, 1933, as the amended Pension Act became operative on the 1st October. A certain number of claims listed for hearing were then passed over to the new Canadian Pension Commission. A majority of these have now been dealt with, those remaining having been held over mainly at the request of the applicants.

The work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee during the fiscal year is dealt with in a section of the report under that heading. The number of new applications received and dealt with was 3,081, an increase of 235 over the previous year, and the number of cases reviewed was 7,540, an increase of 2,228 over the number reviewed during the previous year.

## NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

Satisfactory progress in the Food and Drugs Branch has been continued and there has been an increase in the work of inspection and analysis of food and drug products for the detection of adulteration and misbranding.

Excellent work has been continued by the Narcotic Branch in the control of narcotics through legal channels, the prevention of illegal traffic and the prosecution of those who have been found peddling drugs or in possession of morphine, etc.

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Branch has continued to supervise the manufacture, importation and sale of proprietary medicines.

The Public Health Engineering Service has been continued in connection with the protection of the health of tourists, the travelling public and persons engaged in transportation activities; water supplies, particularly in regard to

the pollution of inland waters, and water carried on vessels and on trains have been inspected; there has been a check on typhoid fever cases and vessels operating in the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lake ports. Out of nearly twelve million passengers carried on vessels under the supervision of this Branch, there have been only eleven cases of typhoid fever, traceable to ships, known to the Department.

The Marine Hospital Service is administered in conformity with the conditions of Part 5 of the Canada Shipping Act. Sick mariners' dues were collected from 683 vessels and treatment was given to 3,344 mariners.

Under the Quarantine Service, 2,686 vessels were inspected. No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the year on vessels which came up the St. Lawrence or entered the ports of Halifax and Saint John. At the William Head Station, British Columbia, nine cases of smallpox were quarantined. Otherwise no disease, other than of a minor infectious nature, was reported on incoming vessels. A number of ships were deratised during the year.

The Immigration Medical Service has been continued and 5,814 prospective immigrants were examined overseas and 5,278 after arrival in Canada.

The testing and standardization of potent drugs has also been continued by Laboratory of Hygiene.

During the year the Child Welfare Branch of the department ceased to function as a separate branch, the activities being taken over by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

The work of the division has been twofold:—

- (A) Educational;
- (B) Co-operative or liaison.

The educational work has been carried on for years in part by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. The change in this regard is a matter of reduction of one Dominion-wide effort by two offices to one. The Child Hygiene Division is directed by a graduate nurse specially trained in the public health and social service field and possessing approach to all women's organizations and field nursing services. Two medical men have been retained by this council, one who limits his practice to diseases of children and the other to obstetrical practice. They make daily visits to the office and advise in all correspondence requiring medical consideration. They also assist in the preparation of articles for publication in newspapers and journals for reading by the public and also technical publications for doctors, nurses and social workers.

Semi-monthly meetings of the Director of the Council, the Director of the Division of the Council on Hygiene, the Chief Executive Officer of this department and the two medical officers retained by the council, are held. All matters of policy, conduct of the Division and preparation of literature, etc. is discussed and formulated and finally approved from a medical point of view.

All the provincial health departments together with representatives of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association and other interests, are members of the Directing Committee of this division.

It would appear from the period of activity of the new arrangement already completed, that an advantage should accrue to the child hygiene and maternal care work in Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,  
*Deputy Minister.*

Ottawa, June 30, 1934.



# PENSIONS DIVISION

## MEDICAL TREATMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL  
HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1934

Dis- trict	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total Strength
		In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	
A	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	84		301		20		405		405
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	87				2		89		89
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	246	3	6		21		273	3	276
F	Westminster Hospital.....	41	2	412		5		458	2	460
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	154		3		3		160		160
I	Belcher Hospital.....	51						51		51
I	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	84				6		91		91
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	41	1	1				41	1	42
	Total.....	788	6	723		57		1,568	6	1,574

### TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the department 570 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:—

Departmental Institutions.....	416
Other Institutions in Canada.....	148
In England.....	4
In United States.....	2

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED  
IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

—	On Strength 31-3-33	T.O.S.	Discharges	Deaths	On Strength 31-3-34
Ex-Imperials.....	72	285	290	5	62
Australian.....	3	2	3		2
French.....		2	2		
Newfoundland.....	3	3	5		1
New Zealand.....		2	2		
South Africa.....					
United States.....	9	2	7		4
Italian.....					
Total.....	87	296	309	5	69

### HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

The following figures give approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the Department to March 31, 1934:—

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission approximately.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919—D.S.C.R.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	10,693
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	9,172
Total.....	239,109

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	193,388
	<u>2,745,503</u>

The amendments made from April 1, 1929 show the "Civilians"—"B" District, not previously included.

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total Strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
1933								
April.....	680	1	47	784	9	56	32	2,393
May.....	674	9	37	769	9	71	20	2,241
June.....	636	4	37	667	10	63	26	2,155
July.....	589	3	32	623	5	39	27	2,085
August.....	658	3	32	623	4	38	25	2,088
September.....	649	4	45	595	15	29	25	2,122
October.....	688	6	53	582	9	34	24	2,220
November.....	821	10	51	655	4	37	26	2,380
December.....	641	2	32	729	4	43	28	2,251
1934								
January.....	955	11	53	754	3	30	32	2,451
February.....	776	1	41	745	5	35	24	2,460
March.....	839	4	48	858	6	50	27	2,410
Total.....	8,606	58	508	8,384	83	525	316	2,410

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—Admissions.....	285
Discharges.....	295
Patient strength as at March 31, 1933.....	2,546
Patient strength as at March 31, 1934.....	2,410

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH MARCH 31, 1934

	General		Mental		T.B.		Total	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental Institutions.....	788	6	723	.....	57	.....	1,568	6
Institutions in Canada.....	219	1	334	1	169	.....	722	2
Institutions in Great Britain.....	21	.....	46	.....	4	.....	71	.....
Institutions in United States.....	27	.....	6	.....	6	.....	39	.....
Outpatient class attending Clinics.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	1,055	9	1,109	1	236	.....	2,400	10

## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934:—

All Institutions—Year	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10	2,410

## VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1934, there were 250 men in Departmental and other Institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-33	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-34
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	56	48	5	4	37	6	62
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.....		1	4	5			
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S..	16	21			13	1	23
C	General Hospital, Kingston, Ont..		1					1
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	27	36	1	3	16	6	39
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1						1
	Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, Ont.....		1			1		
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.....			1	1			
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	20	13	2		12	2	21
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	22	11	3	1	7		28
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man..	1		1	2			
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	1			1			
H	General Hospital, Regina, Sask..	1				1		
	Victoria Hospital, Prince Albert, Sask.....		2			1		1
	City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask..		1			1		
	Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		1					1
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	22	6	3	1	5	3	22
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....	6		2	2	3		3
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	4	8	3	5	4	1	5
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	30	22			13	4	35
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....	5	3			1		7
	County Hospital, East Saint John, N.B.....	1						1
	Total.....	213	175	25	25	115	23	250

## DENTAL SERVICES

The following is a comparative table of the clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal years 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34:—

	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Treat-ments	Patients	Treat-ments	Patients	Treat-ments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	33,197	1,896	33,793	1,700	31,621	1,549
Dental representatives.....	11,744	1,190	10,059	1,015	7,131	788
United States Veterans' administration.	902	83	894	83	915	67
	45,843	3,169	44,746	2,798	39,667	2,404

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH

This important branch of the work of the department is operated through a main Orthopædic Depot at Toronto and branch depots in each province and sub-depots where these are necessary. Practically all the surgical appliances issued are manufactured and repaired in these depots, and the extent of the work is indicated in the statement which follows.

In addition to those services which are rendered to pensioners, the department also undertakes the supply of prostheses, on a repayment basis, to beneficiaries of Allied Governments, to the beneficiaries of the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, and, in a few cases, to beneficiaries of federal Government departments.

NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION TO MARCH 31, 1934

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1933				Delivered during period April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934				
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Total
Legs (all types).....	10,950	318	741	387	184	23	21	16	12,640
Arms (all types).....	3,009	286	81	28	26	13	2	1	3,446
Orthopædic boots (prs.).....	83,717	304	1,830	953	3,009½	20	97	41	89,971½
Peg leg.....	1,655	159	17	2	15	6	.....	.....	1,854
Optical supplies.....	35,008	625	637	510	1,023	61	51	7	37,922
Minor orthopædic appli- cances.....	278,383	3,129	9,495	4,075	20,204	396	343	275	316,300
Repairs of all kinds.....	220,298	.....	.....	.....	15,295	.....	.....	.....	235,593
Totals.....	633,020	4,821	12,801	5,955	39,756½	519	514	340	697,726½

## EMPLOYMENT

## MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent.....	38
Placements—Semi-Permanent.....	824
Placements—Temporary.....	881
Cancellations.....	116
Active applications.....	1,444
Total.....	3,303



## RELIEF

The expenditures on Relief during the fiscal year 1933-34 was \$1,912,563.09.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the Department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1933-1934 as compared with previous years:—

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Number of men.....	8,811	12,303	14,368	12,735
Number of times relief issued.....	96,154	145,561	103,714	106,606
Average number of times relief issued per man.....	10.91	11.83	13.85	11.94
Expenditure on relief orders issued.....	\$907,010 43	\$2,082,032 10	\$1,978,284 65	\$1,912,563 09

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The department continues to operate Vetreft Industries at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton and the Red Cross Society operates a factory at Victoria, B.C., under an agreement with the department. These afford suitable work to disabled ex-service men who are otherwise unemployable in the general labour market.

The main activity of these factories is the manufacture of juvenile furniture and toys, unfinished furniture lines, porcelain top tables and the poppy and wreath emblems which are distributed on Remembrance Day.

During the year, thirty-five men were admitted and fifty-seven discharged and at March 31, 1934, one hundred and twenty-one men were employed.

## VETERANS' BUREAU

Pursuant to amendments to the Pension Act enacted at the 1933 session of Parliament which came into force on October 1, 1933, extensive changes took place in the procedure governing consideration of applications for pension. The branch of the department chiefly affected by these changes was the Veterans' Bureau, the activities of which were very considerably extended.

The Veterans' Bureau was established as a branch of the department under amendments to the Pension Act which became effective on October 1, 1930, and until the amendments of 1933 came into force the duties of the bureau were very largely confined to dealing with applications which had already been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and in which the applicant had renewed his claim before the Pension Tribunal or the Pension Appeal Court.

Under the legislation of 1933 it was provided that the services of the Veterans' Bureau would be available at the request of the applicant during the entire progress of his claim and this has resulted in the complete preparation of a large number of claims prior to initial consideration by the commission.

In the application of this legislation the Canadian Pension Commission and the Veterans' Bureau have from the outset worked in the closest possible co-operation with the result that applications for pension are now being more expeditiously and more satisfactorily dealt with than at any time previously. With respect particularly to entitlement applications the Canadian Pension Commission faced with the duty of carrying out its judicial functions, leaves adminis-

trative work, such as preliminary arrangements, up to the point where the applicant comes before the commission for judicial consideration, to the Veterans' Bureau.

In addition to work arising out of entitlement applications a great deal of additional work has been carried out by the Veterans' Bureau under section 5 of the Pension Act which provides that no change shall be made in the basis of a pensioner's entitlement until such pensioner has been given an opportunity of appearing before a quorum of the commission. In many instances preparatory work necessary in connection with the personal appearance of a pensioner under this section is just as heavy as that required in an ordinary entitlement claim, the Pensions Advocate being required on request to appear as counsel for the pensioner when he is before a quorum of the commission and to prepare a complete brief. During the period covered by this report Pensions Advocates appeared in a total of 421 such cases.

A further important duty falls upon Pensions Advocates under section 7 (3) which provides that the commission, represented by one or more commissioners, may hold sittings in any part of Canada for the purpose of hearing evidence or complaints in respect of pensions or any question of assessment. The sittings contemplated by this subsection are quite distinct from sittings of quorums for the purpose of conducting a public hearing on entitlement applications and are held only in the discretion of the commission. Having regard to the very large number of pensioners of all classes it would be manifestly impossible to hold local sittings to deal with every assessment or other complaint. Accordingly a working arrangement was effected between the commission and the Veterans' Bureau whereby District Pensions Advocates, in co-operation with District Pension Medical Examiners, would endeavour to adjust such cases locally by means of an interview with the pensioner, thus making it possible to limit local sittings of representatives of the commission to the more contentious cases. Much useful work has been carried out along this line.

Under the 1930 legislation all applications not granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners were automatically referred to the Chief Pensions Advocate and Chief Commission Counsel with the result that a large accumulation of applications which obviously could not be established and which in most instances were with respect to very minor disabling conditions, were recorded in the Veterans' Bureau. Some thousands of these cases remained entirely inactive after reference by the Commission through the inability or neglect of the applicants concerned. The 1933 legislation contained a provision whereby such applications would be removed from the record of the bureau unless within a period of 90 days the applicant indicated his intention of continuing with his application or of submitting additional evidence. If an applicant desires to submit additional evidence a period of one year is allowed within which to submit such evidence. This provision has already resulted in 4,121 applications being removed from the lists and it is anticipated that a further large number of applications will lapse at the expiration of the year allowed for submission of additional evidence.

A most gratifying effect of the legislation of 1933 is the reduction in the number of appeals against favourable decisions of the court of first instance. These appeals, previously entered by commission counsel on instruction of the Board of Pension Commissioners and now by the Crown through pension counsel acting under direction of the reviewing officer, have lessened to the point where they are practically negligible in number. A source of dissatisfaction and keen disappointment formerly manifest throughout the returned soldier body has thus been almost completely removed. Moreover, reduction in the number of appeals together with the appointment to the Court of a member ad hoc has resulted in the accumulation of work before that body being rapidly overtaken.

A further important feature of the 1933 legislation was the provision for appointment of a travelling inspector of the Veterans' Bureau—a provision recommended to the Government by the organized ex-service men's representatives. Mr. Harry Bray, District Pensions Advocate in Toronto, was appointed travelling inspector and in this capacity has visited District Pensions Advocates throughout Canada. The creation of this position has made it possible to carry out much valuable work in co-ordinating the activities of Pensions Advocate in the districts.

During the period April 1 to September 30, 1933, the Veterans' Bureau continued its work before the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court under the former legislation, co-operating with the judicial bodies in an endeavour to clear up as much as possible of the work outstanding. When the Pension Tribunal ceased to exist, on September 30, 1933, there remained 1,168 applications which were undisposed of though ready for hearing. These cases were the first ones brought before the new Canadian Pension Commission and during the period under review 735 of them were dealt with.

With regard to appeals the Veterans' Bureau has throughout endeavoured to bring these before the Pension Appeal Court in the chronological order of their receipt. It follows that appeals from decisions of the Pension Tribunal have been given whatever priority possible over those entered since the legislation of 1933 came into effect. There does remain a comparatively small number of such appeals, but these are receiving special attention with a view to early disposal.

Following are statistics covering activities of the Veterans' Bureau:—

	Period Oct. 1, 1930 to March 31, 1933	Period April 1, 1933 to Sept. 30, 1933	Total	
<i>Applications received—</i>				
Applications under 1930 Amendments to Pension Act.....	19,599	.....	19,599	
Applications under 1931 Amendments to Pension Act.....	7,926	1,527	9,453	
Undisposed Applications received from F.A.B.....	4,643	.....	4,643	
	32,168	1,527	33,695	33,695
<i>Applications dealt with—</i>				
1930 Amendments submitted for consideration of B.P.C.....	4,941	586	5,527	
1931 Amendments submitted for consideration of B.P.C.....	3,217	502	3,719	
Reported to Tribunal.....	11,629	684	12,313	
Withdrawn or Cancelled.....	2,359	619	2,978	
	22,146	2,391	24,537	
Balance.....				9,158
. Of the above figures certain applications shown as having been dealt with have been referred again to Veterans' Bureau for presentation to the Pension Tribunal or to a Quorum of the Commission.....				
				6,329
Total outstanding at the end of September carried forward.....				15,487

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON APPLICATIONS ON HAND IN VETERANS' BUREAU WHEN AMENDMENTS OF 1933 CAME INTO FORCE OR RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE TO MARCH 31, 1934

Brought forward as above.....	15,487
Referred again as above.....	279
Applications under 1933 Amendments.....	1,379
Total.....	17,145

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## DEDUCTIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1933 TO MARCH 31, 1934

Withdrawn by Applicant.....	228	
Cancelled Miscellaneous.....	903	
Removed from list under time limit.....	4,121	
Conceded by Canadian Pension Commission.....	70	
Reported Ready to Quorum of Commission.....	935	
Submitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....	3,957	
Balance on hand March 31, 1934.....		10,214
		6,931

## STATEMENT REGARDING UNDISPOSED TRIBUNAL CLAIMS

NOTE—These figures are included in the total number of applications shown on report.

	On hand Sept. 30, 1933	Dealt with Sept. 30, 1933 to March 31, 1934	Balance on hand March 31, 1934
<i>Undisposed Tribunal Claims—</i>			
1. Claims awaiting hearing.....	845	646	199
2. Claims postponed and adjourned.....	207	54	153
3. Claims awaiting further information.....	111	30	81
4. Disagreement decisions.....	5	5	...
Total.....	1,168	735	433
Total claims to be dealt with by Veterans' Bureau—			
Balance as above.....			6,931
Balance of Undisposed Tribunal Claims.....			433
			7,364

## DISABILITY APPLICATIONS TABULATED BY PENSIONERS AND NON-PENSIONERS

Percentage of disability—	
1 per cent to 25 per cent.....	2,462
25 per cent to 50 per cent.....	277
50 per cent to 75 per cent.....	74
75 per cent to 100 per cent.....	38
Non-Pensioners.....	2,851
	3,117
	5,968

## DISABILITY APPLICATIONS TABULATED BY MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION

Class 1 (applicants with severe disabilities).....	2,432
Class 2 (applicants whose disabilities are not severe and are non-progressive).....	98
Class 3 (Minor disability cases and congenital conditions).....	3,386
Class 4 (Section 12 Claims).....	52
	5,968

## APPLICATIONS TABULATED BY DEPENDENTS AND DISABILITIES

Dependents.....	963
Disabilities.....	5,968
	6,931

## REPORT OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER

The total number of cases reviewed by the Reviewing Officer from the commencement of quorum hearings to March 31, 1934, is as follows:—

Month	Cases Reviewed	Appealed
November, 1933.....	1	0
January, 1934.....	23	3
February, 1934.....	27	4
March, 1934.....	47	5
Total.....	98	12



## ACCOUNTS BRANCH

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's Report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1933-4.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1934, by Fiscal Years.*

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health or Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1934, by Fiscal Years.*

4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1934.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by Department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1934.*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1934.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1934.*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Year to March 31, 1935.*

9. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*

Policy activities, claims, lapses and reinstatements, income and expenditure.



## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

## APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions—</i>	
Vote 78 North West Rebellion 1885 and General...	\$ 25,000 00
79 Civil Flying.....	1,000 00
80 European War.....	45,000 00 00
Statute Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	1,100,000 00
Vote 308 Militia Pensions Act 1901 s/c Mrs. Renton.....	369 26
	<hr/> \$46,126,369 23

*Re-establishment—*

Vote 195 Care of Patients.....	1,800,000 00
196 Salaries.....	2,474,600 00
197 Compensation.....	1,520,000 00
198 Unemployment Relief.....	2,600,000 00
199 Operating.....	275,000 00
200 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	40,000 00
201 Sheltered Employment.....	50,000 00
202 Grant to Canadian Legion British Empire Service League.....	9,000 00
203 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00
204 Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	65,700 00
205 Salaries—Members, Pension Appeal Court.....	19,800 00
206 War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,650,000 00
207 Salaries—Members, War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	14,400 00
Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	30,600 00
Vote 81 Salaries and Contingencies, Canadian Pension Commission.....	437,436 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	5,000 00
Statute Salary Deduction Act.....	27,500 00
	<hr/> \$11,059,036 00

## REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Vote 195 Care of Patients.....	\$ 260,589 08
196 Salaries.....	11,871 30
197 Compensation.....	56,655 54
198 Unemployment Relief.....	23,029 05
199 Operating.....	33,550 90
200 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	1,067 65
201 Sheltered Employment.....	136,334 30
204 Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	2,228 50
206 War Veterans' Allowances.....	16,140 19
81 Salaries and Contingencies, Canadian Pension Commission.....	14,968 58
78 Pensions—North West Rebellion 1885.....	43 50
80 Pensions—European War.....	235,706 13
Statute Pensions—Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	2,287 80
Statute Salary Deduction Act.....	54 16
	<hr/> \$ 794,526 68

## DISBURSEMENTS

## DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Pensions—</i>	
<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
Pensions.....	\$40,175,710 35
Retrospective Adjustments.....	702,650 66
First Payments—Canadian Pension Commission.....	218,686 71
Gratuities.....	88,499 44
New Zealand Pensions (Recoverable).....	11,877 05
Supplementary—Imperial.....	201,222 96
French, Italian and Belgian.....	17,859 12
Burial Grants.....	30,718 92
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	41,182 40
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	355,150 87
Tribunal.....	50,216 01
Quorum Awards.....	16,018 85
Final Payments Restored—C.P.C.....	142,927 74
Repayment of Gratuities.....	22,815 95
	<hr/> \$42,075,537 03
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	1,066,471 11
North West Rebellion 1885 and General.....	20,262 67
Civil Flying.....	276 00
	<hr/> \$43,162,546 81
War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,335,892 89
Compensation—Treatment and Training.....	35,669 37
Travelling Allowances & Loss of Wages, Pensioners called in for examination.....	15 49
Vocational Loans.....	2,068 85
Interest on Trust Funds.....	1,935,592 14
Unemployment Relief.....	55,977 53
Sheltered Employment—Wages of Operatives in Departmental Workshops.....	1,666 85
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	655,766 75
Funds under Administration.....	632 04
Industrial Problem Cases.....	1,508 62
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers.....	
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Death Benefits.....	\$ 197,740 12
Annuities.....	233,374 42
Disability Benefits.....	9,205 32
Cash Surrender Values.....	506,455 59
Return of Premiums.....	38,164 63
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	19,319 53
	<hr/> \$ 1,004,259 61
	<hr/> \$ 5,029,050 74





## PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,509 41
Canadian Legion British Empire Service League...	9,000 00
Can. Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop.....	6,197 21
	<u>60,706 62</u>

## RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....	30,332 75
Accounts Receivable.....	80,063 77
	<u>110,396 52</u>

SALARIES—  
COST OF ADMINISTRATION

General Administrative.....	729,202 19
Medical Administrative.....	94,450 11
Members—War Veterans' Allow- ance Committee.....	14,400 00
Contributions to Superannuation Fund.....	25,755 36
	<u>863,807 66</u>

## General—

Communication Services.....	28,306 36
Maintenance and Repairs, Equip- ment and Buildings.....	9,352 21
Automobile Expense.....	1,601 77
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	59,301 77
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	2,433 40
Taxes, Insurance and Bonding.....	6 89
Janitors' Supplies.....	3,880 45
Transportation of Things.....	4,742 63
Transportation of Persons.....	22,629 34
Miscellaneous.....	8,459 42
	<u>140,714 25</u>

1,004,521 91

## CASUAL REVENUE

54,181,058 87

Re-establishment.....	132,341 09
Pensions.....	55,268 18
	<u>187,609 27</u>

Carried forward.....\$72,960,426 11

54,368,668 14

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Brought forward.....\$72,960,426 11

## CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

## Salaries—

Commissioners..... 30,600 00  
 Staff..... 327,612 98  
 Commission Counsel and Staff..... 39,584 35

397,797 33

## General—

Communication Services..... 7,620 99  
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 584 56  
 Professional and Special..... 5,408 85  
 Materials and Supplies..... 7,787 71  
 Transportation of Persons..... 28,706 27

50,108 38

447,905 71

\$54,816,573 85

## VETERANS' BUREAU

Salaries.....\$ 160,967 28

## General—

Communication Services.....\$ 3,125 06  
 Transportation and Travelling—  
 Staff..... 6,332 31  
 Stationery and Office Supplies..... 3,107 81  
 Transportation and Travelling—  
 Applicants..... 383 13  
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 913 22  
 Stenographic Assistance..... 1,040 00

14,901 53

\$ 175,868 81

## PENSION TRIBUNAL

## Salaries—Members

Staff..... 33,312 86  
 Staff..... 61,981 03

95,293 89

## General—

Communication Services..... 692 09  
 Transportation and Travelling—  
 Staff..... 21,012 95  
 Stationery and Office Supplies..... 647 95  
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 558 25  
 Fees, Transportation and Travel-  
 ling—Specialists..... 12,026 01

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Transportation and Travelling—		
Witnesses.....	2,448 75	
Applicants.....	3,517 08	
Freight and Cartage.....	130 68	
Loss of Wages—Witnesses.....	694 96	
Applicants.....	254 89	
	<u>41,983 31</u>	<u>137,277 20</u>
PENSION APPEAL COURT		
Salaries—Members.....	16,650 00	
Staff.....	17,632 30	
	<u>34,282 30</u>	
General—		
Communication Services.....	37 16	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	665 19	
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,256 18	
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	195 00	
	<u>3,153 53</u>	<u>37,435 83</u>
		<u>\$55,167,155 69</u>
TRUST FUNDS		
War Service Gratiuity—		
Balance at March 31, 1933.....	\$ 153,454 25	
Disbursements.....	1,666 85	
Balance at March 31, 1934.....	<u>\$ 151,787 40</u>	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance—		
Balance at March 31, 1933.....	11,291,511 76	
Deposits.....	2,026,026 59	
	<u>13,317,538 35</u>	
Disbursements.....	1,004,259 61	
Balance at March 31, 1934.....	<u>12,313,278 74</u>	
Funds under Administration—Pensions,		
Army Pay, etc.—		
Balance at March 31, 1933.....	650,478 91	
Deposits.....	671,413 39	
	<u>1,321,892 30</u>	
Disbursements.....	655,766 75	
Balance at March 31, 1934.....	<u>666,125 55</u>	<u>\$13,131,191 69</u>
Carried forward.....	\$72,960,426 11	<u>\$88,298,317 38</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*

Brought forward.....\$72,960,426 11

DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

*Pensions—*

Vote 78 North West Rebellion....	\$ 4,780 83
79 Civil Flying.....	724 00
80 European War.....	3,160 169 10
Statute Militia Pensions—Act 1901	36,173 83
Vote 308 Militia Pensions a/c Mrs. Renton.....	12 12
	<u>3,201,859 88</u>

*Re-establishment—*

Vote 195 Care of Patients.....	358,287 79
196 Salaries.....	26,010 78
197 Compensation.....	205,093 28
198 Unemployment Relief....	687,436 91
199 Operating.....	79,263 62
200 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	3,580 05
201 Sheltered Employment....	33,461 74
204 Members—Pension Tri- bunal.....	34,615 64
205 Members—Pension Appeal Court.....	3,150 00
206 War Veterans Allow- ances.....	3,686 37
81 Salaries and Contingen- cies, C.P.C.....	21,233 87
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities..	2,600 00
Statute Salary Deduction Act....	1,798 80
	<u>1,460,218 85</u>
	\$ 4,662,078 73

Grand Total, Appropriations, Revenue and Funds.....\$72,960,426 11

Grand Total, Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....\$72,960,426 11



## No. 2—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1934

Details	Total	April 1916 to March, 1928		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	584,001,030 95	328,849,842	57	40,047,757	21	39,003,289	33	44,234,232	70	46,794,939	58	43,141,138	66	41,839,830	90
North West Rebellion.....	498,615 38	352,050	01	29,653	41	27,258	45	24,756	94	23,166	62	21,510	78	20,219	17
Fenian Raid.....	8,193 54	8,193	54												
Militia Long Service.....	11,179,420 92	5,537,866	16	873,123	74	853,964	11	879,193	74	950,888	20	1,020,558	80	1,063,826	17
Civil Flying.....	4,523 62	2,869	22	240	00	240	00	346	40	276	00	276	00	276	00
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479	80												
Militia Long Service a/c Mrs Renton.....	357 14													357	14
Total Cost of Pensions.....	601,629,621 35	340,688,301	30	40,950,774	36	39,974,751	89	45,138,529	78	47,769,270	40	44,183,484	24	42,924,509	38
Less Casual Revenue.....	948,587 83	696,959	97	56,908	34	30,934	14	24,071	68	51,588	58	32,856	94	55,268	18
Net Cost of Pensions.....	600,681,033 52	339,991,341	33	40,893,866	02	39,943,817	75	45,114,458	10	47,717,681	82	44,150,627	30	42,869,241	20

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921 the Administration Expenses of the Canadian Pension Commission are included with Re-establishment expenditures.

No. 3.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1934

Details	Total	July, 1915 to March, 1928		Fiscal Year 1928-29		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Minister's Salary.....	81,741 91	61,741 91		10,000 00		10,000 00									
Civil Government.....	268,531 29	244,811 29		14,420 00		9,300 00									
Capital.....	3,593,819 31	3,593,819 31													
Care of Patients.....	41,759,199 87	28,901,666 80		2,441,268 49		2,360,714 86		2,593,017 06		2,225,151 27		1,799,669 18		1,441,712 21	
Vocational Expense.....	3,785,389 55	3,785,389 55													
Salaries.....	60,137,625 03	42,639,295 59		2,672,785 27		2,973,458 06		2,975,922 13		3,260,576 02		2,867,998 76		2,448,589 22	
Compensation.....	63,146,234 42	52,277,006 67		1,814,326 32		2,038,811 47		2,281,301 79		1,885,806 68		1,533,474 77		1,314,906 72	
Vocational Loans.....	560,370 17	559,571 95		735 96		50 68		5,592 84							
Interest on Funds.....	179,771 70	161,150 30		10,557 59		2,470 97		397,656 82		407,099 55		297,313 31		195,736 38	
Operating.....	7,755,336 88	5,906,502 24		271,032 46		279,976 12		907,010 43		2,082,052 10		1,978,284 64		1,912,563 09	
Unemployment Relief.....	13,425,662 87	5,648,817 56		378,987 86		517,947 19									
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	480,327 74	275,753 16		19,672 04		35,727 75		45,142 20		49,871 52		17,641 12		36,419 95	
Sheltered Employment.....	1,439,246 57	982,258 79		158,790 92		127,465 78		95,056 37		23,046 41		36,090 04		16,538 26	
Special Publicity.....	14,449 87	14,449 87													
Federal Appeal Board.....	906,417 84	585,287 18		123,780 56		128,653 71		68,696 39							
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	214,175 26	124,000 00		34,741 94		37,000 00		18,433 32		2,330 00		3,936 66		2,400 00	
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	24,727 32	9,540 24		2,712 76		2,467 06		1,340 00							
Superannuation Fund No. 4.....	3,840 00	3,840 00													
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.L.....	59,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		9,000 00	
Provisional Bonus.....	3,712,939 00	3,712,939 00													
Medical Appeal Board.....	7,228 94	7,228 94													
Repatriation.....	39,566 41	39,566 41													
Civil Pay—G.T.R. Em- ployees.....	37,961 54	37,961 54													
Demobilization.....	37,343 22	37,343 22													
Increases in Salary—Reclas- sification.....	5,480 24	5,480 24													
War Bonus.....	136,795 29	136,795 29													
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Com- mission.....	48,302 45	48,302 45													
War Appropriation.....	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29													
C.P.C.—Salaries and Con- tingencies.....	2,237,625 81	541,829 30						389,997 05		462,234 95		427,362 38		416,202 13	
Salaries—Commissioners, C.P.C.....	102,462 26					19,000 00		19,000 00		17,032 26		16,830 00		30,600 00	
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	170,000 00					20,000 00		30,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00	

Pension Tribunal.....	188,774 42	.....	.....	26,028 24	65,961 82	65,700 00	31,084 36
Pension Appeal Court.....	64,628 39	.....	.....	7,558 71	23,209 68	17,210 00	16,650 00
War Veterans' Allowances.....	4,392,602 25	.....	.....	318,029 22	1,039,551 25	1,388,708 15	1,646,313 63
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	58,133 20	.....	.....	13,333 20	16,000 00	14,400 00	14,400 00
Salary Deduction Act.....	58,048 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,347 12	25,701 20
Unforeseen Expenditures.....	4,866 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,866 50	.....
Total Cost of Re-establishment.....	233,836 464 15	175,310,787 09	7,963,832 17	10,203,127 35	11,636,023 51	10,551,832 63	9,598,817 15
Less Casual Revenue.....	5,050,312 82	4,281,839 44	143,576 90	88,357 34	135,155 96	151,119 30	132,341 09
Net cost of Re-establishment.....	228,786,151 33	171,028,947 65	7,820,255 18	10,114,770 01	11,500,867 55	10,400,713 33	9,466,476 06

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY  
DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	29,905 58	573 60	29,331 98		.....
"A"	Quebec.....	23,943 47		14,633 13	8,803 67	506 67
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	12,953 87		3,305 32	9,638 55	10 00
"D"	Central Ontario.....	45,161 47		26,058 95	17,277 93	1,824 59
"F"	Western Ontario.....	17,793 71		17,248 92		544 79
"G"	Manitoba.....	6,735 90		5,134 30		1,601 60
"I"	Alberta.....	2,767 61		2,767 61		.....
"J"	British Columbia.....	2,746 10		2,746 10		.....
"K"	New Brunswick.....	2,165 88		1,850 25		315 63
	Total.....	144,173 59	573 60	103,076 56	35,720 15	4,803 28

No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY  
DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Quebec.....	\$ 696 63
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	1,588 17
Eastern Ontario.....	2,460 56
Central Ontario.....	5,694 98
Western Ontario.....	880 99
Manitoba.....	393 92
Saskatchewan.....	486 55
Alberta.....	2,039 17
British Columbia.....	1,233 05
New Brunswick.....	1,450 94
Total.....	\$ 16,924 96

## No. 6.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Great Britain.....	\$ 14,831 16
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	1,714 38
Canadian Government Departments.....	18,924 28
Vetcraft Workshops.....	24,328 55
Miscellaneous Accounts.....	13,663 54
Total.....	\$ 161,467 31



## No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 1933-34

SERVICES	Total Expenditures
Administrative Personnel, travelling and investigations.....	\$ 4,496 63
Medical and Dental Officers, travelling.....	557 87
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, travelling and investigations.....	496 16
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, medical examinations.....	731 45
Canadian Pension Commission, investigations and Quorum Staff travelling..	7,057 37
Veterans' Bureau and Pension Advocates, travelling.....	2,305 50
Pension Appeal Court Staff, travelling.....	70 08
Men called in for Treatment or Orthopaedic Repairs.....	22,120 37
Men called in for Clinical Treatment.....	5,080 09
Travelling Medical Boards.....	654 35
Pensioners called in for, or returning from examination.....	53,030 21
Last Post Fund.....	50 21
Vetercraft Staff, travelling.....	124 70
Blind or totally disabled ex-members of the Forces.....	1,436 03
Transportation issued in lieu of Relief.....	134 85
Applicants called in by Pension Advocates for interview.....	201 09
Transportation issued as charge to patient's Compensation.....	111 25
Commission Counsel, travelling (now Pension Counsel).....	1,375 70
Pension Tribunal, Applicants, Physicians and Witnesses, travelling (abolished September, 1933).....	7,636 21
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons	139 65
Canadian Pension Commission, Witnesses.....	100 52
Canadian Pension Commission, Applicants.....	941 81
Freight and Express.....	\$ 108,852 10
	20,995 30
Total Net Expenditures.....	129,847 40
Accounts Receivable.....	3,591 97
Total Gross Expenditures.....	\$ 133,439 37

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		%
Canadian National Railway.....	\$ 71,367 41	63.47
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	29,963 96	26.65
Sundry Railways.....	11,112 70	9.88
Total.....	100.00	\$112,444 07
Freight and Express—		
Canadian National Railway and Express.....	12,396 80	59.05
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	8,283 43	39.45
Sundry Railways.....	315 07	1.50
Total.....	100.00	20,995 30
Total amount paid to Railways.....		\$133,439 37

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1927-28 TO 1934-35

	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>RE-ESTABLISHMENT</b>																
Civil Government.....	21,560 00		14,920 00		9,300 00		2,800,000 00		3,000,000 00		2,200,000 00		1,800,000 00		3,200,000 00	
Care of Patients.....	2,200,000 00		2,450,000 00		2,600,000 00		3,106,000 00		3,400,000 00		2,935,000 00		2,474,800 00		2,575,000 00	
Salaries.....	2,725,000 00		2,725,000 00		1,900,000 00		2,300,000 00		2,750,000 00		1,950,000 00		1,520,000 00			
Compensation.....	1,350,000 00		1,920,000 00		300,000 00		500,000 00		500,000 00		400,000 00		275,000 00		250,000 00	
Operating.....	250,000 00		290,000 00		300,000 00		915,000 00		2,125,000 00		2,225,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,100,000 00	
Unemployment Relief.....	450,000 00		250,000 00		550,000 00		2,000 00									
Vocational Loans.....	3,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		10,000 00									
Interest on Funds.....	22,500 00		21,000 00		5,000 00		60,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00	
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	75,000 00		100,000 00		75,000 00		200,000 00		130,000 00		70,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00	
Sheltered Employment.....	175,000 00		175,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00					
Federal Appeal Board.....	130,000 00		10,000 00		20,000 00		30,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00	
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....							395,115 00		537,610 00		491,284 00		437,436 00		410,582 00	
Grant to Last Post Fund.....							19,000 00		19,000 00		17,100 00		30,600 00		44,100 00	
Salaries and Contingencies, C.P.C.....							37,000 00		67,000 00		65,700 00		65,700 00		19,800 00	
Salaries—Commissioners, C.P.C.....							32,083 33		23,209 68		19,800 00		1,650,000 00		2,000,000 00	
Members, Federal Appeal Board.....							12,833 33		1,600,000 00		1,500,000 00		14,400 00		14,400 00	
Pension Tribunal.....	31,000 00		31,000 00		31,000 00		1,000,000 00		16,000 00		14,400 00					
Pension Appeal Court.....																
War Veterans' Allowances.....							14,666 66									
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....																
Total.....	7,433,060 00		8,118,920 00		8,776,300 00		11,573,698 32		14,267,819 68		11,988,284 00		11,026,536 00		10,552,842 00	
<b>PENSIONS</b>																
European War.....	38,600,000 00		39,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		50,000,000 00		50,500,000 00		48,000,000 00		45,000,000 00		42,000,000 00	
North West Rebellion.....	40,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		30,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00		22,000 00	
Militia Pensions Act.....	800,000 00		850,000 00		850,000 00		900,000 00		950,000 00		1,000,000 00		1,100,000 00		1,100,000 00	
Civil Flying.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00	
Militia Pensions Act a/c Mrs. Renton.....													369 26			
Total.....	39,445,000 00		39,890,000 00		42,890,000 00		50,940,000 00		51,845,000 00		49,026,000 00		46,126,369 26		43,122,000 00	
Grand Total.....	46,878,060 00		48,008,920 00		51,666,300 00		62,513,698 32		66,112,819 68		61,014,284 00		57,152,905 26		53,674,842 00	

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1933-34

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RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1933,  
TO MARCH 31, 1934

## POLICIES

Applications received April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934.....	3,007	\$ 5,977,500 00
Applications refused April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934.....	361	701,500 00
Policies issued April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934.....	2,801	5,598,000 00
Surrender for Cash to March 31, 1933.....	8,504	19,921,502 01
Surrender for Cash 1933-34.....	1,411	3,199,492 33
Total surrender for Cash.....	9,915	23,120,994 34
Reduced paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1933.....	309	264,515 50
Reduced paid-up Insurance 1933-34.....	86	87,785 00
Total.....	395	352,300 50
Reduced paid-up Insurance terminated.....	29	25,791 50
Reduced paid-up Insurance in force.....	366	326,509 00
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1933.....	2,125	4,723,270 87
On Extended Term Insurance 1933-34.....	813	1,781,537 84
Total.....	2,938	6,504,808 71
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrender for cash).....	804	1,780,500 00
Total Policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	2,134	4,724,308 71
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1933.....	59	93,324 04
Disability Claims admitted 1933-34.....	25	63,941 17
Total.....	84	157,265 21
Terminated or reduced.....	12	29,753 27
Disability Claims in force.....	72	127,511 94

## DEATH CLAIMS

Policy value of death claims to March 31, 1933.....	2,967	7,810,518 82
Policy value of death claims 1933-34.....	266	548,032 34
Total policy value.....	3,233	8,358,551 16
Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1933.....	2,135	6,585,254 75
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1933-34.....	197	393,200 36
Total settled.....	2,332	6,978,455 11
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. to March 31, 1933.....	763	513,009 29
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. 1933-34.....	76	72,108 00
Total.....	839	585,117 29
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1934.....	79	176,512 84

## LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1933.....	40,050	91,264,013 62
Lapses 1933-34.....	2,541	5,704,537 84
Total.....	42,591	96,968,551 46
Reinstatements to March 31, 1933.....	29,836	68,013,000 00
Reinstatements 1933-34.....	1,796	4,068,500 00
Total.....	31,632	72,081,500 00
Net Lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	10,959	24,887,051 46

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund March 31, 1933.....	\$11,291,511 76	
Income 1933-34.....	1,569,252 36	
Interest 1933-34.....	450,774 23	
Expenditure.....		\$ 1,004,259 61
Balance.....		12,313,278 74
	\$13,317,538 35	\$13,317,538 35
Policies in force March 31, 1934.....	28,240	\$61,069,009 10

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION 1933-34

Number of claims and amounts paid Workmen's Compensation Boards and to employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
		\$ cts.
Quebec.....	1	911 39
Nova Scotia.....	2	146 89
Ontario.....	80	7,403 54
Manitoba.....	47	13,082 72
Saskatchewan.....	11	472 36
Alberta.....	38	14,338 50
British Columbia.....	1	64 55
	180	36,419 95

## STAFF

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF OF PENSIONS DIVISION  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

District	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	298	27	325	459,198	27,810	487,008
"A" Montreal, Que.....	230	23	253	281,926	25,074	307,000
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	83	11	94	110,418	12,276	122,694
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	47	4	51	82,530	7,200	89,730
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	351	30	381	490,240	27,288	517,528
"F" London, Ont.....	225	21	246	245,480	18,450	263,930
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	97	15	112	137,592	14,490	152,082
"H" Regina, Sask.....	34	6	40	55,908	5,076	60,984
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	74	12	86	116,196	11,016	127,212
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	137	15	152	191,499	15,120	206,619
"K" St. John, N.B.....	40	1	41	51,942	648	52,590
"M" London, Eng.....	10	.....	10	18,306	.....	18,306
Total.....	1,626	165	*1,791	2,241,235	164,448	2,405,683

\* This total includes additional staff necessitated by the amendments to the Pension Act, 1930. There was a net reduction of 120 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,106 (1)	61.8
Service in England.....	108 (2)	6.1
Service in Canada.....	58 (3)	3.2
Rejected or Exempted from Military Service.....	9	0.5
Boys under and men over Military Age.....	65	3.6
Civilians (Male).....	11	0.6
Civilians (Female).....	434	24.2
Total.....	1,791	100.00

NOTE:—(1) includes 78 Nursing Sisters. (2) includes 23 Nursing Sisters. (3) includes 5 Nursing Sisters.



STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,028	82.0
Service in England.....	85	6.9
Service in Canada.....	53	4.2
Rejected or Exempted from Military Service.....	9	0.8
Boys under and men over Military Age.....	65	5.2
Civilians (Male).....	11	0.9
Total.....	1,251	100.0%
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,166	93.1%
Male Staff without War Service.....	85	6.9%

## DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Chairman*J. L. MELVILLE and A. M. WRIGHT, *Members*

The following statements of Capital Account, Working Account and Cash Account indicate the activity of the fund during the period of April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Subscriptions.....	\$ 93,710 20	
Interest.....		82,014 84
Securities held at cost.....	\$ 57,787 02	
(Face value \$66,000.00)		
Working capital.....	117,938 02	
	<u>\$ 175,725 04</u>	<u>\$ 175,725 04</u>

## WORKING CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

<i>Loans outstanding</i>		
Head office.....	\$ 20,468 31	
Districts.....	7,269 99	
	<u></u>	\$ 27,738 30
Doubtful loans (not written off).....		3,573 19
Suspense account.....		19 80
<i>Bad debts—</i>		
Current period.....	2,139 76	
Previous years.....	15,980 08	
	<u></u>	18,119 84
<i>Donations—</i>		
Current period.....	7,225 37	
Previously made.....	48,149 06	
	<u></u>	55,374 43
<i>Administration expenses—</i>		
Current period.....	47 85	
Previously expended.....	2,208 82	
	<u></u>	2,256 67
<i>Cash on hand—</i>		
Head office current account.....	1,715 93	
Head office special account.....	1,000 00	
Districts.....	8,139 86	
	<u></u>	10,855 79
		<u>\$ 117,938 02</u>

## CASH ACCOUNT

Cash at March 31, 1933.....	\$ 19,185 74	
Income from investments.....		3,010 62
Loans repaid.....		98,893 75
Purchase of investments.....	\$ 6,902 77	
Administration expenses.....	47 85	
Loans made, 4315.....	96,058 33	
Donations.....	7,225 37	
Cash on hand March 31, 1934.....	10,855 79	
	<u>\$ 121,090 11</u>	<u>\$ 121,090 11</u>

## THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, P.C., C.M.G., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19 George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the period October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, with which is included a report of the work of the former Board of Pension Commissioners for the period April 1, 1933, to September 30, 1933.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DEXTER,  
*Acting Secretary.*

OTTAWA, June 18, 1934.

## GENERAL REVIEW

*Legislation*

The Pension Act was amended during the 1933 session of Parliament by chapter 45, 23-24 George V, assented to May 23, 1933, to be effective on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council. The effective date was subsequently proclaimed as the 1st of October, 1933.

The most important change effected by the amendments was the abolition of the Pension Tribunal and the Board of Pension Commissioners and the creation of a new body to be known as the Canadian Pension Commission. The Canadian Pension Commission was to consist of not less than eight members to be appointed by the Governor in Council which number might, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, be increased to twelve. The Commission was vested with similar powers and functions as those which had been exercised by the Board of Pension Commissioners. The staff of the Pension Tribunal became members of the staff of the Canadian Pension Commission, and Commission Counsel who had formerly been attached to the Board of Pension Commissioners became members of the staff of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Provision was made for the continuation of the Pension Appeal Court and for the appointment thereto, if required, of a judge of a provincial superior Court to attend as an "ad hoc" member of the Court.

The appointment of an officer to be known as "Reviewing Officer" was provided for by section 10 I (1) of the amendments. This official was charged with the duty of reviewing decisions given on pension applications by the Pension Tribunal or by a quorum of the Canadian Pension Commission for the purpose of determining whether or not, in any case in which the Crown has any right of appeal from such decision, upon a question of entitlement in respect of injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death, the Crown should institute an appeal.

The procedure governing applications for pension is prescribed in sections 51 to 63 of the amendments.

Provision is made for applicants to receive, if required, the assistance of the Veterans' Bureau in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the

Canadian Pension Commission, and for the hearing of dissatisfied applicants by quorums of the Commission. For the purpose of hearing such applicants quorums of the Commission, each consisting of two members, are required to hold public sittings at convenient places throughout Canada. Before any pension is cancelled or reduced due to a change in the basis of entitlement, the pensioner is to be afforded an opportunity of appearing before a quorum of the Commission.

Provision is made for an appeal to the Pension Appeal Court from any decision of the Board of Pension Commissioners, the Pension Tribunal and the Canadian Pension Commission, or a quorum thereof, refusing an application for entitlement.

Section 19 of the 1933 amendments, which is self-explanatory, reads as follows:—

Notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other Act, no pension, or additional pension, awardable or payable under the provisions of this Act, shall be awarded or paid

(1) under Schedule A or Schedule B of this Act, to or in respect of

(a) any child of a member of the forces or pensioner, if such child shall have been born on or after the first day of May, 1933;

(b) the daughter, or other person who, on the death of the wife of a pensioner or on the death of a widow of a member of the forces who has been in receipt of a pension, shall have assumed the household duties, and care of the minor child or children of the pensioner or the widow, as the case may be, on or after the date aforementioned.

(2) under Schedule A of this Act, to or in respect of the wife of a member of the forces or pensioner, if she shall have been married to him on or after the date aforementioned.

Minor amendments to the statute provide, inter alia, that a civil servant who is a contributor under the Civil Service Superannuation Act and who is appointed as a member of the Commission or the Pension Appeal Court, may continue to be a contributor under the Superannuation Act; for the disposition by the Commission of unpaid balances of hospital allowance, pay and allowances or compensation credited to a pensioner while receiving treatment by the Department for a pensionable disability; and for the recouping of provincial governments of mothers' allowance paid by such governments when the recipients thereof are awarded retroactive pension over the period in which such allowances were paid.

### BENEFICIARIES

There was a decrease of 112 in the number of disability pensions in force at the end of the year March 31, 1934, as compared with the previous fiscal year. The number of dependent pensions in force is shown to have decreased by 509, during the same period. The number of disability and dependent awards in payment as at March 31, 1934, was as follows:—

Disability .....	77,855
Dependent .....	18,236
	<hr/>
Total .....	96,091
	<hr/>

The total number of beneficiaries under the Pension Act, including all classes of pensioners or persons on whose behalf pension was being paid, was 261,995, being a decrease of 2,845 as compared with the number for the preceding fiscal year.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The number of medical examinations carried out for pension purposes during the period under review was 27,866, being a decrease of 2,098, as compared with the previous year.

## LIABILITY

The total liability in respect of pensions under the Pension Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, was \$40,793,425, representing a decrease in liability of \$955,893, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

The Canadian Pension Commission acts as agent for the Minister of Finance in the administration of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, chapter 54, George V.

The time limit in which to apply for insurance under this statute expired on August 31, 1933. The first period in which applications for insurance were received under the statute was September 1, 1920, to September 1, 1923. From the 2nd of September, 1923, to the 10th of June, 1928, no applications were received. On the 11th of June, 1928, the opportunity to apply for insurance was revived and was finally closed on the 31st of August, 1933. Since this latter date, no further applications for the issue of insurance policies can be considered.

During the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1934, 2,646 applications for the issue of policies were accepted and 361 were rejected. The number of policies issued during the fiscal year was 2,801. There were 266 death claims, and 1,411 policies were surrendered for cash. The number of policies reinstated during the year was 2,174.

Reductions in policies in force during the year were made for the following reasons:—

Death claims.....	266
Surrenders for cash value.....	1,411
Cessation of premium payments.....	2,541
Expiry of extended term insurance.....	104
Total.....	<u>4,322</u>

The total number of policies in force as at the 31st of March, 1934, was 28,240, representing a total insurance value of \$61,069,009.10. This represents a total net increase of 704 policies in force, as compared with the previous fiscal year, the insurance value thereof being \$769,650.34.

## SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN FORCE

Original contracts.....	25,668	\$55,890,679 45
Reduced paid up insurance.....	366	326,509 00
Extended term insurance.....	2,134	4,724,308 71
Disability.....	72	127,511 94
Total in force as at 31-3-34.....	<u>28,240</u>	<u>\$61,069,009 10</u>

Further statistical data of operations under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act will be found in the annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health.



## STATISTICS

(As compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health)

SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1934

## DISABILITIES

Disability pensions in force March 31, 1933.....	77,967
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	1,058
Disability pensions re-instated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	1,054
Total.....	80,079
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	2,224
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1934.....	77,855

## DEPENDENTS

Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1933.....	18,745
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	565
Dependent pensions re-instated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	417
Total.....	19,727
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	1,491
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1934.....	18,236

## DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS

Total pensions in force March 31, 1933.....	96,712
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	1,623
Total pensions re-instated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	1,471
Total.....	99,806
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	3,715
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1934.....	96,091

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1934

	Number	Annual Liability
		\$
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities.....	1,058	179,071 00
Dependents.....	565	295,260 00
Total.....	1,623	474,331 00
Pensions re-instated—		
Disabilities.....	1,054	173,232 00
Dependents.....	417	112,488 00
Total.....	1,471	285,720 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities.....	2,224	780,405 00
Dependents.....	1,491	479,519 00
Total.....	3,715	1,259,924 00
Final Payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof.....	246	16,275 00
Additional gratuities awarded.....	57	3,125 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension.....	38	2,670 00
*Total.....	341	22,070 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1934—*Concluded*

	Number	Annual Liability
		\$
Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or diseases.....	19,485	
(a) Number of applicants <i>re</i> above.....	13,377	
(2) Dependents.....	2,229	
Additional or other allowances refused of dependent and disability pensioners....	612	
Entitlement resulting from decisions of		
1. Tribunals 1-10-30 to 30-9-33 (Final Statement)—		
(a) Pension awarded.....	735	222,125 00
(b) Gratuities.....	42	*2,575 00
(c) No appreciable disability.....	139	
	916	
2. Pension Appeal Court 1-10-30 to 31-3-34—		
(a) Pension awarded.....	827	285,102 00
(b) Gratuities.....	34	*2,325 00
(c) No appreciable disability.....	100	
(d) Pension adjusted (Section 27 or 37 Pension Act).....	9	
(e) Not eligible.....	14	
(f) Not yet assessed.....	130	
	1,114	

\* Does not form part of annual liability.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION  
ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1934

Year Ending March 31	Pensions in Force	Liability	Year Ending March 31	Pensions in Force	Liability
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
<i>Dependents—</i>			<i>Disabilities—Conc.—</i>		
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602 00	1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00
1919.....	16,753	9,593,055 50	1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00
1920.....	17,823	10,841,169 50	1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00
1921.....	19,209	12,954,140 54	1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237 00	1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621 00	1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843 00	1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825 00	1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530 00			
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276 00	TOTALS		
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351 00	1918.....	25,823	7,273,727 55
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158 00	1919.....	59,685	17,063,784 52
1930.....	19,644	10,742,518 00	1920.....	87,026	25,176,287 91
1931.....	19,676	10,985,518 00	1921.....	70,661	31,184,837 70
1932.....	19,308	10,859,806 00	1922.....	64,739	30,678,772 00
1933.....	18,745	10,624,775 00	1923.....	63,057	30,421,766 00
1934.....	18,236	10,339,971 00	1924.....	63,271	30,825,049 00
<i>Disabilities—</i>			1925.....	64,613	31,621,205 00
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	1926.....	66,390	33,065,471 00
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	1927.....	68,026	34,230,649 00
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	1928.....	70,610	35,583,853 00
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	1929.....	74,622	37,185,308 00
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	1930.....	76,640	37,802,510 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	1931.....	86,345	40,211,726 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	1932.....	95,186	41,858,377 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	1933.....	96,712	41,749,318 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	1934.....	96,091	40,793,425 00



NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	23	Iceland.....	4	Poland.....	9
Australia.....	134	India.....	5	Roumania.....	3
Balkan States—Latvia.....	1	Italy.....	28	Russia.....	20
Belgium.....	55	Japan.....	26	Serbia.....	5
British West Indies.....	61	Lithuania.....	1	South America.....	15
Central America.....	1	Malta.....	8	Spain.....	1
China.....	10	Mexico.....	9	Sweden.....	13
Czechoslovakia.....	1	Montenegro.....	12	Switzerland.....	3
Denmark.....	13	Newfoundland.....	106	Syria.....	1
Egypt.....	3	New Zealand.....	61	Turkey.....	1
France.....	62	Norway.....	11		
Greece.....	11	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	129	Total.....	864
Holland.....	3	Pacific Islands.....	14		
Hungary.....	1				

### DISABILITY PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	5,373	1,935	36.01
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,397	1,359	30.91
Eastern Ontario.....	4,417	1,406	31.83
Central Ontario.....	16,814	5,928	35.26
Western Ontario.....	5,488	1,909	34.78
Manitoba.....	7,432	2,740	36.87
Saskatchewan.....	4,611	1,824	39.56
Alberta.....	6,085	2,165	35.58
British Columbia.....	9,469	3,473	36.68
New Brunswick.....	2,142	690	32.21
Great Britain.....	4,409	2,130	48.31
United States.....	6,674	3,000	44.95
Other Countries.....	544	286	52.57
Total.....	77,855	28,845	37.05

NOTE.—Permanent disability pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:

Africa.....	11	Mexico.....	2
Australia.....	54	Montenegro.....	5
Belgium.....	17	Newfoundland.....	35
China.....	2	New Zealand.....	30
Denmark.....	4	Norway.....	5
Egypt.....	2	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	30
France.....	16	Pacific Islands.....	7
Greece.....	5	Poland.....	2
Holland.....	2	Roumania.....	2
Hungary.....	1	Russia.....	5
Iceland.....	2	Serbia.....	1
India.....	2	South America.....	7
Italy.....	2	Spain.....	1
Japan.....	7	Sweden.....	3
Malta.....	1	West Indies.....	23
		Total.....	286

### DISABILITIES

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
France.....	68,062	87.4	26,851,434
England.....	6,590	8.5	2,308,761
Canada.....	2,756	3.5	1,107,679
Other theatres of war.....	447	0.6	185,580
Total.....	77,855	100.00	30,453,454



## DEPENDENTS

STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED,  
NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON  
HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$
France.....	15,937	87.4	8,851,961
England.....	1,233	6.8	798,634
Canada.....	923	5.0	605,896
Other theatres of war.....	143	0.8	83,480
Total.....	18,236	100.00	10,339,971

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1934, CLASSIFIED UNDER SCHEDULE "A" OF THE PENSION ACT ALSO INDICATING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Class	Country of origin				Degree of disability	Number of pensions	Annual liability
	France	England	Canada	Other theatres of war			
							\$
1.....	3,207	338	211	41	100	3,797	5,011,617
2.....	45	2	1	.....	95	48	64,601
3.....	269	64	25	2	90	360	439,950
4.....	237	11	5	.....	85	253	304,163
5.....	1,312	108	58	4	80	1,482	1,606,884
6.....	1,293	68	31	4	75	1,396	1,423,200
7.....	1,370	91	40	3	70	1,504	1,466,280
8.....	572	27	10	.....	65	609	538,669
9.....	2,043	196	64	19	60	2,322	1,886,492
10.....	354	33	16	1	55	404	300,715
11.....	3,678	306	143	27	50	4,154	2,806,558
12.....	793	44	17	5	45	859	525,970
13.....	3,622	308	148	24	40	4,102	2,213,557
14.....	1,655	130	49	11	35	1,845	873,464
15.....	4,402	340	168	27	30	4,937	2,008,311
16.....	4,634	442	167	31	25	5,274	1,769,983
17.....	7,891	775	309	47	20	9,022	2,425,282
18.....	8,697	782	335	61	15	9,875	1,989,699
19.....	14,435	1,434	569	91	10	16,529	2,190,644
20.....	7,553	1,091	390	49	5	9,083	607,415
Totals.....	68,062	6,590	2,756	447	.....	77,855	30,453,454

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1934, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1934, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							\$	\$	\$
<i>Nervous System</i> .....	4,060	8.3	163	0.6	4,223	7,123	1,663,798	113,269	1,777,067
Poliomyelitis									
Dementia praecox									
Epilepsy									
Encephalitis lethargica									
Paralysis agitans, etc.									
<i>Special Senses</i> .....	4,022	8.2	2,205	7.7	6,227	10,217	1,241,715	911,062	2,152,777
Otitis media									
Optic atrophy									
Cataracts									
Glaucoma, etc.									
<i>Circulatory System</i> .....	7,971	16.3	662	2.3	8,633	14,270	3,249,668	206,466	3,456,134
Myocarditis									
Valvular disease of the heart									
Arterio sclerosis									
Thrombo-angeitis obliterans									
Angina pectoris, etc.									
<i>Respiratory System</i> .....	12,339	25.2	318	1.1	12,657	19,063	6,468,932	120,924	6,589,856
Bronchitis									
Tubercle of the lung									
Pneumonia, etc.									
<i>Gastro Intestinal System</i> .....	2,570	5.2	496	1.7	3,066	5,509	805,135	80,627	885,762
Appendicitis and peritonitis									
Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer									
Cirrhosis of liver, etc.									
<i>Urinary and Genital</i> .....	1,648	3.4	127	0.4	1,775	2,967	614,538	43,982	658,520
Nephritis									
Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis									
Hydronephrosis, etc.									
<i>Amputation and Disarticulations</i> .....	163	0.3	2,607	9.0	2,770	4,848	139,937	2,253,440	2,393,377
Shoulder									
Arm									
Hip									
Knee, etc.									
<i>G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints</i> .....	2,142	4.4	3,820	13.2	5,962	8,369	658,571	1,077,341	1,735,912
Shoulder									
Elbow									
Hip									
Ankle, etc.									
<i>G.S.W.'s Injuries, Fractures</i> .....	6,465	13.2	16,541	57.4	23,006	30,832	2,622,724	5,420,483	8,043,207
Skull									
Humerus									
Femur, etc.									
<i>General Diseases and Injuries</i> .....	1,637	3.3	1,207	4.2	2,844	6,138	367,835	180,464	548,299
Brain tumor									
Disfigurement									
Flat feet									
Malaria									
Raynaud's disease, etc.									
<i>Veneral Diseases Sequelae</i> .....	92	0.2	124	0.4	216	304	36,447	37,069	73,516
Locomotor ataxia									
General paresis of insane									
Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.									
<b>Total</b> .....	49,010	100.0	28,845	100.0	77,855	120,264	19,800,795	10,652,659	30,453,454

## DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	66,207	85.04	25,829,020	84.81
Sergeant.....	7,112	9.13	2,666,854	8.76
R.S.M.....	297	0.38	107,019	0.35
W.O.....	172	0.22	63,076	0.21
Lieutenant.....	2,218	2.85	874,068	2.87
Captain.....	972	1.25	454,431	1.50
Major.....	369	0.47	209,942	0.69
Lt.-Colonel.....	116	0.15	88,426	0.29
Colonel.....	12	0.01	10,084	0.03
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	6	0.01	9,384	0.03
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	372	0.48	139,265	0.45
Nurses—Captain.....	2	0.01	1,885	0.01
Total.....	77,855	100.0	30,453,454	100.0

## DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE BEING PAID

Rank	Dependent pensions	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$	
Private.....	15,562	85.34	8,454,876	81.78
Sergeant.....	1,453	7.97	952,756	9.21
R.S.M.....	45	0.25	30,408	0.29
W.O.....	15	0.08	9,144	0.09
Lieutenant.....	615	3.37	390,274	3.77
Captain.....	284	1.55	225,074	2.18
Major.....	165	0.90	160,551	1.55
Lt.-Colonel.....	79	0.43	96,458	0.93
Colonel.....	3	0.02	5,040	0.05
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	5	0.03	10,800	0.10
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	9	0.05	3,780	0.04
Nurses—Captain.....	1	0.01	800	0.01
Total.....	18,236	100.0	10,339,971	100.0

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

	Number—Total
Disability pensioners.....	77,855
Disability pensioners' wives.....	57,499
Disability pensioners' children.....	100,392
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,759
Disability pensioners' (Widowers, Section 22-9 Pension Act).....	289
	237,794
Dependent pensioners.....	18,236
Dependent pensioners' children.....	4,046
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,530
	23,812

## SUPPLEMENTARY AWARDS

<i>Disability—</i>		
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	24	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 45 and 47 Pension Act).....	269	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (Sec. 48 Pension Act).....	3	
	296	
<i>Dependent—</i>		
Militia Pension Act (Section 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	6	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 46 and 47 Pension Act).....	54	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46 Pension Act)...	1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46 Pension Act)...	30	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46 Pension Act)...	2	
	93	
Grand Total.....	261,995	

## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

Pension Act, 1901.....	1,301
Pension Act (1885 and General).....	52
Order in Council P.C. 2187.....	1
R.N.W.M.P.....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,357</b>

\*Annuities in respect of decorations awarded to Canadians in the Great and other wars.

Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	16
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	353
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>369</b>

\* These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensioners	Annual liability
		\$
Widow.....	8,985	7,156,976
Mother.....	5,720	2,133,164
Father.....	909	244,908
Orphan children.....	239	104,292
Grandparents.....	12	4,332
Brothers and sisters.....	52	12,948
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	17	4,908
Other relatives.....	3	2,544
Children.....	911	247,791
Parents (jointly).....	1,388	428,114
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,236</b>	<b>10,339,971</b>

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Wives.....	57,499
Children.....	100,392
Mothers.....	1,351
Fathers.....	211
Parents.....	196
Other relatives.....	1
Widowers (Section 22—(9) Pension Act).....	289
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>159,939</b>

In addition to the foregoing allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under section 26 of Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness.....	350
Wear and tear of clothing (Sec. 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	4,101



## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Number in Family	Families	Total number of children
1.....	1,263	1,263
2.....	507	1,014
3.....	211	633
4.....	83	332
5.....	38	190
6.....	18	108
7.....	8	56
8.....	5	40
Total.....	2,133	3,636

Number of widows with pensionable children.....	2,133
Number of widows without pensionable children.....	6,852

Total.....	8,985
------------	-------

Percentage of widows with pensionable children.....	23.7
Percentage of widows without pensionable children.....	76.3

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	3,636
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	1,233
Children-orphan (pensioned in own right).....	318
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	9
Total.....	5,196

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR CANCELLED,  
AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1934

DISABILITIES	Number	Total
Death.....	927	
Disappearance of disability.....	407	
Under Section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....	43	
Imprisonment (Section 17 Pension Act).....	36	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	708	
Miscellaneous.....	103	
		2,224

## DEPENDENTS

*Misconduct—Section 39 Pension Act.....	14	
Under Section 33 Pension Act.....	62	
*Widows re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	28	
Mothers re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	7	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	706	
Pensioner died.....	468	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	151	
Miscellaneous.....	51	
Marriage of last child.....	1	
Daughter (in lieu of widow) cancelled on youngest child attaining age limit (Section 22-10 Pension Act).....	3	
		1,491
Total.....		3,715

\* In addition to these totals 21 widows' pensions were discontinued on re-marriage and 9 widows under Section 39 Pension Act in cases where pensions for children were continued.

## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONS AT MARCH 31, 1934, TOGETHER WITH THE ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO

	Disability		Dependents		Number	Annual Liability
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability		
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	387 00	1	387 00
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			2	992 00	2	992 00
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			30	15,632 00	30	15,632 00
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Pension Act, Sec. 45, 46 and 47).....	269	57,138 00	54	9,030 00	323	66,168 00
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
R.N.W.M. Police (Pension Act, Sec. 48).....	3	221 00			3	221 00
Pension Act, 1885 and General (Pension Act, Sec. 48 and 49).....	24	12,247 00	6	4,608 00	30	16,855 00
Pension Act, 1885 and General.....	22	3,661 00			22	3,661 00
Pension Act, 1901.....	1,182	1,007,636 00	119	94,824 00	1,301	1,102,460 00
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i>						
Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the Public Service.....	1	276 00			1	276 00
<i>Annuities being paid on account of decorations awarded to Canadians in the Great and other wars—</i>						
Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	16	1,045 11			16	1,045 11
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	353	15,675 93			353	15,675 93
Total.....	1,870	1,097,900 04	212	125,473 00	2,082	1,223,373 04

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934 OF PENSIONERS AND THOSE ON WHOSE BEHALF ALLOWANCES WERE BEING PAID

DISABILITIES		Number	Total
Pensioners died:			
Death related to service.....		315	
Death not related to service.....		570	
Death, relationship to service (not decided).....		42	
Wives of pensioners died.....		382	
Children of pensioners died.....		248	
Other relatives receiving allowances died {mothers.....		107	
{fathers.....		29	
			1,693
DEPENDENTS			
Widows.....		88	
Mothers.....		359	
Fathers.....		187	
Grandparents.....		1	
Children.....		13	
Brother or sister.....		4	
			652
Grand Total.....			2,345

ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934, BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN VIZ., 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	3,182	
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	2,031	
		5,213

## DEPENDENTS

## BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS, UNDER SECTION 22-8 PENSION ACT, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

Number of children—367

Amount of Bonus—\$14,749 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by Section 38—Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected		Amount
Widows.....	237	
Children.....	335	
Total.....	572	\$18,833 00

## MARRIAGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

Disability pensioners (allowance for wife granted).....	900
Widows re-married—pensions for children continued.....	21
Widows re-married—with no pensionable children.....	28
Mothers re-married.....	9
Children.....	16
Total.....	974

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED, CLASSIFICATION, AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	2,224	
Wives.....		1,517
Children.....		2,198
Fathers.....		2
Mothers.....		39
Parents.....		5
Widowers' Allowance (Section 22-9 Pension Act).....		5
Helplessness.....		14
Wear and tear of clothing.....		45
Total.....	2,224	3,825

## ALLOWANCES FOR WEAR AND TEAR OF CLOTHING AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 26 PENSION ACT, AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY

Number—59

Increased Liability—\$2,950 00

## NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,244	
Final payments.....	31	
Gratuities—first awards.....	42	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	26	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	21	
Discontinued classified insane.....	262	1,626
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....		27,866

## RESULTS OF REVIEW UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

Relationship to soldier	Re-in-statements	Increased	Decreased	No change	Dis-continued	Totals
Mothers.....	8	26	294	167	18	513
Fathers.....	2	7	52	46	9	116
Parents.....	4	16	46	61	14	141
Grand parents.....			1			1
Other relatives.....			2	2	1	5
Totals.....	14	49	395	276	42	776

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

## DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	1
Fathers.....	2
Number of widows' pensions discontinued under Section 39, Pension Act—pension continued on behalf of children or other dependents.....	9
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	18
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	6
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
(Section 22 (a) Pension Act).....	66
(Section 22 (b) Pension Act).....	480
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	4
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows—(1930 Amendments Pension Act) Section 32-A.....	47
Number of widows' pensions re-instated after having been discontinued on re-marriage (Section 40-2)—	
(a) Where pension was not in force.....	2
(b) Where pension was in force to others.....	1

## DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased.....	2,631
Number of disability pensions increased by having entitlement restored for injuries or diseases, pending appearance before a quorum of the Commission.....	1,045
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	2,510
Number of disability pensions decreased—entire to aggravation or degree of aggravation.....	1,149
Number of disability pensions decreased—entire to aggravation and negligible.....	5
Number of disability pensions decreased—entire to aggravation or not granted.....	57
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	1,211
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	17,775
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical review.....	419
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	658
Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death..	2,706
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry..	536
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	403
Mothers.....	88
Fathers.....	27
Parents (jointly).....	10
(Section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	53
(Section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	59
Helplessness.....	14
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowances.....	6
Number of disability pensioners awarded decrease in helplessness allowances.....	1
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	8
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	18
Number of disability pensioners, other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (Section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	101
Mothers.....	84
Fathers.....	20
Parents (jointly).....	9
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
(Section 22 (a) Pension Act).....	95
(Section 22 (b) Pension Act).....	419
Number of disability pensions reduced 50 per cent for unreasonable refusal of treatment (Section 28, Pension Act).....	5
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	3



OTHER ACTIVITIES—*Concluded*DISABILITY—*Concluded*

Number of disability pensions increased to full pension— (Section 28-1 Pension Act, 1928 Amendments).....	3
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	180
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners re-instated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously re-instated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	298
Children.....	339
Number of disability pensioners entitlement to additional pension in question—restored to pension pending further investigation—	
Wives.....	192
Children.....	177
Number of awards made retroactive for 6 months (Section 27-1 (b) Pension Act).....	271

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS REINSTATED AND THE  
VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

## DISABILITIES

	Number	Total
Disappearance of disability.....	195	
Under Section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....	62	
Final payment by agreement Section 25-8 Pension Act.....	40	
Final payment by agreement Section 25-9 Pension Act.....	209	
Final payment Neurological Section 28-3 Pension Act.....	4	
Insanity.....	5	
First payments (disability less than 5%).....	147	
Imprisonment (Section 17 Pension Act).....	22	
Entitlement and pension restored for injuries or diseases pending appear- ance before a quorum of the Commission.....	360	
Miscellaneous.....	10	
		1,054

## DEPENDENTS

Widows re-married (Section 40-2 Pension Act—1924 amendments).....	2
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	105
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	288
Under Section 33 Pension Act.....	14
Under Section 22—10 Pension Act.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	6
	417

Total..... 1,471

NOTE.—In addition to the above the following were re-instated where pension was in force.

## DISABILITIES

Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....	514
Wives of disability pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death.....	66
Children of disability pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age limit.....	263
Entitlement restored for injuries or diseases and pension increased pending appearance before a quorum of the Commission.....	685
Entitlement restored for wives and wives with children and children only pending further investigation—	
(a) Wives.....	192
(b) Children.....	177
	1,897

## DEPENDENTS

Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit.....	546
Widows re-married (Section 40-2 Pension Act—1924 amendments).....	1
	547

Grand Total..... 3,915

SUMMARY OF QUORUM DECISIONS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION  
UNDER SECTIONS 5 AND 55 OF THE PENSION ACT, PERIOD 1-10-33 TO 31-3-34

## SECTION 55 PENSION ACT

## 1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of applications	Results of decisions				
	Granted	Not granted	Listed for re-hearing, investigate	Totally withdrawn	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	94	390	88	2	574
(b) Death.....	4	69	10		83
(c) Misconduct.....			1		1
(d) Claim disability incurred during service, instead of pre-enlistment....	7	27			34
Total.....	105	486	99	2	692

## SECTION 5 PENSION ACT

Nature of review	Results of decisions
(a) Entitlement—Reduced (rate of pension reduced).....	219
Reduced (pension discontinued, or gratuity paid).....	68
Cancelled (rate of pension reduced).....	29
Cancelled (whole pension cancelled).....	25
Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	30
Changed (not in receipt of pension).....	16
Listed for re-hearing, decision to be rendered later.....	36
Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	9
Allowed.....	48
Total.....	480

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

Dependents	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals		Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Number	Number	Misc. Pensions Number
Fiscal year ending 31-3-23.....	739	\$ 281,765	57	\$ 28,332	727	\$ 364,607	A		\$ 34,433	D
" " 31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778	A		34,146	D
" " 31-3-24.....	+ 14	+ 85,993	- 13	- 14,616	- 109	- 82,829			- 287	
" " 31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778				
" " 31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	880		34,146	
" " 31-3-25.....	- 88	- 56,696	+ 19	+ 8,148	+ 22	- 13,267	+ 653		- 873	
" " 31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	1,533			
" " 31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	828		32,345	
" " 31-3-26.....	- 100	- 16,002	- 19	- 6,816	- 23	- 18,156	- 705		- 928	
" " 31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	828		32,345	
" " 31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896		31,392	
" " 31-3-27.....	+ 44	+ 24,544	+ 9	+ 1,092	+ 49	+ 24,807	+ 68		- 953	
" " 31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896			
" " 31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867		31,392	
" " 31-3-28.....	+ 15	- 5,484		+ 2,604	+ 33	- 4,259	- 29		- 1,172	
" " 31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867			
" " 31-3-29.....	722	349,552	61	19,548	756	283,419	1,095		30,220	
" " 31-3-29.....	+ 98	+ 35,432	+ 10	+ 804	+ 57	+ 12,516	+ 228		- 922	

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

Dependents	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals		Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Number	Number	Misc. Pensions Number
		\$		\$					\$	
Fiscal year ending 31-3-29	722	349,552	61	19,548	756	283,419	1,095	29,298		
" " 31-3-30	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	27,691		
" " 31-3-30	—	—	43	3,966	302	46,807	226	1,607		
" " 31-3-30	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	27,691		
" " 31-3-31	988	531,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	27,162		
" " 31-3-31	404	260,044	60	23,646	62	13,722	473	529		
" " 31-3-31	988	531,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	27,162		
" " 31-3-32	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	26,086		
" " 31-3-32	—	—	91	21,144	269	79,708	650	1,076		
" " 31-3-32	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	26,086		
" " 31-3-33	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	24,845		
" " 31-3-33	—	—	105	26,472	152	48,767	931	1,241		
" " 31-3-33	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	24,845		
" " 31-3-34	565	295,260	417	112,488	1,491	479,519	2,229	23,812		
" " 31-3-34	53	43,104	57	17,712	—	7,096	200	1,033		

NOTE: (a) Number of dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

(b) + indicates increase.

(c) — indicates decrease.

(d) "Miscellaneous Pensions" include both disability and dependent.



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

Disabilities	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals		Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Number	Number	Misc. Pensions Number
		\$		\$		\$				
Fiscal year ending 31-3-23	1,278	503,822	736	210,304	3,855	895,906	1,097	111,469	471	
" " 31-3-24	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	115,603	470	
" " 31-3-34	138	127,694	175	66,561	1,841	247,668	510	4,134	1	
" " 31-3-24	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	113,603	470	
" " 31-3-25	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	1,503	559,442	595	124,544	475	
" " 31-3-25	533	105,404	330	70,482	511	88,796	8	8,941	5	
" " 31-3-25	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	1,503	559,442	595	124,544	475	
" " 31-3-26	1,441	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,209	481	
" " 31-3-26	1	5,586	218	67,110	157	28,766	204	9,665	6	
" " 31-3-26	1,674	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,209	481	
" " 31-3-27	233	69,185	169	20,226	257	16,175	291	7,773	55	
" " 31-3-27	1,441	417,933	1,290	394,231	1,089	572,033	1,090	141,982	426	
" " 31-3-28	1,828	459,528	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,502	446	
" " 31-3-28	387	41,595	531	96,133	48	45,344	650	9,520	20	
" " 31-3-28	1,828	459,528	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,502	446	
" " 31-3-29	2,557	520,331	2,322	491,853	894	541,855	7,776	165,506	438	
" " 31-3-29	729	60,803	501	1,489	147	75,522	7,336	14,004	8	

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

Disabilities	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Number	Misc. Pensions Number
		\$		\$		\$			
Fiscal year ending 31-3-29.....	2,557	520,331	2,322	491,853	894	541,855	7,776	165,506	438
" " 31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	419
" " 31-3-30.....	—	167,482	—	178,839	+	15,711	+	9,226	—
" " 31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	419
" " 31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	203,176	406
" " 31-3-31.....	+	948	+	706,526	—	26,779	—	28,444	—
" " 31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	203,176	406
" " 31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	404
" " 31-3-32.....	+	369	—	116,759	+	82,492	—	29,127	—
" " 31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	404
" " 31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	16,209	239,599	396
" " 31-3-33.....	—	204,529	—	695,163	+	36,622	+	7,296	—
" " 31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	1,209	239,599	396
" " 31-3-34.....	1,058	179,071	1,054	173,232	2,224	780,405	13,377	237,794	389
" " 31-3-34.....	—	168,656	—	24,386	+	140,504	—	1,805	—

NOTE: (a) + indicates increase.

(b) — indicates decrease.

(c) "Miscellaneous Pensions" include both disability and dependent.

## PENSION TRIBUNAL

Certain amendments were made to the Pension Act during the session of 1933 as a result of which the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Pension Tribunal were abolished, with effect September 30, 1933, and a new body, which was named the Canadian Pension Commission was created.

On March 31, 1933, the Tribunal had on hand a total of 2,066 applications which had not been disposed of. During the period April 1, 1933, to September 30, 1933, 759 new applications were referred to the tribunal by the Veterans' Bureau, making a total of 2,825 applications, the disposal of which is shown in the following statement:—

Heard and completed—		
Decisions favourable to applicant.....	353	
Decisions unfavourable to applicant.....	1,145	
Applications withdrawn by applicant.....	159	
	<hr/>	1,657
Partially disposed of but not completed (Sept. 30, 1933)—		
Disagreement as to decision.....	5	
Ready for hearing but held over at request of applicant.....	111	
Hearings postponed.....	207	
Listed, but hearing yet to take place.....	845	
	<hr/>	1,168
Total.....		<hr/> 2,825

For purposes of record the following statement is submitted showing the total number of applications referred to and dealt with by the tribunal during the entire period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933.

Total number of applications referred to the Tribunal by the Veterans' Bureau.....		12,247
Completely disposed of—		
Decisions favourable to applicant.....	3,851	
Decisions unfavourable to applicant.....	6,542	
Applications withdrawn.....	686	
	<hr/>	11,079
Action not completed—		
Set for hearing but held over at request of applicant.....	111	
Disagreement as to decision.....	5	
Hearings postponed.....	207	
Listed but not set for hearing.....	845	
	<hr/>	1,168
		<hr/> 12,247

The 1,168 applications which had not been completely disposed of by the tribunal were referred back to the Canadian Pension Commission on September 30, 1933 (as provided by the amended Pension Act, s. 54-1).

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

May 23, 1934.

Colonel the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Daly Building, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. MINISTER,—I am in receipt of a request from the secretary of your department for a statement and report of the work of the court during the past fiscal year.

The following is a summary of decisions rendered by the court during the year ended March 31, 1934:—

On appeals by Commission Counsel from Pension Tribunal decisions—	
Allowed on Merits.....	613
Disallowed.....	389
Remitted for Re-hearing.....	71
	1,073
On appeals by Applicant from Pension Tribunal decisions—	
Allowed on Merits.....	6
Disallowed.....	861
Remitted for Re-hearing.....	2
	869
On appeal by Applicant from a decision of a Quorum of the Commission—	
Disallowed.....	1
	1
	1,943
On Applications made on behalf of Applicant that leave be granted to the Commission to entertain a fresh application from Applicant—	
Allowed.....	164
Disallowed.....	46
	210
On Applications for Leave to Renew before the Court an Application for Compassionate Pension or Allowance which had been refused by the Commission—	
Allowed.....	1
Disallowed.....	7
	8

The following is a statement showing the number of appeals remaining unheard at the beginning and at the close of the year ending March 31, 1934:—

Number of appeals remaining unheard March 31, 1933.....	1,364	
Appeals heard but decisions reserved March 31, 1933.....	20	1,384
Appeals filed by Commission Counsel from decisions of the Pension Tribunal.....	354	
Withdrawn.....	18	336
Appeals filed by Applicant from decisions of the Pension Tribunal.....	835	
Withdrawn.....	3	832
Appeals taken by Applicant from decisions of the B.P.C.....		1
Appeals taken by Applicant from decisions of the C.P.C.....	63	
Withdrawn.....	2	61
Appeals taken by Applicant from decisions of Quorums of the Commission.....		158
Appeals taken by the Crown from decisions of Quorums of the Commission.....		12
Total.....		2,784
Less: Decisions rendered during the year.....	1,943	
Appeals heard but decisions reserved, March 31, 1934.....	21	1,964
Appeals remaining unheard, March 31, 1934.....		820



From the 1st November, 1932, until the 1st October, 1933, owing to the retirement from the Court of Lieut.-Colonel L. R. LaFlèche, the work was carried on by Colonel L. P. Sherwood and myself. On the latter date, Mr. E. René Richard was appointed as a third member.

Owing to the vast number of appeals which were entered, it was found desirable that an "ad hoc" judge should be appointed in order that the Court might function in two quorums, with the object of clearing up the arrears in the shortest possible time. Acting on my request under section 10 (1) of the Pension Act, 1933, the Honourable Mr. Justice F. G. Taylor was appointed by His Excellency, the Governor in Council, and was associated with the Court from about the middle of November, 1933, until the beginning of April, 1934, with the result that we were able to overtake a very large number of appeals, including practically all of those entered by Commission Counsel. Mr. Justice Taylor's services were invaluable, he not only being a judge of a provincial court with a long legal experience, but also being very intimately acquainted with soldier problems because of his service overseas and his connection with soldier organizations since the conclusion of the war.

Whilst it is impossible to predict exactly when we may be entirely up to date, the indications point to the probability that we will be in that happy position in the course of the next few months, at the latest.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,

*President.*

## WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, June 15, 1934.

Col. the Hon. MURRAY MacLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., M.D.C.M.,  
M.R.C.S., P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the work of the committee for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER S. WOODS, *Chairman*,  
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.

### REPORT OF THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

#### OBJECT OF LEGISLATION

To relieve from necessity the aged veteran or the veteran who is so incapacitated as to be "permanently unemployable" and who in either case is otherwise unprovided for or only partially so.

#### TERMS OF LEGISLATION

##### *Who Are Eligible*

- (a) Veterans of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.
- (b) Veterans of the forces of His Majesty or those of His Majesty's Allies who were domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment.

##### *Field of Service*

- (a) Applicants must have seen Great War Service in a theatre of actual war, or
- (b) Be in receipt of a Great War pension or have received a final payment in lieu thereof for a pensionable disability of 5 per cent or more.

##### *Condition of Eligibility*

- (a) Applicant must have attained the age of sixty years, or
- (b) Be permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability.

##### *Residence*

- (a) All applicants must have been domiciled in Canada for the one year immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the allowance.
- (b) Payment of any Allowance granted is suspended if the recipient is residing out of Canada, or is admitted to an institution at the expense of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

*Amount Payable*

- (a) Single men, or widowers without dependent children, who are in necessity, may be granted Veterans' Allowance at such monthly rate as may be determined by the committee, but not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars per month.
- (b) Married men residing with their wives or widowers residing with their dependent children, who are in necessity, may be granted Veterans' Allowance at such monthly rate as may be determined by the committee, but not exceeding the sum of forty dollars per month.

## METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

The War Veterans' Allowance Act provides for administration by an independent body known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, comprising a chairman and two other members.

Provision is also made for representation on the committee of returned soldiers at large. Mr. J. R. Bowler, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, has been appointed under this authority in an honorary capacity.

Likewise liaison between the committee and the Department of Pensions and National Health is provided by authority in the Act enabling the Deputy Minister and, as his alternate, the Assistant Deputy Minister, to act as an honorary member of the committee.

The Act requires that the Department of Pensions and National Health shall furnish facilities for administration, subject to the directions of the Committee. The medical examinations and investigations necessary are, therefore, furnished by the Department except that investigations in rural areas, and where the Department has no facilities, are furnished through the courtesy of the Soldier Settlement of Canada.

## AWARDS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1934

	Over 60	Under 60	Total
Allowance approved September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1933.....	3,268	2,552	5,820
Allowance approved April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	1,065	517	1,582
Total awards.....	4,333	3,069	7,402
Cancelled by death, etc. September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1934.....			1,565
Total in receipt of allowance on March 31, 1934.....			5,837

## NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED DURING THE YEAR, APRIL 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1934

Number of applications dealt with by the committee during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	3,081
Number of cases receiving allowance reviewed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	7,540
Total number of cases dealt with during the year.....	10,621

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual liability	
		\$	\$
Veterans' allowance payments in force March 31, 1933.....	4,867	1,544,045	
Awards during fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.....	1,582	455,939	
Increase due to change in rate.....		6,164	
	6,449	2,006,148	2,006,148
Cancellations on account of death, etc. during fiscal year.....	612	195,209	195,209
Payments in force March 31, 1934.....	5,837		1,810,939

MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE  
CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYABLE

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO MARCH 31, 1934

Cardio-vascular.....	765
Mental.....	620
Tubercular.....	525
Diseases of the cord.....	255
Arthritis.....	214
Cancer.....	155
Defective vision.....	128
Chest conditions (non-tubercular).....	124
Encephalitis.....	72
Epilepsy.....	65
Miscellaneous.....	146
Total.....	3,069

STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF  
RECIPIENTS OF WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Resident in	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Montreal District.....	551	169,696	7	1,814	558	171,510
Halifax District.....	339	109,594	10	3,130	349	112,724
Ottawa District.....	288	87,531	3	1,140	291	88,671
Toronto District.....	1,308	434,246	20	6,120	1,328	440,366
London District.....	360	121,393	3	720	363	122,113
Winnipeg District.....	616	185,415	5	1,320	621	186,735
Regina District.....	297	85,136	1	360	298	85,496
Calgary District.....	454	128,737	7	2,280	461	131,017
Vancouver District.....	1,441	431,548	15	4,980	1,456	436,528
Saint John District.....	183	57,643	2	480	185	58,123
Totals.....	5,837	1,810,939	73	22,344	5,910	1,833,283



## AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR OF 1934

Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.
89.....	1	64.....	478	43.....	71
88.....	1	63.....	468	42.....	76
84.....	2	62.....	504	41.....	80
82.....	6	61.....	473	40.....	79
81.....	5	60.....	119	39.....	90
80.....	7	59.....	84	38.....	71
79.....	4	58.....	84	37.....	72
78.....	5	57.....	64	36.....	52
77.....	8	56.....	68	35.....	40
76.....	21	55.....	73	34.....	20
75.....	34	54.....	71	33.....	7
74.....	62	53.....	72	32.....	1
73.....	64	52.....	70		
72.....	79	51.....	59		5,837
71.....	130	50.....	67		
70.....	142	49.....	74	60 years and over.....	4,044
69.....	176	48.....	68	Under 60 years.....	1,793
68.....	232	47.....	72		
67.....	260	46.....	75	Total.....	5,837
66.....	373	45.....	66		
65.....	390	44.....	67		

Average age—59.76 years.

## COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
Holland.....	2	New Zealand.....	2
Canada.....	2,200	Greece.....	1
England.....	2,224	Gibraltar.....	2
Scotland.....	593	Russia.....	31
Wales.....	59	Ukraine.....	2
Ireland.....	291	Switzerland.....	4
Newfoundland.....	25	Australia.....	7
United States.....	161	Austria.....	1
Belgium.....	19	Czecho-Slovakia.....	3
India.....	23	British West Indies.....	8
Iceland.....	13	Japan.....	3
South Africa.....	5	Malta.....	2
Finland.....	5	Syria.....	1
France.....	36	Isle of Wight.....	5
Denmark.....	24	Montenegro.....	2
Norway.....	16	Bulgaria.....	1
Channel Isles.....	11	Egypt.....	1
Italy.....	12	Bohemia.....	1
Poland.....	11	Serbia.....	1
Isle of Man.....	5	Lithuania.....	1
Sweden.....	20	Unknown.....	1
Roumania.....	2		
		Total.....	5,837

## FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	5,663
British Forces } domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	157
Allied Forces }	17
Total.....	5,837

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Country	Number
(a) France.....		4,850
Siberia.....		24
Gallipoli.....		3
Palestine.....		2
Mesopotamia.....		15
High Seas.....		80
Other.....		24
Total.....		4,998 4,998

(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners.

	Country	Number
Canada.....		150
England.....		689
Total.....		839 839
Total.....		5,837

## DOMESTIC STATUS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	3,033	2,698
Single.....	1,601	
Widower.....	631	
Separated.....	524	
Widowers with dependents.....	38	77
Separated with dependents.....	15	31
Total.....	5,837	2,806

## ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years
Under 60 years and not permanently unemployable.....		910
Income in excess.....	39	13
No service in Great War.....	2	
Did not see service in a theatre of actual war, non-pensioner, etc.....	70	58
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	210	39
Not resident in Canada at time of enlistment.....	10	9
Not domiciled in Canada for one year prior to application.....	6	5
Not a member of the forces.....	6	3
Deceased subsequent to application.....	3	20
Income equals amount permissible under Act.....	5	6
Maintained at expense of the department in Government institutions.....		5
Miscellaneous.....	50	30
Total.....	401	1,098 401
Total.....		1,499

# NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

## FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

A continued and satisfactory progress is recorded in the Food and Drug Division for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934. In spite of the disturbances necessarily arising from the transfer of the main laboratories in Ottawa to another location in that city, the number of samples analysed shows an increase over that of last year and this increase of work is general throughout the division. As in the past a number of samples, the analysis of which is intricate and would consume much time or for which there are no clearly defined methods, have been dealt with in the Ottawa laboratory.

It has been noted before that unsettled conditions of employment have deflected a number of people into the preparation of foods or drugs the manufacture of which does not require a great outlay, and the same condition has been noted in the past year. These people often commence their operations without a due knowledge of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act with consequent embarrassment to themselves. A great deal of time has been occupied in explaining to interviewers the intent and practice of the legislation in this connection, and in furnishing expressions of opinion for guidance.

The division maintains laboratories at Ottawa, the headquarters, and in the cities of Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The main sources for the collection of samples by the twenty-five inspectors of foods and drugs are from products on the retail market, from wholesalers' or manufacturers' stocks, and from shipments at ports of entry. It should be noted that from long experience and training the inspectors refrain from submitting samples for analysis unless there are reasons for suspicion. Hence a study of the records of adulterations, misbrandings, etc., which appear in this report must be guided by the knowledge that only the worst sections of the market are represented.

### SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of samples	Laboratories					
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs.....	1,474	3,187	1,967	2,501	2,042	2,831
Department of Agriculture..	44	403	200	170	264	477
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	81	67	50	46	8	133
Other departments of Government.....	1	1	100		113	122
Miscellaneous.....			56		9	27
Totals.....	1,600	3,658	2,373	2,717	2,436	3,590
Grand total.....						16,374

### PROSECUTIONS

The Food and Drugs Act is intended to maintain a measure of protection to the purchasing consumer for whose benefit it was clearly intended and who cannot expect to obtain for himself expert knowledge of the many and varied

articles of food and drugs now offered. Wherever possible, particularly in the case of first offenders, adjustment of offences is arranged amicably by calling attention to objectionable matter and permitting rectification, a system that is continuing to produce excellent results. In other cases prosecution may have to be instituted and the appropriate penalties imposed by the courts. If direct injury to health is involved immediate corrections are essential.

The following table summarizes the results of the prosecutions and of the disposal of seized stocks:—

<i>Nature of samples—</i>	
Drug.....	1
Fruit syrups.....	1
Meats (sausage and Hamburg steak).....	94
Soft drinks.....	11
Vinegar.....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>110</b>
<i>Disposal—</i>	
Convictions recorded.....	35
Voluntary payments made.....	66
Warnings issued.....	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109</b>

NOTE.—In one case the accused party absconded.

#### SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Article	Quantity	Reason for seizure	Action taken
Sausage.....	440 lbs.	Coloured.	Destroyed.
Vinegar.....	60 gals.	Strength below standard.	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Fruit syrup.....	123 bottles	Contained saccharine.	Destroyed.

A most important and efficacious method of keeping the domestic market free from objectionable products resides in the application of section 10 of the Act, whereby import shipments of foods and drugs may be refused admission or detained for correction before entry is permitted. The co-operation given by the Department of National Revenue through its officials has materially assisted in securing efficient control. The table which follows presents a summary of work in this field.

Port	Number of samples	Adulterated or misbranded
Halifax.....	694	29
Montreal.....	2,744	1,420
Toronto.....	1,860	197
London.....	48	26
Hamilton.....	14	14
Winnipeg.....	1,531	520
Vancouver.....	*2,276	
	2,410	432
	*2,453	

\* Examined in customs and entry permitted; analysis not deemed necessary.

The following table presents by districts the more important foods examined and is succeeded by a table indicating in part the action taken with reference to some of the import shipments.



## SAMPLES OF MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	LABORATORIES							Adult- erated or Mis- branded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	Total	
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	1	3		11	22	10	47	10
Baking powder and materials.	3	14	80	5	7	10	119	10
Beans.	4		1	4	14	97	120	1
Beverages and beverage preparations	148	160	333	145	31	10	827	221
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.		3	2	2	20	9	36	9
Butter	14	375	72	98	16	3	578	
Canned foods	24	1	7			35	67	
Cheese		23	93	19	1	49	185	10
Cocoa, cocoa beans and chocolate	6	15	50	86	22	19	198	13
Cocoa butter				2	1		3	
Coffee, coffee products and substitutes	1	3	23	69	36	51	183	9
Confectionery	15	72	7	251	36	880	1,261	153
Cream of tartar	7		6	6	6		25	4
Eggs and egg substitutes	70	4			1	1	6	1
Figs	7	2		37	46	48	203	4
Fish, including shellfish	15	3	41	69	2	347	477	12
Flavours and flavouring extracts	14	35	35	29	55	36	204	85
Flour			1	1		8	10	3
Food colours and preservatives		4		154	37	45	240	27
Fruit juices and syrups	1	41		3	70	17	132	44
Fruits, dried (other than figs)	427	58	121	136	314	890	1,946	24
Fruits, fresh	35	28	37	34	47	596	777	
Honey	26	1	22	1	6		56	8
Ice cream	36		7	16		2	61	9
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products)	26	5	29	7	13	28	108	23
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, icings	28	27	11	10	37	53	166	51
Liquors, wines, ale	78		9	11	56	40	194	40
Malt, extracts, etc.		2	1	5	1	21	30	7
Meat, meat products	52		68	7	81	293	501	74
Milk and milk products		4		7	2	8	21	
Mustard, prepared mustard, and mustard preparations	19	9	8	13	10	29	88	26
Nuts	79	240	7	129	324	51	830	13
Oils, edible	3	74	26	37	59	47	246	61
Olives		2				36	38	5
Salt	1		21	1			23	
Sandwich spreads		2		12		73	87	2
Sauces, pickles, etc.	43	4	13	42	2	49	153	32
Sausage and weiners	95	136	263	218	12	2	726	81
Shortening	3	1	2	1		5	12	2
Special foods		27	1	6	1	8	43	20
Spices	82	44	351	69	191	115	852	58
Sugar	1	10		19		7	37	8
Syrups and molasses	13		12	25	4	13	67	8
Tea	7			4		31	42	2
Vegetables, fresh, dried, evaporated	12	1		2	2	17	34	2
Vinegar	12	1	15	15		3	46	13

## IMPORT SHIPMENTS OF FOODS DETAINED

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Halifax</i>			
Dried peaches	3 shipments 85 cases	Excess sulphites	Refused entry.
<i>Montreal</i>			
Sausage flour	5 bags	Contained soya bean flour	Released for sale to baking trade.
Apricots	10 cases	Excess sulphur dioxide	Re-exported.
Fruit syrup	5 bottles	Incorrectly labelled	Re-exported.
Gelatin	2 barrels	Excess ash	Released for disposal as technical gelatin.
Fruit sweet	11 boxes	Incorrectly labelled	Re-exported.
Nutmegs	5 bags	34% mouldy	Re-exported.

## IMPORT SHIPMENTS OF FOODS DETAINED—Continued

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Toronto</i>			
Anchovies.....	52½ doz. jars	Glass broken, unfit for human use...	Destroyed.
Preserved ginger.....	91 casks		
Aniline dye.....	26 barrels	Unfit for human consumption.....	Destroyed.
Bottlers' orange.....	2 lbs.	Contained Ponceau 2R.....	Destroyed.
Canned fish.....	1 keg	Contained non-permitted dye.....	Returned to shipper.
Confectionery.....	2 cases	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Confectionery.....	18 cases	Contained non-permitted colour.....	Destroyed.
Confectionery.....	6 cases	Infested and fermented.....	Entry refused.
Flavourings.....	24 bottles	Contained non-permitted colour.....	Returned to shipper.
Orange flavour.....	Part 13 cases	Contained sunset yellow.....	Returned to shipper.
Preserved ginger.....	36 barrels		Released after reconditioning and resyruping.
Rice.....	17 mats	Mouldy, unfit for use.....	Voluntarily destroyed.
Confectionery.....	9 cases	Net weight incorrect.....	1 labelled and released.
	20 cases	Contained non-permitted dye.....	1 reconditioned and released.
	21 cases	Reconditioned and approved.....	341 lbs. destroyed.
Ginger wine.....	20 cases	No manufacturer's address.....	Labelled and released.
Olive oil.....	36 cases	Slack filled.....	Labelled as such and released.
Preserved ginger.....	91 casks		26 barrels destroyed, remainder reconditioned and released.
Raisins.....	1,300 cases	Boxes covered with worms in cold storage.....	Reconditioned and released.
<i>London</i>			
Dried apricots.....	16 shipments		
	455 cases	Suspected adulteration.....	Released.
Dried peaches.....	3 shipments		
	30 cases	Suspected adulteration.....	Released.
Garlic juice.....	36 bottles	Suspected adulteration.....	Released.
Tomato juice.....	24 bottles	Contents stated in American measure	Relabelled and released.
<i>Hamilton</i>			
Peanuts.....	1 car	Wormy, mouldy, rancid.....	Refused entry.
<i>Winnipeg</i>			
Figs.....	390 lbs.	Short weight.....	Relabelled with true weight and released.
Lemon extract.....	1 gallon	Not Imperial measure.....	Relabelled and released.
Olive oil.....	3 shipments		
	450 gallons	Not Imperial measure.....	Relabelled and released.
Olive oil.....	5 cases		
	gallon tins	No label.....	Relabelled and released.
Orange juice.....	12 gallons	Forbidden dye.....	Allowed entry conditionally.
Pickling spice.....	1,440 packets	Net contents not stated.....	Relabelled and released.
Pistachio nuts.....	2 shipments		
	1,000 lbs.	Colour not declared.....	Relabelled and released.
Prune juice.....	12 quarts	Not Imperial measure.....	Relabelled and released.
Renimp.....	112 lbs.	No ingredients stated.....	Relabelled.
Sage, rubbed.....	2,880 packets	Contents not stated.....	Relabelled and released.
Shrimps, cooked.....	50 lbs.	No manufacturer's name or address, net contents not stated.....	Released conditionally.
Speed-O-Concentrate.....	3 gallons	Ingredients and net contents not stated.....	Released conditionally.
Dried fruits.....	10 cases	Excess sulphites.....	Returned to country of origin.
Food colour.....	1 lb.	Non-permitted colour.....	Returned to country of origin.
<i>Vancouver</i>			
Anchovies, canned.....	20 cases	Added colour.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Blanc mange powder.....	1 case	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Breakfast food.....	100 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Cheese, packaged.....	7 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Chocolate, ground.....	3 shipments		
	77 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Chocolate bars.....	5 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Chocolate compound.....	1 case	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Chocolate malted milk.....	5 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Cocoa packaged.....	25 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Coconut, desiccated canned.....	12 tins	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.

IMPORT SHIPMENTS OF FOODS DETAINED—*Concluded*

Nature of sample	Quantity	Reasons	Disposal
<i>Vancouver—Con.</i>			
Coffee beans.....	10 lbs.	Insect infested.....	Fumigated, entry allowed for experimental purposes.
Coffee, canned.....	28 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Colours, food.....	4 shipments 4 bottles	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Colours, food.....	2 shipments 1 gross, 3 tins	Non-permitted colours.....	Returned to shipper.
Confectionery.....	10 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Confectionery.....	1 pail	Non-permitted dye.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Confectionery.....	26 shipments 45 cases	Non-permitted dye.....	Returned to shipper.
Crab, canned.....	5 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Crampon (sausage binder)	5 shipments 2 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
	130 kegs 16 casks		
Creme-Fluff (Cream whipper)	2 cases	Examination.....	Released.
Custard powder.....	7 shipments 71 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Fish, canned.....	10 cases	Condition abnormal.....	Refused entry, re-exported.
Food flavours.....	1 case	Non-permitted colours.....	Returned to shipper.
Food flavours.....	14 shipments 14 bottles	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Gaffeldbatar (fish, canned)	1 case	Contained non-permitted preservative.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Grapefruit juice, canned..	25 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Grape sugar product.....	6 shipments 6 lbs.	Incorrectly labelled.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Herrings, canned.....	10 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Juniper extract.....	2 cases	Bottles unlabelled.....	Labelled and released.
Kernel paste.....	2 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Marzipan.....	3 crates	Incorrectly labelled.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Milk, evaporated.....	25 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Mineral water.....	4 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Non-ferment.....	1 case	Preservative not declared.....	Returned to shipper.
Oat flakes.....	50 cases	Deceptive label.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Oleomargarine.....	6 packages	Prohibited article.....	Returned to manufacturer.
Oil, vegetable.....	3 shipments 45 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Olives, ripe.....	5 shipments 76 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Orange juice, canned.....	2 shipments 30 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Oysters, canned.....	50 cases	Unlabelled.....	Labelled in bond and released.
Paxo.....	2 shipments 3 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Pilchards, canned.....	15 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Raisins, packaged.....	2 shipments 43 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Raspberryade.....	25 cases	Not correctly described.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Ry-Crisp.....	2 shipments 180 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Conditional entry allowed.
Shrimps, canned.....	1 case	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Tapioca, packaged.....	2 shipments 30 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Tonic Stout materials....	2 shipments 90 cases	Incorrectly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Wine, Japanese.....	15 cases	Ingredients not declared.....	Refused entry, returned to shipper.
<i>Edmonton</i>			
Vanilla, artificial.....	1 package	Incorrectly labelled.....	Conditional entry allowed.

*Alimentary Pastes.*—The superior qualities of these articles are made with egg and if the latter is claimed, it must be present in proper amounts. The practice of artificially colouring these products is undoubtedly a handicap to the development of a really high class article.

*Baking Powder.*—This product is widely used in domestic cooking and it is satisfactory to note that the improvement over former years is being maintained. Undoubtedly the modern system of retail marketing leads to a rapid turnover and tends to prevent stocks deteriorating through long storage in unsuitable surroundings.

*Beans.*—The control exercised upon the entry of Asiatic beans has been very successful. No shipment has been found of beans potentially dangerous from the production of hydrocyanic acid when cooked. The only warning issued arose from slack fill in a shipment seeking entry.

*Beverages.*—The result of the year's work indicates that conditions are still unsatisfactory. The greater use of saccharin for sweetening and which led to eleven prosecutions and many warnings, may be due in some degree to the increased price of sugar. Competition in this industry is still very keen and innumerable small operators who are ignorant of the requirements of the Act, continue to spring up. Continual vigilance is necessary.

*Breakfast Foods, Cereals, Etc.*—These foods continue to be offered in greater variety and principally necessitate checking from the point of view of labelling and slack fill. Attention is again directed to the high price paid for the nutrition supplied in this class of food though undoubtedly the superior ease of preparation finds favour with the public.

*Butter.*—Samples of butter for analysis are received from the inspection service of the Department of Agriculture and are secured from definitely suspected sources only. Hence they are not indicative of the general situation. As might be expected, the large majority are found to be adulterated, usually by reason of excess water.

*Canned Foods.*—Canned foods are so extensively in use to-day that it is pleasing to record that the standard of the samples procured by our inspectors proved uniformly satisfactory. The picture reflects a great change from conditions obtaining but a few years ago.

*Cheese.*—As with butter, the samples examined are collected by the Department of Agriculture and upon the same basis. The remarkable rise in the manufacture and sale of processed cheeses has necessitated study of these products, and regulations are being promulgated to standardize them, particularly with respect to their water content.

*Cocoa, Cocoa Beans, Chocolate.*—Satisfactory standards for cocoa and chocolate have not yet been formulated, and are still under consideration. Meanwhile the fat content of these articles as sold continues to vary over a wide range though there is little adulteration.

*Coffee.*—One shipment of coffee beans was found to be insect infested. Although it was permitted entry after fumigation, it was not allowed to be used for food purposes. One claim for a decaffeinated coffee was, curiously enough, found to rest upon the simple process of fanning out the husks which, needless to say, proved totally ineffective, analysis showing a normal caffeine content.

*Confectionery.*—Non-permitted colours and wrong labelling constituted the major portion of the 153 infringements of the Act, and resulted in warnings being given, the articles being provisionally detained for correction or returned to the shipper.



*Cream of Tartar.*—This is a commercial product arising from the grape industry and is susceptible to contamination with incidental impurities. It is difficult to keep it pure and within the limit allowed for arsenic.

*Figs.*—The supplies of figs are all from importations and, from the quality of shipments now entering our ports, it is evident that exporters are well seized of the necessity of supplying only the best article to the Canadian trade. The rapid improvement noted over the past few years from the time when it was a matter of some difficulty to obtain figs less than 35 per cent of which were infested or mouldy, indicates what can be done without hardship to the producer, to secure wholesome food supplies.

*Fish, including Shellfish.*—Watering of oysters is under a measure of control although there are technical difficulties in establishing a standard which is necessarily more or less arbitrary. It is, however, essential to draw the line to prevent wholesale floating.

*Flavours and Flavouring Extracts.*—Although some 40 per cent of those examined infringed the Act, the offences were mainly connected with labelling. Mixtures and compounds must be labelled as such.

*Flour.*—Flours for special purposes, e.g. self-raising flours, must be labelled so as to show the ingredients. A few manufacturers who had neglected to conform with this need were required to relabel their products before sale was permitted.

*Food Colours and Preservatives.*—The list of permitted food colours continues to provide a satisfactory range enabling the production of any desired shade. In a few cases it has been found necessary to stop the use of Ponceau 2R where it has been substituted for the permitted colour Ponceau 3R.

*Fruit Juices and Syrups.*—The principal source of trouble encountered is the addition of preservatives without the proper declaration being made on the label.

*Fruits, Dried (other than Figs).*—A few shipments, principally dried apricots, were refused entry on account of excessive amounts of sulphurous acid which they contained.

*Fruits, Fresh.*—The annual report of the Department of Health for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, drew attention to complaints, emanating from authorities in England, with respect to apples from this continent contaminated with arsenic from the insecticidal sprays used by the growers. At that time no significant amounts of arsenic were found on the Nova Scotia product. Since then the problem has been complicated by the use of lead-arsenic sprays, not only on apples but on other fruits and on vegetables. In the absence of sufficient rainfall thoroughly to wash the fruit or vegetable, residues of these poisonous materials may remain on the article as marketed. Several new methods, including one using a photo-electric cell, have been tested in Ottawa and the situation is well in hand. Amounts per pound of arsenic in excess of  $\frac{1}{400}$  grain, and of lead in excess of  $\frac{1}{50}$  grain, will not be tolerated. In the past season the samples examined proved remarkably free from contamination but, as a necessary measure of safety, routine checking will be continued.

*Gelatine Desserts (Jelly Powders), Gelatin, Custard Powders.*—The preparations long sold as "Jelly Powders" are more appropriately described as "Gelatine Desserts," a name which several brands now employ.

*Honey.*—There is a marked improvement in the honey retailed but there is still some laxity in declaring the net contents on the label.

*Ice Cream.*—Defects in labelling were responsible for most of the misbranding of ice cream. The general improvement in the milk fat content would indicate that the present ten per cent standard is not an unreasonable minimum. There is a regrettable tendency to over-aerate but this cannot be controlled in the absence of a standard defining the minimum weight per gallon.

*Jams, Jelly, Etc. (fruit products).*—The samples collected for analysis were all under suspicion. There are innumerable small operators either using wrong labels or no labels at all. In many cases there was failure to declare the use of artificial colour.

*Liquors, Wines, Ales.*—Under this category are included temperance beers of which a series was examined. The quality is found to vary considerably, some being exceedingly "thin" but no worse than were those found years ago. In many provinces beverages of this type are not sold at all and the matter was never deemed to be of sufficient importance to demand special standards.

*Meat, Meat Products.*—Sulphites are still being used as a preservative for and to brighten the colour of Hamburg steak. The necessity of continually visiting the premises of the manufacturers makes heavy demands upon the inspection service.

*Mustard, Prepared Mustard and Mustard Preparations.*—It is difficult to impress upon the manufacturers of these condiments the necessity for truthful labelling. The omission of a declaration of ingredients is largely responsible for the high percentage misbranded.

*Nuts.*—This is another food the quality of which has improved very markedly over the last few years. Not long ago it was not unusual to find even the highest priced nuts on retail very deficient. The problem was successfully solved by disposing of poor shipments at the port of entry.

*Oils, Edible.*—Slack filled containers and either a wrong or no declaration of net contents are the common faults on this class of goods. It is rarely that one oil is substituted for another.

*Salt.*—The sale of salt containing a very small proportion of iodine in the form of potassium iodide has become quite popular. The quantitative determination of these small amounts of iodine presents some difficulty, but satisfactory methods have been studied and applied in the Ottawa laboratory. The usual manufacturing standard contemplates a potassium iodide content of 0.01 per cent, though some brands offered claim only to have one-tenth of this amount, and both these meet with apparent success. Although in course of time the iodine content spontaneously decreases, the packets on the market fall reasonably well within the limits.

*Sauces, Pickles, Etc.*—A number of these received attention on account of defects of labelling, though in some sweet pickles saccharin was substituted for sugar.

*Sausages, including Weiner Style Sausages.*—Although there is some improvement discernible in the situation, energetic action is continually needed to prevent the unlawful use of sulphites. In view of the attention that has been given to this form of adulteration, it is hardly possible that sausage manufacturers are continuing to use sulphites through ignorance.

*Shortening.*—Minor misbranding still occurs but is easily corrected.

*Special Foods.*—A proper statement of ingredients is information to which the purchasing public is entitled, yet these special foods continue to appear without it. It is necessary to insist upon such information being given wherever a case arises.

*Spices.*—There being no useful field to which they could be deflected, a number of sausage spices containing aniline dye were disposed of by destruction. After due consideration, some abatement of the requirement of not more than ten per cent head-space in packaged pepper has been permitted. Any package with a head-space of more than 15 per cent will, however, be declared slack-filled.

*Syrups and Molasses.*—The processes of sugar refining have undergone material changes over the past few years. There has arisen, therefore, a need for a comprehensive survey which may lead to a modification of the present standards for molasses and syrups. A further study of the many brands which appear on the market is being undertaken, from which suitable standards may be constructed.

*Vinegar.*—A cider vinegar low in acid content was confiscated and donated to public institutions. Though weak, it was not unwholesome.

### DRUGS

The policy of former years with regard to the control of drugs and pharmaceutical products has been continued. The period following the appearance of new standards is always a time of readjustment. Some confusion exists as to labelling but manufacturers are being treated generously in the matter of disposing of old standard stocks, while the interests of the public are carefully safeguarded. But the transition is now fading out of view and the coming year will undoubtedly see a greater measure of uniformity.

The wide scope of operation of the Food and Drugs Act may be apprehended from the extraordinary assortment of samples examined in the laboratories during the past year, including in addition to those calling for individual notice in notes that follow, bay rum, callous remover, digitalis powder, disinfectants, epsom salts, extract of squill, flaxseed, radium containing devices, liquid petrolatum, sarsaparilla, senna leaves, spirit of camphor, petroleum jelly, malt extract, aromatic cascara, stramonium leaves, psyllium seed, poppy seed, potassium phosphate, phenobarbital tablets, sodium thiosulphate, citric acid, acetic acid, agar, castor oil, glycerine, mouth wash, sulphur, beeswax, health salt, chloride of lime, cough drops, tincture of nux vomica, spirit of ether, turpentine, tincture of arnica, veterinary medicines, vinegar of squill, dried yeast, boric acid, Hoffman's anodyne, cough medicine, cardamom seed, coriander seed, gentian root, boric ointment, zinc ointment, paregoric, milk of magnesia and many other prominent features of the household medicine cabinet.

*Anaesthetics.*—One hundred and nineteen shipments of anaesthetic ether were checked at the ports of entry and found to meet standard requirements.

Twenty-one samples of ethyl chloride representing importations have been examined during the year. Apart from very faint traces of free ethyl alcohol the majority were entirely satisfactory. One sample, the acidity of which suggested deterioration, was condemned and the shipment refused entry.

*Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.*—The quality of this article still leaves much room for improvement. Of ten samples examined in Montreal, none met entirely the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia and only one could be accepted as passable. In this case the proportion of carbonate was a trifle high. The study of deterioration in storage alluded to in last year's report is incomplete and will be reported, in all probability, in a year's time. In the meantime, however, it may be said that the new metal cork and bakelite screw stoppers have not proved, so far as our figures go, to be unsatisfactory.

One firm adopted the plan of labelling their product "U.S.P." presumably to clear themselves of liability for volatilized ammonia as the American Pharmacopoeia provides no explicit test. But where no test is given, the analyst is



entitled to go back to the formula and calculate what should be there and draw his conclusions accordingly. This firm's product was found to be low according to this criterion. Another "U.S.P." sample, manufactured by a competitor, was slightly above the calculated standard. It is the constant endeavour of this department to protect the public of Canada from any such subterfuge.

*Camphorated Oil.*—The mean content of 18·8 per cent of camphor as compared with an official requirement of 20 per cent, indicates an encouraging improvement in the quality of this article. And as a rule, manufacturers who have used cottonseed oil, have been more careful than in the past, to label the product "U.S.P." Apart from a rather too frequent omission to mark the net contents on the package cases of misbranding are isolated.

In the course of the year's work, one sample made with mineral oil as a base and indicating an origin in Western Ontario, was picked up in the north country. Prolonged searching enabled the Inspector at the close of a day to locate the address of the manufacturer whom he thought it wise to visit in company with a police constable. The manufacturing "company" consisted of a septuagenarian living in a shabby upper room. He had given up this business some years before and had handed his stock of labels to his son whom inspectors found in another part of the province and cautioned.

Another case, giving a good deal of trouble was that of oil containing 6·5 per cent of camphor. The manufacturer, new to the trade, declared he had taken over a retired pharmacist's formulæ in good faith. The oil was duly adjusted and that in circulation recalled as far as possible.

*Cod Liver Oil.*—All samples examined during the past year complied with pharmacopoeial specifications. In each case, the antimony trichloride test presumptive for vitamin sufficiency was carried out, which indicated a "blue value" of 6·5 to 6·8 for Norwegian oil, 10 to 12 for Newfoundland oil and 12 to 22 for Canadian oil, from the Nova Scotia fishing grounds, as compared with a minimum of 6·0 set by the British Pharmacopoeia.

*Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations.*—A number of cosmetics and toilet preparations have been inspected at the ports of entry with a view to censoring the labelling and several letters of inquiry have been received respecting composition and calling attention to unexpected results following their use. It should be noted, however, that these articles are outside the scope of the Food and Drugs Act and indeed are not directly controlled by any existing legislation in this country.

*Elixir Three Bromides.*—This preparation, hitherto appearing only in the price lists of pharmaceutical manufacturers, is now included in the Canadian Formulary and must therefore comply with the standard of strength laid down therein. A survey made of manufacturers' stocks, following a complaint from Toronto, disclosed that the potency was satisfactory in 80 per cent of the samples, but that the shades of colour presented a divergence from the standard and from one another that might quite well prove disturbing to an anxious patient procuring consecutively supplies of these various brands. Then again, it was observed that advantage was being taken of a name not recognized in the formulary as a synonym. It is understood, however, that the editors of the formulary are making the necessary additions in the forthcoming revised edition.

*Essential Oils.*—During the year under review a number of essential oils have received analytical examination in the laboratories.

Complaints as to the quality of sandalwood oil led to a survey of existing stocks in Montreal and Toronto. The work revealed that Amyris oil—the so-called West India Sandalwood oil—was being sold as a second grade sandalwood oil. Now Amyris oil is entirely different in chemical composition from the



true sandalwood oil and is devoid of its therapeutic action. Indeed its proper use is limited only to a fixative in perfumery. In the 15 samples submitted to analysis three were adulterated, four were West Indian, one was Australian and the remainder East Indian. Only the latter two varieties are genuine medicinal oil.

An examination of supplies of lemon oil revealed a poor citral content. The Pharmacopoeia prescribes at least 4 per cent, but the 7 samples examined contained from 2.45 to 3.95 per cent, averaging 2.94 per cent. It is feared that this oil is being blended with de-citralized material.

Although generally regarded as perfume, lavender oil is nevertheless a drug, mentioned in several pharmacopoeias, including that official in Canada, and therefore comes within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Food and Drugs Act. On that account a survey was made during the past year, which revealed that several inferior grades were being substituted for the genuine article, to a great extent as the result of ignorance of the commerce of this oil.

Three samples of eucalyptus oil and six of wintergreen (synthetic) proved of satisfactory quality.

*Fowler's Solution.*—The rate of exhaustion of old stocks was illustrated in an interesting manner in a collection of Fowler's solution made in the cities of Ottawa and Toronto, just over a year after the new pharmacopoeia had come into force. In Ottawa, only one sample of the new material was available in six, while in Toronto there were seven out of thirteen. It is very gratifying indeed to be able to report that every sample, old and new, fell within the limits of potency set by the Pharmacopoeia. This is a great improvement on previous records.

The new article suffers from a proneness to develop mould. Of the eight samples just referred to, only one was free from growth. The others varied from the faintest amount to a considerable mass, accompanied in some cases by a musty smell. This is due not to any want of care in manufacture or storage, but to the inherent defects of the new formula.

Some experiments were carried out with a view to finding a satisfactory formula and it is hoped that one which will shortly be published in a revised edition of the Canadian Formulary will prove more acceptable both to medical practitioner and to pharmacist.

*Friar's Balsam.*—This preparation should contain at least 18 per cent of extractive matter as estimated by drying *in vacuo* whilst the residue should sustain a loss of 20 to 25 per cent in weight at 105° C. It is well known that the raw materials frequently leave a good deal to be desired and manufacturers ought to see to it that these are up to standard, otherwise it will not be possible to make a correct article unless quantities are adjusted accordingly. Some of the samples examined contained as little as 13.2 per cent of extractive matter.

*Granular Effervescent Sodium Phosphate.*—A small group of samples of Granular Effervescent Sodium Phosphate examined in the Ottawa laboratory served to indicate the striking improvement that has taken place in the quality and accuracy of pharmaceutical products.

In 1918, the late Dr. McGill carried out a survey of this product. He found 18 per cent more than 20 per cent in error and one sample with an excessive amount of arsenic. In the recent collection, only one sample differed substantially from the official standard for sodium phosphate whilst all were free from arsenic.

*Headache Remedies.*—A collection of 39 headache remedies, representing many well known products, was made during the year. The samples comprised tablets, cachets or wafers, capsules and powders. Generally speaking, the labelling and composition were quite satisfactory, but in the case of preparations where

unit doses had to be weighed out into powder or cachets, there was a very striking want of uniformity. In the worst case, the discrepancy was over 20 per cent of the mean either way, whilst others showed such shortages as 9.2, 11.5, 7.0 and 10.4 per cent and overweights of 7.4, 6.8, 16.7 and 11.5 per cent respectively. These are substantially larger than they have any business to be.

*Hydrogen Peroxide.*—Year after year, strictures have to be passed upon the quality of supplies of Hydrogen Peroxide. Those found substandard represent about 25 per cent of the whole, but the mean content of  $H_2O_2$  in the 48 samples examined was 2.62 per cent which is within the official limits of 2.5 to 3.5 per cent.

Confusion seems to have arisen in some quarters between the w/v percentage of  $H_2O_2$  and the number of volumes of oxygen yielded. One firm, cautioned for selling a substandard article, submitted they had bought "100 per cent hydrogen peroxide" and diluted it themselves. In reality they were purchasing 30 per cent hydrogen peroxide yielding 100 volumes of oxygen.

Opportunity is taken here to deprecate in the strongest terms any recommendation on hydrogen peroxide labels for its use in the treatment of diphtheria, tuberculosis, venereal or other serious diseases. Such practices are absolutely contrary to the law of the land.

*Narcotics.*—The customary service has been extended to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police both at headquarters and in branch laboratories with regard to the examination of narcotic substances, the number of which for the past year totals 225. Once again it is gratifying to be able to record that no analytical certificate has been disputed in Court or controverted.

*Pharmaceutical Specialties and Patent Medicines.*—Several thousand samples of pharmaceutical specialties and patent medicines were examined at the ports of entry and considerably over 50 per cent of these were rejected. In practically every case, rejection was based on misbranding. Packages failed to carry a registration number, or a list of ingredients; in some cases, the word "cure" was employed; in others the medicine was recommended for the relief of such diseases as goitre, diabetes or tuberculosis; or again the label was entirely in a foreign language; all of which constitute a violation of the Regulations. But on the whole, improvement is seen here and there in greater heed being paid to the terms of the law, with hope for a much better state of affairs in the future.

The examination of domestic patent medicines has been a feature of the year's work at Ottawa. As the result of the analysis of many samples of well known remedies of this description, it can be said that the composition corresponds fairly well with the specification submitted on registration.

*Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*—The Pharmacopoeia has recognized the unstable character of this preparation by providing a very wide range of tolerance, namely, from 1.25 to 2.50 per cent of ethyl nitrite. In spite of this fact as many as 20 per cent of the samples examined have fallen below the lower limit. One picked up in a Manitoba village last June where it had been on display in a store window in the full glare of a hot sun, contained only a trace of ethyl nitrite. But the worst feature of the commerce of this article to be recorded in the period under review is the introduction of a sinister practice of marking the label "Not of B.P. strength." By this means, manufacturers either hope to absolve themselves of responsibility for the quality of this product or are using an illegitimate means of passing off inferior goods. Naturally the department lost no time in putting a stop to this.

*Seidlitz Powders.*—In all cases the composition was found to be satisfactory and on the whole the weighing seems to be a little more uniform than in years past. But there is still a failure on the part of certain manufacturers to mark the net contents conspicuously on the outside of the package.

*Tincture of Ipecacuanha.*—The officer at Halifax reports having examined nineteen samples of Tincture of Ipecacuanha with an average content of 0.056 per cent of emetine as compared with the official standard of 0.1 per cent. The samples varied from 0.024 to 0.084 per cent. Ipecacuanha is an important drug, widely prescribed by physicians for bronchitis, whooping-cough and croup and it is unfortunate that the official methods of assay—which the analyst is not at liberty to alter—are not entirely satisfactory. The problem is being studied in the laboratory at Ottawa.

*Tincture of Iodine.*—Tincture of Iodine exemplifies well the difficulties encountered in administering a pure drug law in a transition period. The new British Pharmacopœia reduced the potassium iodide from 2.5 to 1.5 per cent and added a third preparation loosely described as a tincture, whilst the Canadian Formulary includes a 5 per cent preparation.

Of 22 presumably B.P. samples, only 5 contained proportions of iodine falling within the official limits of tolerance; therefore 17 were adulterated under this head within the meaning of the Act. Five of them were more than 20 per cent deficient. With regard to potassium iodide, in some cases it is hard to discern from the results whether the tincture was supposed to be B.P. 1914 or B.P. 1932. Only three of these 22 samples contained potassium iodide equivalent to B. P. 1932 standard and only 3 equivalent to B.P. 1914 standard. In fact, only one measured up to standard in respect of iodine, potassium iodide and alcohol.

Several 5 per cent tinctures were examined and gave a better showing with regard to iodine. Four out of seven contained between 5.0 and 5.2 per cent, the others were much weaker. But only one of these contained anything like sufficient potassium iodide.

There is indeed very little excuse for this state of affairs. The preparation is easy to make. One has only to weigh, measure and dissolve carefully. And research has shown that the product does not deteriorate so readily as to be classed as unstable. Manufacturers will have to be careful that the instinct for economy does not outbid the claims of integrity.

### CONCLUSION

Unceasing vigilance is necessary in this work. Even if all available means of control are utilized to the best advantage and prove insufficient to eliminate entirely all fraudulent practices from the food and drug field, nevertheless, much good can be accomplished by inspection and analysis. The effort to protect the purchasing consumer must be continued.

### NARCOTIC DIVISION

The number of drug addicts in Canada in the past has been estimated to approximate 8,000, which figure has been looked upon as a maximum. There is every reason to believe, however, that during the latter portion of the year this number was materially reduced as instanced by indisputable evidence from many parts of Canada to the effect that addicts were encountering difficulty in obtaining their drug of addiction and were known to be "carrying on" with Codeine and, in some instances, Paregoric.

Opium Poppy Heads were brought under control as from January 1, 1933. It was found that large quantities were being sold over the counter of retail drug stores to Orientals in British Columbia. It also came to the notice of the department that Orientals in that province were growing poppies and harvesting poppy heads which, whether grown locally or purchased from retail drug stores, were found to have had a Morphine content of 0.25 per cent ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1%) e.g.,



one hundred pounds of poppy heads contained an equivalent of four ounces of morphine, the practice being to infuse the poppy heads and drain the resulting liquid.

As the result of administrative action taken, poppy heads could only be imported by licensed narcotic wholesalers and sold by retail druggists on a physician's prescription. This reduced sales to practically zero. At the same time the Oriental population was advised by means of advertisements in Oriental newspapers that, as from January 1, 1933, prosecutions for the illegal possession of morphine would be initiated against those who harvested poppy heads, which upon subsequent analysis were found to have a substantial morphine content.

This, to a large extent, had the desired result, although it was necessary to prosecute three Hindoos, who were each awarded six months' imprisonment, before proper control was established.

During the latter part of 1932, close attention was paid to what was believed to be the anti-social use of Tincture Camphor Compound (Paregoric), which is an exempt preparation under both International Conventions and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. In addition to one-fifth of a grain of morphine to each fluid ounce, paregoric has an alcoholic strength greater than that of Scotch whiskey as retailed in this country. It became known that many people were using large quantities of this preparation, some as high as twenty ounces daily.

By co-operation with the Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue, control of paregoric was established from the alcoholic standpoint and the Excise Division issued instructions that no retail druggist, except under exceptional circumstances, which would be investigated before authority for an increased amount would be authorized, should receive more than eighty ounces of paregoric monthly as from March 1, 1933.

The effect was immediate, and whereas paregoric sales by wholesalers to retail druggists in 1932 totalled 8,727 gallons, only 5,044 gallons were sold in 1933, although the restriction had been in effect for only ten months. Similarly, the amounts sold by wholesalers in Canada decreased from 838 gallons in January, 1933, to 318 gallons in December, 1933.

Not a single complaint has been received as to there being any shortage of paregoric for legitimate use in Canada, and it is safe to assume that the difference between the figures quoted above represents paregoric which was sold for other purposes.

During 1933, it came to the notice of the department that codeine was being used anti-socially, largely by addicts as a "carry-over" until the illicit supplies of their drug of addiction became available. Codeine does not come within the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, except so far as the imports and exports are concerned. It is, however, controlled to varying degrees by the Pharmacy Acts of the various provinces, in some of which codeine may be sold by retail druggists only in conjunction with the recording of the name of the purchaser, plus the signature of the druggist, in a poison register. It is also, of course, a most valuable drug at the disposal of the medical profession.

The imports of codeine since 1925 are as follows:—

#### SALTS AND ALKALOID COMBINED

Year	Ounces	Year	Ounces
1926.....	10,968	1930.....	24,019
1927.....	9,330	1931.....	22,109
1928.....	13,672	1932.....	23,638
1929.....	25,468	1933.....	36,613



The total number of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the judicial year ended September 30, 1933, was 240, as compared with 340 in the previous year, and with 333 and 458 in the two preceding years. Convictions for illicit possession, importation and selling of narcotics decreased to 155 as compared with 189 in the preceding year. A decrease is also noted in the number of convictions for smoking opium and frequenting opium dens, there being 83 convictions as compared with 147 during the preceding year. It will, however, be noted that the major portion of the decrease of 100 convictions is in connection with the minor charges of smoking opium, etc., there being a reduction of 64 convictions in this category, as compared with the preceding year, whereas there were only 34 cases less in 1933 of those falling in the more serious category of selling, possession and importing.

Of the 240 convictions obtained, 162 were federal prosecutions and 78 were initiated by provincial and municipal police forces, whose co-operation in the enforcement of the Narcotic Act is much appreciated, although it should be noted that convictions by the latter forces dropped from 176 in the preceding year to 78, a decrease of 98 convictions, whereas federal convictions decreased only from 164 to 162.

The outstanding case of the year was that of Harry Davis, who was arrested in Montreal and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, a fine of \$3,000 and ten lashes, for participation in a gigantic international conspiracy which involved the illicit importation of enormous quantities of narcotic drugs into Canada and the United States. The actual importations took place in 1930, but it was not until early in 1933 that all the ramifications of the conspiracy were uncovered, and sufficient evidence obtained which was susceptible of proof in court.

The facts of this case are, briefly, that early in 1930 the United States authorities in New York seized some 3,000 ounces of morphine and heroin, concealed in trunks, which had arrived from Europe on the *Ile de France* and the *Majestic*. In connection with the latter seizure, one Joseph Bernstein, posing as Horace MacDonald, the Private Secretary of Sir Duncan Orr Lewis, who was a passenger on the boat, endeavoured to obtain possession of a trunk containing narcotics which had been added to Sir Duncan Orr Lewis' baggage. The customs officer refused, whereupon Bernstein endeavoured to have the trunk bonded on to Montreal, which request was also refused.

It being noted that this trunk was an exact duplicate of those containing narcotics which had recently been seized from the *Ile de France*, an examination was made and the narcotic contents revealed. In connection with this seizure Jacob Bloom received eight and one-half years' imprisonment.

As evidence subsequently showed, the gang responsible for these shipments immediately transferred their activities to Montreal, where, between May and the end of the year 1930, over a score of visits were made by various members of the gang, who also enlisted the aid of two residents of Montreal, one of whom was Harry Davis. During that summer five large shipments of narcotics were made from Paris to Montreal, and over \$183,000 was despatched to Paris in payment thereof. Delivery was safely effected by means of the connivance of a customs officer, who received a penitentiary sentence.

While these shipments were entering Canada illicitly, thirty-two ounces of morphine, bearing a Paris label, were purchased from two members of the Montreal underworld at a cost of \$2,400, which also resulted in their receiving penitentiary sentences, and it was subsequently found possible to definitely link up this purchase with the large importations from abroad above referred to, in connection with which Jacob Polakiewitz of Paris, Pincus Brecher of New York, and Harry Davis of Montreal were active participants.

At the trial a large number of telegrams, cables, records of cable transfers of money, etc., were proved, while it was also possible to establish that one of

the trunks containing narcotics delivered to Montreal, as also the tins of narcotics contained therein, were absolutely identical with those previously seized in New York.

The whole case was handled in the closest co-operation with the narcotic and customs authorities of the United States as also with the Canadian Department of National Revenue, to whom our sincere thanks are due.

Polakiewitz, after serving a term of imprisonment in France, was extradited to New York where he received a further three-year sentence. Harry Davis received the heavy sentence above referred to, while extradition proceedings are now in progress with a view to bringing Pincus Brecher of New York to Montreal for trial.

The successful results accruing from this long and expensive investigation had a very marked repercussion in Montreal, and for many months past illicit narcotics have been practically unobtainable in that city, a condition which is in marked contrast to that which has obtained in the past.

The following sentences of one year or over were imposed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934: 1 of 14 years and 10 strokes of the lash, 2 of 4 years and over, 5 of 3 years and over, 5 of 2 years and over, and 26 of 1 year and over.

In 158 cases a jail sentence without the option of a fine was imposed, and in the remaining 82 the penalty consisted of a fine alone, this being the usual sentence imposed in connection with opium smoking cases. Included in the 82, however, was 1 conviction for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician. This is the third year in succession in which cases involving jail sentences have exceeded those disposed of by the imposition of a fine only.

Ninety-one aliens were deported in the calendar year 1933, after imprisonment for narcotic offences, of whom 81 were Chinese.

In the list of drugs seized, as outlined in Table 6, it will be noted that there was an increase in relation to Opium and Morphine and a decrease in Cocaine and Heroin as compared with the preceding year. It will further be noted that Cannabis Sativa in the form of cigarettes, commonly known as Marihuana, was again seized. The remarks made in last year's report still apply in this connection and it should be mentioned that several convictions were obtained in Montreal during the past year. It was ascertained that this drug was illicitly imported from the United States of America, West Indies and West Africa.

It should also be noted that Poppy Heads appear in the list of seizures for the first time, such seizures being effected as a result of the control placed over same as from January 1, 1933.

In so far as the legal traffic is concerned, very little difficulty was encountered during the year, although it was found necessary to prosecute two physicians and one retail druggist. Appreciation must again be expressed of the co-operation the department receives from physicians and retail druggists, when it is considered that there are approximately 10,000 physicians and 3,700 retail druggists in Canada, with many of whom we are in frequent correspondence.

There are 111 firms in Canada in possession of licences to handle narcotics or narcotic preparations on a wholesale basis. 172 licences to import and 90 to export were issued during the year.

There was an increase of approximately 600 ounces of cocaine, 900 ounces of morphine (including heroin) and 70 pounds of crude opium imported by licensed wholesalers during the calendar year. The great proportion of this increase can be attributed to the replenishing of stocks which had been kept at a minimum in previous years by most wholesalers as a result of the commercial depression. The imports for 1933 represent a more normal picture of Canada's requirements than those of 1932, as intimated in the report for the preceding year in which it was stated ".....it is not considered possible to assume that Canada's importations, already largely reduced during the past ten years, can

remain at their present low level, having regard to normal consumption." The following figures are of interest in that connection:—

Year	Cocaine		Morphine and Heroin		Crude Opium	
	Imports	Domestic consumption	Imports	Domestic consumption	Imports	Domestic consumption
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	lbs.	lbs.
1920.....	6,968		28,198		13,626	
1931.....	1,947	1,881	5,353	3,542	999	888
1932.....	1,638	1,552	4,442	4,515	615	743
1933.....	2,260	1,517	5,316	4,445	685	582

The books and records of all narcotic wholesalers are regularly audited by an experienced chemist, employed by this department, and as a result of several years of this work, a marked improvement and uniformity in methods of wholesalers has been achieved.

Canada's exports of narcotics are almost negligible, approximating 33 ounces of straight narcotics and 52 ounces of preparations, consigned principally to druggists and physicians in Newfoundland, British West Indies and other British colonies in the Western Hemisphere.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

Province	Nature of Offence								Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island.....									
Nova Scotia.....	4			3					7
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....	48	23	3	7	10	5		1	97
Ontario.....	15	5	1	1	2	5			29
Manitoba.....		3							3
Saskatchewan.....	4								4
Alberta.....		1							1
British Columbia.....	40	7	1	6	30	14	1		99
Total.....	111	39	5	17	42	24	1	1	240

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

Province	Total convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	Italian	Russian	Hindu	Greek	
Prince Edward Island.....											
Nova Scotia.....	7		3	4	2	4	1				7
New Brunswick.....											
Quebec.....	89	8	20	77	68	27	1	1			97
Ontario.....	29		8	21	14	14				1	29
Manitoba.....	3			3	3						3
Saskatchewan.....	4			4	2						4
Alberta.....	1			1	1	1		1			1
British Columbia.....	98	1	51	48	7	91			1		99
Total.....	231	9	82	158	97	137	2	2	1	1	240

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1933

Year	Nature of Offence										Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drug without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	
1925.....	381	55	.....	.....	139	208	.....	.....	.....	52	835
1926.....	302	33	.....	.....	149	180	.....	.....	.....	79	743
1927.....	163	37	.....	.....	85	81	.....	.....	.....	124	490
1928.....	183	52	.....	.....	69	69	28	.....	.....	29	430
1929.....	150	38	1	.....	103	223	47	1	4	.....	567
1930.....	166	32	2	.....	47	155	46	5	5	.....	458
1931.....	173	45	3	.....	42	39	24	.....	7	.....	333
1932.....	138	45	4	2	71	51	25	3	1	.....	340
1933.....	111	39	5	.....	17	42	24	1	1	.....	240

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1933

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option	Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280	1929.....	375	192
1926.....	474	263	1930.....	255	203
1927.....	327	159	1931.....	110	223
1928.....	190	240	1932.....	144	196
			1933.....	82	158

TABLE No. 2

(a) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933

Country imported from	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	122*
France.....	15
Great Britain.....	25
Germany.....	2
Holland.....	1
Switzerland.....	7
Total.....	172

\*One licence cancelled at request of importer.

Country to which exported	
Newfoundland.....	69*
Switzerland.....	2
British West Indies.....	13
Bermuda.....	3
British Guiana.....	1
British Honduras.....	2
Total.....	90

\*Three licences cancelled at request of exporter.

(b) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933

Wholesale.....	111*
Retail.....	19

\*One licence cancelled.



TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year (Pure drug)).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year (Pure drug)).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year (Pure drug)).....	2,260	5,316	685

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine.

Statistics now prepared by Calendar years and, commencing with Calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1933

Country Imported from	Opium			Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca Leaves	Eu- caine	Galential Preps. (tr. and ext. Cann. Sativa)	Canna- bis Sativa (Herb)	Dilau- dide (Pure drug)	Ethylmorphine		Gene- morphine
	Crude	Pow- dered	Prep. (tr., ext., etc.)	Alkaloids of opium (non- morphine)	Straight (Pure drug)	Prep. (Pure drug)	Straight (Pure drug)	Straight (Pure drug)	Prep. (Pure drug)						Straight (Pure drug)	Prep. (Pure drug)	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....	630.00	205.09	88.45	7.00	2,641.00	47.10	617.43	0.02	1,035.63	1.75		75.00			321.33		
France.....			0.13	0.28	20.34	4.01	13.40		17.78	0.06					12.15	0.79	0.91
United States.....					0.49	0.20			0.21	9.31		17.00	145	1.13			
Germany.....	55.12								540.00								
Switzerland.....					1,354.99		252.50		315.00						20.25		
Netherlands.....									340.00								
Totals.....	685.12	205.09	88.58	7.28	4,026.82	51.31	883.33	0.02	2,248.62	11.12	0.12	92.00	145	1.13	353.73	0.79	0.91

NOTE:—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with other non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1933

Country Exported to	Opium		Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Galential Prepara- tions (tr., ext., Cannabis Sativa)		Coca Leaves Preparation		Cannabis Sativa (Herb) Preparation	
	contained in tr., ext., plus, etc.	ozs.	Straight (Pure drug)	Preparation (Pure drug)	Straight (Pure drug)	Preparation (Pure drug)	Straight (Pure drug)	Preparation (Pure drug)	Straight (Pure drug)	Preparation (Pure drug)	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bermuda.....	0.63	0.30	0.05		0.05						0.18					
British West Indies.....	1.48	0.10	0.10				0.68				0.51		0.51			
British Guiana.....	0.05						0.08					0.01	11.70			
British Honduras.....		0.03			0.02											
Newfoundland.....	28.99	30.82	1.70		3.70				1.21	1.85	0.35	0.48			0.18	
Switzerland.....		0.02														
Totals.....	31.15	31.27	1.85		3.72		1.97		1.95	0.49	1.04	0.49	12.21		0.13	

NOTE:—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE TWELVE CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1933

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Totals
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	842
Czecho-Slovakia.....				1									1
Danish.....										1			1
East Indian.....						1							1
English.....		2	1	1							1	2	7
French.....		2		1				1	1	1		1	7
Greek.....		1								1			2
Irish.....		1											1
Italian.....		2	2	2			1				2	5	14
Japanese.....			1				1		1				3
Norwegian.....									1				1
Philippino.....		1								1	1		3
Polish.....								1					1
Roumanian.....					1				1		1		3
Scotch.....				2						1			3
Swedish.....			1				1	1				1	4
Swiss.....							1	1					2
United States citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	138
Lithuania.....											1		1
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	1,035

TABLE No. 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933

*Opium—*

Opium, crude.....	32 lbs.	8 ozs.	
Opium, smoking.....	102 lbs.	10 ozs.	333 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen She).....	5 lbs.	5 ozs.	301 grs.
Powdered opium.....	2 lbs.	8 ozs.	
81 tins smoking opium containing.....	40 lbs.	8 ozs.	
4 tins smoking opium (2 oz.) containing.....		8 ozs.	
Opium, alleged tincture.....		1 oz.	
Opium, alleged liquid.....		6 ozs.	110 grs.
*Decks of smoking opium.....	190		
Decks of seconds (Yen She).....	8		
Pills of opium.....	58		

*Morphine (salts and alkaloid combined)—*

Morphine.....		61 ozs.	238 grs.
Decks of morphine.....	7		
Tablets of morphine.....	724		
Cubes of morphine (approx. 3 grs. each).....			

*Cocaine (salts and alkaloid combined)—*

Cocaine.....			331 grs.
Decks of cocaine.....	8		
Capsules of cocaine (approx. 3 grs. each).....	36		

*Heroin (diacetylmorphine (salts and alkaloid combined)—*

Heroin.....		12 ozs.	400 grs.
Decks of heroin.....	18		
Tablets of heroin.....	18		
Capsules of heroin (approx. 3 grs. each).....	272		

*Cannabis Sativa—*

Cigarettes.....	137		
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*Poppy Heads.....*

	225 lbs.		
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*Alleged Drugs (miscellaneous) including morphine, heroin and cocaine—*

Drugs (alleged).....		61 ozs.	195 grs.
Decks of alleged drugs.....	23		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	376		
Cubes of alleged drugs (approx. 3 grs. each).....	1		
Capsules of alleged drugs (approx. 3 grs. each).....	52		
Pills of alleged drugs.....	372		

\* Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

TABLE No. 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933—*Concluded**Paraphernalia—*

Opium lamps.....	110
Opium lamp globes.....	12
Opium smoking pipes.....	118
Opium pipe bowls.....	39
Scrapers, opium pipe.....	93
Yen-hocks (needles).....	132
Opium scales (Chinese), etc.....	13
Opium tins, empty.....	23
Opium tins, empty (toy size).....	41
Hypodermic Syringes.....	41
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.).....	2
Scissors.....	33
Hypodermic needles.....	52
Bowls (glass and china).....	33
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	23
Opium pipe centres.....	10
Mouth pieces for opium pipes.....	12
Pipe fittings.....	7
Canvas belt with pockets for opium tins.....	1

## THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals in Canada may be gauged from statistics recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering the year 1932, being the latest available. It is disclosed that the number of manufacturing plants is 151; the capital employed \$18,379,601; employees numbered 2,959; and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$3,833,778. The total Canadian production of medicinals and pharmaceuticals in all industries amounted in value to \$13,015,912 in 1932. Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals were valued at \$2,832,025; about 44 per cent came from the United States, 31 per cent from the United Kingdom, and 14 per cent from France. Exports of medicinal and proprietary preparations totalled \$817,701 in 1932. Figures for each of these items were not compiled separately.

The Canadian Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act is applicable to every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal or external use of man, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any approved foreign pharmacopoeia, the Canadian Formulary, the National Formulary of the United States of America, or any formulary adopted by any properly constituted Canadian pharmaceutical association; or upon which is not printed in a conspicuous manner the true formula or list of medicinal ingredients contained in it.

The names of the potent drugs most commonly used in prepared medicines are listed in a schedule to this Act and the proportion per maximum dose of each such scheduled drug present in registered proprietary medicines for internal use must be plainly printed upon the label attached to the container, and upon each label and wrapper used in connection therewith, in order that the purchaser or consumer may be made aware of the presence of a drug or drugs which should be used with discretion and handled with care.

Makers of medicinal preparations may be divided into two groups. One group includes those who are at all times ready to declare the composition of their prepared medicines on the labels and wrappers; the other includes those who, for various reasons, or for reasons best known only to themselves, prefer to sell preparations of "secret remedies." It is frequently asked, "What constitutes a patent medicine?" A patent medicine is not a medicine which has been patented under the Patent Act. This terminology or designation refers rather generally, in so far as public acceptance is concerned, to certain classes of medicinal preparations usually sold under some coined or specific name, with directions for use, the contents of which are kept secret.



Registration is not granted to medicines designed for many ailments which are named in a proscribed list established by competent medical authority, based on the conclusion that persons suffering from serious maladies or grave diseases should be treated only under skilled supervision, and that recommendations of prepared medicines for indiscriminate use by the laity for such purposes are false and misleading, and fraught with grave danger to public health and safety of life, in that by their use specific treatment may be delayed until alarming symptoms have developed and the disease reached a hopeless stage.

Many drug manufacturers are constantly engaged in investigating new compounds. As this entails considerable expense, the manufacturer expects to recoup himself by the profits on a new proprietary preparation if he can put it successfully on the market.

There is always a certain type of quack who endeavours to impress the public with absurd claims and blatant pretenses, but constant vigilance exercised over advertising by radio broadcasts, newspapers, and on labels and wrappers has served to mitigate this evil. In the past a most attractive field for the nostrum manufacturer in which to exploit his concoction was afforded by those diseases which unfortunately were widely prevalent and sufficiently serious to cause considerable suffering and incapacity, inasmuch as such disorders lend themselves to sensational descriptions of the "dire consequences which would follow if the one and only real and certain remedy was not purchased!" There was a wide variation in the degree of exaggeration put forward. Nostrums were represented as an infallible, universal panacea for even the most serious diseases, including cancer and tuberculosis, with an assurance that was brazenly vicious; and in many cases the concoction was asserted to be a "cure" for almost every disease to which humanity was liable. Due to the restrictions imposed by our regulations this pernicious practice is now almost eliminated.

During the fiscal year 1933-34, 940 new medicinal preparations were submitted for registration under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. Of this number 707 were assigned registration numbers, and 233 were refused. The registration of 5,778 was reviewed, and licences to the number of 6,485 were granted. The Advisory Board approved 85 preparations, and rejected 6 as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages.

Printed material including labels, wrappers, circulars, pamphlets, newspaper advertisements, in all numbering approximately 1,629, were examined and manufacturers advised of necessary corrections. 238 radio broadcasts were censored, and 4 seizures were made for infractions of the Act.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

Public Health Engineering is concerned with the improvement of the environment, thus promoting health and comfort; it is also necessary in order to continue the sanitary conditions obtained through past efforts and to apply new discoveries for the general benefit of the public at large.

This branch does much towards protecting the health of the tourists, traveling public and the persons engaged in transportation activities. The value of this work is emphasized by consideration of the total numbers of the army of tourists that annually visit Canada and corresponding amount of money they spend while in this country.

Present day transportation may be divided into four main divisions, viz: railway, highway, waterway and airway, and on each of these routes people travel in common carrier vehicles, many of which operate in international and interprovincial traffic and promote Canada's second largest industry, the tourist traffic.

With the increase in tourist traffic during the past few years, a new health and sanitation problem has arisen. Not only must the tourist be protected against infection during his stay in the community, but also the community

must protect itself so that disease will not be brought into it by the tourist. If communicable disease breaks out at a Canadian tourist resort where the visitors come into contact with people from all parts of the country, a single case of disease may be the source of a large number of foci of infection in widely scattered communities. Consequently, to insure that the great army of visitors may be protected, only safe milk and water should be available at tourist centres, in the National Parks.

Recreational facilities are being developed and utilized consistently in the National Parks. This has been brought about by a great influx of tourists and through recognition by the general public of the need and advantages of summer vacations.

Most of the tourists come from urban centres where modern sanitary facilities are available without any planning or thought on their part. For several years engineers of this branch have made routine visits to the National Parks and checked over the water supplies and other matters of sanitation.

### WATER SUPPLIES AND THEIR POLLUTION

It is doubtful if any public utility offers a greater service or is more valuable to the citizens than a water-works system. The lakes and streams of most of the provinces of Canada furnish surface supplies of good quality. The underground supplies are finding increasing usefulness.

Protection of water involves control over the source, as well as treatment of the supply.

In recent years much interest has been manifest in the palatability of public supplies, so that it is of interest to note the many methods which have been suggested to combat objectionable tastes. In many instances the outlay for taste correction is small so that consumers can readily take advantage of these developments and obtain a palatable drinking water.

There are many ways in which the pollution of a stream may affect the public health. The most important of these is the effect upon domestic water supplies. While tastes and odours in water may not affect its safety from a sanitary point of view, their presence may induce water consumers to obtain their supply from some other source, the safety of which is questionable. In this manner tastes and odours have some public health significance.

Pollution of the inland waters of Canada is from two principal sources; first, the so-called shore pollution or washings of the tributary land surface during and after heavy rain storms and, second, from the sewage discharged from the municipalities bordering on the lakes and from the great number of vessels that traverse the inland waters. It has been estimated that the Great Lakes' system receives the sewage of approximately 10,000,000 people, i.e., those that live in the various communities on the near side of the height of land that surrounds the Great Lakes' area. It is certain that this population will increase greatly. This means that increasing quantities of sewage will be produced in the areas directly tributary to the Great Lakes' system. Hence the time approaches when such steps must be taken as may be necessary to safeguard the public health and conserve the value of the natural advantages derived from these waters. Along the boundary waters, the citizens of both countries fraternize socially, select and patronize their summer resorts almost without regard to territorial sovereignty. Such freedom of intercourse, however, laudable, has the attendant danger of being conducive to the spread of disease and infection if either country fails to observe sanitary principles. The pollution of drinking water supply sources and of bathing waters on the Detroit river, on the lower Niagara river, at the Thousand islands, or at other summer resorts, might not only be an injury to the immense number of citizens of both countries who would be brought into immediate contact with the pollution, but would indirectly be a source of great peril to hundreds of thousands more.

## VESSEL WATER SUPPLIES

A measure of the importance of a safe water supply for drinking and culinary purposes aboard vessels is indicated by consideration of the number of passengers carried in a single season: thus during the season of navigation of 1933, the steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland waters of Canada, and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office, carried 11,914,465 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels.

There are a large number of British and foreign vessels that annually enter the Great Lakes and usually the water supplies of these vessels need attention.

A total of 2,203 water samples were collected from the drinking and culinary water supplies of vessels and subsequently subjected to analyses.

Since the opening of the new and enlarged Welland Canal, the number of Canadian vessel movements has increased steadily, so that the figures for the 1933 season of navigation are one and one-half times as great as for the season of navigation of 1930.

That the season of navigation of 1933 was a busy one is evidenced by the traffic returns of the various connecting canals of the Great Lakes system. Thus the total traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals showed an increase of 97 per cent over 1932.

## RAILWAY SANITATION

As the opportunity offered and time permitted, inspections were made of coachyards, terminals and watering points, 216 such inspections being made during the year and 433 water samples collected for analyses. The importance of railway sanitation is emphasized by the fact that the railways of Canada carried 21,099,582 passengers in 1932.

## CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

By means of an agreement with the United States Public Health Service, inspection and certification of drinking and culinary water supplies used by common carriers, as well as supervision of drinking water supply systems on vessels operating on the Great Lakes and boundary waters, have been continued.

Water supplies in the United States used by Canadian carriers were inspected by the health authorities and certificates furnished, and similarly Canadian supplies used by common carriers owned in the United States were examined and certified.

The co-operative public health engineering work with the other federal departments was continued. Assistance was given in matters of water supply, sewage disposal, ventilation, and similar matters of sanitation.

## SHELLFISH SANITATION

During the latter part of June and the first two weeks of July, a sanitary survey was carried out in the areas adjacent to the oyster beds in the Hillsborough, York and Eliot rivers, near to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Similarly, in the latter part of November, a sanitary survey was made of the area bordering on Shediac bay, New Brunswick, in connection with a check-up of the contamination of the waters adjacent to the local oyster beds.

## PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT

This Act and the Regulations thereunder have been applied in unemployment relief camps.

In the above connection, technical information and assistance have been given by this branch in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects where relief labour was being used in the development of certain permanent structures.



TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS IN THE  
ATLANTIC DISTRICT

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
Hopper Barge No. 5. <i>Carrigan Head</i> .....	Department of Marine. McLean Kennedy Limited, Montreal	One Several members of crew with intestinal trouble.	Immigration Hospital, Quebec, P.Q. (Dr. May C. H. Laurin). SS. <i>Carrigan Head</i> and Provincial Department of Health of Quebec.	1933 May 13..... June 6.....	Philippe Raymond, age 22. Mariner. (Patient died). Details on File 21-673.
<i>Ile Madame</i> .....	R. W. Hendry, Halifax.....	One	Marine Hospital, Canso, Nova Scotia.....	June 7-19.....	William Richardson, paratyphoid.
<i>Heinrich Arp</i> .....	Thos. Harling & Son, Montreal.....	One	Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Campbellton, N.B.....	June 12-30.....	Karl Laborgie. (Paratyphoid).
<i>North Shore</i> .....	Clarke Steamship Co.....	One	St. Joseph's Hospital, Rimouski, P.Q.....	June 20-30.....	Omer Desrosiers.

TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS ON THE  
GREAT LAKES

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Midland City</i> .....	Georgian Bay Tourist Company, Midland.	One	Midland, Ontario.....	1933 Nov. 6.....	Edwin Raaflaub, formerly employed aboard this steamship.
<i>Brown Beaver</i> .....	Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company.	One	Brockville General Hospital.....	May 18.....	Stanley Henderson, watchman. Very seriously ill.



TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS ON THE  
PACIFIC COAST

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
<i>Empress of Asia</i> ...	Canadian Pacific Railway Company.	One	Vancouver General Hospital. Vancouver, B.C.	1933 April 3	Frank Wright.
<i>City of Vancouver</i> ...	Vancouver Steamship Company.....	One	St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	April 16	Pao Ah Lai.
<i>Bonilla</i> .....	H. V. Morehouse, Vancouver.....	One	St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 4-Nov. 30	W. E. Pike, seaman.
<i>Romids</i> .....	Wiel & Amundsen, Holden, Norway.	One	St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, B.C.	Jan'y 28, 1934	O. Loftness.

## SUMMARY STATEMENT NAVIGATION SEASON OF 1933

Passengers carried on vessels under supervision of this branch	Reported typhoid fever cases hospitalized from Great Lakes vessels	Reported typhoid fever cases hospitalized from vessels in the Atlantic district	Reported typhoid fever cases hospitalized from sea-going vessels
11,914,465	2	5	4

## MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The Marine Hospitals Service has been administered in conformity with the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act since 1867. The cost is borne by the federal Government out of the Sick Mariners' Dues collected from the ships that are eligible to pay these dues. The net amount of Sick Mariners' Dues collected during the fiscal year was \$188,054.24 and the expenditure, not including the cost of administration was \$135,218.25. The collectors of customs forward these dues to this department and the money thus collected forms what is the known as the Sick Mariners' Fund.

The main object of the Act is to provide medical and surgical attendance to sick and injured mariners belonging to vessels that call at our ports from foreign parts and to protect these ports from being saddled with the expenditure incurred. A duty of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, register tonnage, is levied and collected on every ship each time she arrives in any port in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

These dues are not payable oftener than three times during each calendar year and not more than once on the same voyage on any ship arriving from any place out of Canada and afterwards continuing her voyage to another port in Canada. Ships engaged in the coasting trade are eligible to pay these dues when they arrive from a place out of Canada or from a port in another province, with the exception of those arriving at a port in Quebec from a port in Ontario, but those coasting within the limits of one province are exempt as the seamen on these may be covered by the Provincial Workmens' Compensation Act or looked after just as other citizens of the municipality would be. Fishing vessels may pay these dues, if they so desire, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment for the calendar year is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year.

Sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment for a period of one year at any port in the provinces where these dues are collected, if they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the person in command of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.

Sick Mariners' Dues were collected from 2,683 vessels and the number of seamen on these vessels, eligible for treatment was 75,447. Hospital care, out-patient treatment or other medical services were furnished to 6,050. Three thousand three hundred and forty-four of these were admitted to the various hospitals, 1,560 as out-patients and 1,784 as ward-patients. The number of out-patient hospital treatments was 3,231 and the number of hospital days was 34,130. The number of treatments furnished by the doctors paid by the department aggregated 11,324.

The following is a list of the hospitals in which sick mariners were given care and treatment and a statement of the diseases or injuries for which they were treated:—

Name of Hospital	Port
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	
Highland View .....	Amherst
St. Martha's .....	Antigonish
Dawson Memorial .....	Bridgewater
Glace Bay General .....	Glace Bay
Camp Hill .....	Halifax
Victoria General .....	Halifax
City Tuberculosis .....	Halifax
Immigration .....	Halifax
Nova Scotia Sanatorium .....	Kentville
Marine .....	Lunenburg
Hamilton Memorial .....	North Sydney
Sutherland Memorial .....	Pictou
All Saints' Cottage .....	Springhill
City of Sydney .....	Sydney
Payzant Memorial .....	Windsor
Yarmouth .....	Yarmouth
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	
Gloucester .....	Bathurst
Hotel Dieu .....	Campbellton
Soldiers' Memorial .....	Campbellton
Hotel Dieu .....	Chatham
Saint John General .....	Saint John
V. D. Clinic .....	Saint John
Chipman Memorial .....	St. Stephen
Hotel Dieu .....	Tracadie
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	
Charlottetown .....	Charlottetown
Prince Edward Island .....	Charlottetown
Prince County .....	Summerside
<i>Quebec—</i>	
Hotel Dieu St. Vallier .....	Chicoutimi
Hotel Dieu .....	Gaspe
St. Jean Endes .....	Havre St. Pierre
L'Hotel Dieu .....	Levis
St. Luke's .....	Montreal
Montreal General .....	Montreal
Montreal Convalescent .....	Montreal
Royal Victoria .....	Montreal
Beaulac .....	Montreal
Notre Dame .....	Montreal
Providence .....	Montreal
Alexandra .....	Montreal
Homoeopathic .....	Montreal
St. Mary's .....	Montreal
Grace Dart .....	Montreal
Immigration .....	Quebec
Jeffery Hale's .....	Quebec
L'Hotel Dieu du Precieux Sang .....	Quebec
St. Joseph's .....	Rimouski
St. Joseph's .....	Riviere du Loup
L'Hopital General .....	Sorel
Laurentian Sanatorium .....	Ste. Agathe des Monts
Hopital Ste. Ann .....	Ste. Ann des Monts
Hopital St. Joseph .....	Three Rivers
<i>British Columbia—</i>	
St. George's .....	Alert Bay
Anyox General .....	Anyox
R. W. Large Memorial .....	Bella Bella
Lourdes General .....	Campbell River
Chemainus General .....	Chemainus
The King's Daughters .....	Duncan
Provincial Mental .....	Essondale
St. Mary's .....	New Westminster
North Vancouver General .....	North Vancouver
Ocean Falls .....	Ocean Falls
West Coast General .....	Port Alberni
Port Alice .....	Port Alice
Prince Rupert General .....	Prince Rupert
Rest Haven Sanatorium .....	Sidney
Tranquille Sanatorium .....	Tranquille
St. Paul's .....	Vancouver
Shaughnessy .....	Vancouver
Vancouver General .....	Vancouver
St. Joseph's .....	Victoria
Provincial Royal Jubilee .....	Victoria

Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

Nova Scotia.—Canso, Liverpool, Lockeport, Louisburg, Meteghan, Parrsboro, Port Maitland, Shelburne.

New Brunswick.—Beaver Harbour, North Head, Petite Lameque, Shippegan, St. Stephen.

Prince Edward Island.—Kensington, Montague.

Quebec—Pointe Basse.

# STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING 1933-34

## General—

Abscess. . . . .	108
Achlorhydria. . . . .	1
Alcoholism. . . . .	2
Alveolar abscess. . . . .	9
Anaemia. . . . .	12
Arthritis. . . . .	83
Blood poisoning. . . . .	1
Bursitis. . . . .	27
Cellulitis. . . . .	39
Cold. . . . .	84
Diabetes. . . . .	13
Dental caries. . . . .	440
Diphtheria. . . . .	4
Erysipelas. . . . .	6
Fissure anal. . . . .	1
General debility. . . . .	62
Goitre. . . . .	6
Headache. . . . .	9
Hemiplegia. . . . .	4
Hernia. . . . .	91
Hodgkin's disease. . . . .	4
Influenza. . . . .	199
Insomnia. . . . .	2
Lumbago. . . . .	71
Malaria. . . . .	5
Mumps. . . . .	1
Malignant growths. . . . .	11
Myalgia. . . . .	20
Myositis. . . . .	8
Non-malignant growths. . . . .	14
Osteomyelitis. . . . .	10
Osteitis. . . . .	2
Periosteitis. . . . .	3
Phlebitis. . . . .	3
Psychosis. . . . .	1
Pvorrhoea. . . . .	20
Rheumatism. . . . .	44
Scarlet fever. . . . .	2
Septicemia. . . . .	3
Synovitis. . . . .	35
Toothache. . . . .	22
Tuberculosis. . . . .	31
Typhoid fever. . . . .	14
Vertigo. . . . .	1
	1,528

## Nervous System—

Epilepsy. . . . .	1
Herpes zoster. . . . .	4
Melancholia. . . . .	5
Neuritis. . . . .	15
Neurasthenia. . . . .	15
Neuralgia. . . . .	22
Paralysis. . . . .	2
Sciatica. . . . .	23
	87

## Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—

Abscess. . . . .	12
Adenoids. . . . .	2

## Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—Concluded

Blepharitis. . . . .	5
Cerumen. . . . .	72
Conjunctivitis. . . . .	69
Coryza. . . . .	14
Deviated septum. . . . .	8
Epistaxis. . . . .	8
Foreign body—Eye. . . . .	85
Foreign body—Ear. . . . .	2
Infections. . . . .	82
Iritis. . . . .	7
Keratitis. . . . .	1
Mastoiditis. . . . .	10
Myopia. . . . .	2
Otitis externa. . . . .	6
Otitis media. . . . .	67
Pharyngitis. . . . .	24
Quinsy. . . . .	5
Rhinitis. . . . .	9
Scleritis. . . . .	1
Sinusitis. . . . .	33
Tonsillitis. . . . .	122
Ulcer Cornea. . . . .	14
	660

## Circulatory System—

Angina pectoris. . . . .	2
Arterio sclerosis. . . . .	6
Cardialgia. . . . .	9
Endocarditis. . . . .	3
Heart disease. . . . .	11
Myocarditis. . . . .	6
Varicose veins. . . . .	38
	75

## Respiratory System—

Asthma. . . . .	41
Bronchitis. . . . .	118
Broncho-pneumonia. . . . .	3
Congestion lungs. . . . .	5
Hemorrhage lungs. . . . .	3
Laryngitis. . . . .	14
Pleurisy. . . . .	35
Pneumonia. . . . .	26
	245

## Gastro-intestinal—

Appendicitis. . . . .	100
Cholecystitis. . . . .	12
Colitis. . . . .	9
Constipation. . . . .	52
Diarrhoea. . . . .	11
Duodenitis. . . . .	6
Dyspepsia. . . . .	28
Dysentery. . . . .	3
Enteritis. . . . .	19
Fistula. . . . .	8
Gastro-enteritis. . . . .	4
Gastritis. . . . .	79



STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING 1933-34—*Concluded**Gastro-intestinal—Concluded*

Hemorrhoids. . . . .	41
Hepatic-colic. . . . .	2
Indigestion. . . . .	95
Intestinal obstruction . . . . .	3
Jaundice. . . . .	13
Ptomaine. . . . .	2
Ulcer duodenum . . . . .	53
Ulcerated stomach . . . . .	7
	<hr/>
	547

*Lymphatic System—*

Adenitis. . . . .	36
Lymphangitis. . . . .	8
	<hr/>
	44

*Generative System—*

Chancroids. . . . .	22
Epididymitis. . . . .	33
Hydrocele. . . . .	9
Orchitis. . . . .	20
Paraphimosis. . . . .	4
Phimosis. . . . .	2
Stricture. . . . .	13
Urethritis. . . . .	84
Varicocele. . . . .	13
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	200

*Genito-urinary System—*

Balanitis. . . . .	2
Bright's disease . . . . .	1
Cystitis. . . . .	35
Gonorrhoea. . . . .	224
Hematuria. . . . .	7
Nephritis. . . . .	33
Prostatitis. . . . .	37
Pyelitis. . . . .	7
Renal calculus . . . . .	20
Renal colic . . . . .	12
Retention of urine. . . . .	9
Syphilis. . . . .	213
	<hr/>
	600

*Skin—*

Acne. . . . .	15
Boils. . . . .	128
Carbuncle. . . . .	41
Cyst. . . . .	49
Dermatitis. . . . .	28
Eczema. . . . .	30
Erythema. . . . .	2
Epithelioma. . . . .	3
Impetigo. . . . .	10
Pediculosis. . . . .	1
Pityriasis. . . . .	1
Pruritis. . . . .	12
Psoriasis. . . . .	8
Scabies. . . . .	31
Ulcers. . . . .	25
Urticaria. . . . .	10
Whitlow. . . . .	5
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	399

*Injuries—*

Abdomen. . . . .	3
Ankle. . . . .	65
Arm. . . . .	42
Back. . . . .	54
Burns and scalds. . . . .	88
Chest. . . . .	14
Concussion. . . . .	3
Contusions. . . . .	90

*Injuries—Concluded*

Ear. . . . .	3
Elbow. . . . .	21
Eyes. . . . .	19
Face. . . . .	11
Fingers. . . . .	249
Foot. . . . .	71
Hand. . . . .	126
Head. . . . .	23
Hip. . . . .	17
Jaw. . . . .	1
Knee. . . . .	59
Leg. . . . .	64
Lip. . . . .	5
Multiple injuries . . . . .	10
Muscular strain . . . . .	43
Neck. . . . .	3
Nose. . . . .	5
Pelvis. . . . .	2
Ribs. . . . .	13
Scalp. . . . .	17
Scrotum. . . . .	2
Shoulder. . . . .	41
Side. . . . .	13
Spine. . . . .	4
Thigh. . . . .	12
Throat. . . . .	2
Toes. . . . .	26
Thumb. . . . .	67
Wrist. . . . .	52
	<hr/>
	1,340

*Fractures—*

Ankle. . . . .	7
Arm. . . . .	5
Clavicle. . . . .	4
Elbow. . . . .	1
Femur. . . . .	5
Fibula. . . . .	11
Fingers. . . . .	8
Foot. . . . .	5
Hand. . . . .	7
Humerous. . . . .	1
Knee. . . . .	1
Leg. . . . .	6
Mandible. . . . .	3
Metacarpal. . . . .	7
Nose. . . . .	6
Os calcis . . . . .	2
Pelvis. . . . .	3
Radius. . . . .	6
Ribs. . . . .	52
Scapula. . . . .	6
Skull. . . . .	6
Spine. . . . .	8
Thumb. . . . .	2
Tibia and fibula. . . . .	3
Tibia. . . . .	7
Toe. . . . .	9
	<hr/>
	181

*Dislocations—*

Ankle. . . . .	1
Elbow. . . . .	4
Fibula. . . . .	3
Knee. . . . .	1
Shoulder. . . . .	6
Toe. . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	16

All others . . . . .	28
	<hr/>
Total. . . . .	6,050

## QUARANTINE SERVICE

## ORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—Saint John, the harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours as substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the department.

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station the local customs officer is, *ex officio*, the quarantine officer, as provided by the quarantine regulations. The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

## QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera,
- (b) Plague,
- (c) Smallpox,
- (d) Typhus fever,
- (e) Yellow fever.

## MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons ill with minor infectious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

## SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following tabulation indicates the number of ships inspected during the fiscal year 1933-34, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective categories:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Total personnel inspected
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q...	1,035	9,695	7,256	10,015	12,324	72,351	725	112,366
Halifax, N.S. ....	505	7,135	4,923	7,830	15,653	56,473	108	92,122
St. John, N.B. ....	273	633	117	1	86	12,664	149	13,650
William Head, B.C. .	873	6,887	2,463	654	6,540	60,173	15	76,732
Totals.....	2,686	24,350	14,759	18,500	34,603	201,661	997	294,870

No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the year on vessels which came up the St. Lawrence river. Minor infectious diseases were, as usual, disembarked at the port of Quebec, and cared for in the Immigration Hospital (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

Neither were there any cases of quarantinable disease at the port of Halifax during the year; a few cases of minor infectious diseases only. These latter are reported under Immigration Medical Division.

No cases of quarantinable or infectious diseases were reported at the port of Saint John during the year.

At the William Head station nine cases of smallpox were quarantined, as follows:—

*SS. Empress of Asia.*—Arrived on April 3, 1933, from Hong Kong, with one case of smallpox on board, a Chinese fireman. He was landed at the quarantine station, together with two contacts. One of these latter was released on April 8; the patient and the remaining contact on May 21.

*SS. Fernmoor.*—This vessel arrived on June 8, 1933, from Shanghai, with four cases of smallpox, an additional case having terminated fatally during the voyage. These four persons, with four contacts, were landed at the quarantine station. The contacts were released on June 23, following successful vaccination; two of the patients on June 26, and the remaining two on July 10.

*SS. King City.*—This vessel arrived at the quarantine station from Shanghai, on February 18, 1934, with two cases of smallpox on board, another case having died at sea. These two cases were landed, together with two contacts, both of whom subsequently developed the disease. One of these latter, who had never been vaccinated prior to admission to the quarantine station developed a severe confluent type of smallpox, five days after vaccination, and died on March 9. The three remaining patients recovered and were released on March 27.

The following tabulated statement furnishes the particulars in detail:—

### SMALLPOX AT WILLIAM HEAD

Vessels	Sick	Hospital days	Contacts and persons Accompanying sick	Detention period in days	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Ex. ss. <i>Bosworth</i> .....	(a) 2	42	.....	.....	42
Ex. ss. <i>Empress of Asia</i> .....	1	49	2	55	104
Ex. ss. <i>Fernmoor</i> .....	4	104	4	64	168
Ex. ss. <i>Silverguava</i> .....	.....	.....	(b) 1	3	3
Ex. ss. <i>King City</i> .....	4	99	(c) 2	9	99
Totals.....	11	294	9	131	425

(a) Remaining from previous fiscal year.

(b) Observation—suspected smallpox.

(c) These two contacts both developed smallpox on the third and sixth day, respectively, after admission to the quarantine station, so are also included in the 4 smallpox cases from the ss. *King City*. One of these patients subsequently died of the disease.

### FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. Following such fumigation a Deratization Certificate is issued. When, however, upon inspection, a ship is found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, fumigation may be waived and a Deratization Exemption Certificate issued.

Facilities for the deratization of ships exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, William Head and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The fumigating agent in general use at Canadian ports is hydrocyanic acid gas. Where this is not practicable sulphur is used. The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports. No plague-infected rats were discovered.

Port	Vessels fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Method of fumigation		Dead rats recovered	Vessels inspected and deratization exemption certificates issued
		Cyanide	Sulphur		
Halifax, N.S. ....	28	28	.....	45	18
North Sydney, N.S. ....	1	.....	1	.....	8
Saint John, N.B. ....	5	5	.....	.....	1
Quebec, P.Q. ....	17	17	.....	400	25
Montreal, P.Q. ....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Three Rivers, P.Q. ....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Chicoutimi, P.Q. ....	44	44	.....	175	34
Vancouver, B.C. ....	2	2	.....	.....	10
Victoria, B.C. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Port Alberni. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	99	96	3	620	97



## REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service—Quarantine Officer, Dr. J. S. Douglas.*

"The past season has been notable for the absence of epidemics of the graver quarantinable diseases in the countries with which Canada exchanges traffic, for the relatively few cases of even minor infectious diseases which occurred among the passengers arriving on steamers during the season, and for the small number of cases of various diseases among the members of the crews of vessels.

"The season opened earlier than usual. The first steamer was cleared on April 9, a few days earlier than in 1932. The last steamer was cleared on December 2, and the station at Father Point closed on December 3.

"There were 1,639 vessels inward bound which called at Father Point for pilots, of which 1,035 required quarantine pratique. This latter figure is 91 more than last season, and more than any previous season other than the exceptional ones of 1927 and 1928.

"Of the vessels cleared, 194 were passenger vessels (18.74 per cent of the total), an increase over last season, and with the total number of passengers about 800 fewer than last season.

"There were no quarantinable diseases reported on any vessel, but all the minor infectious diseases occurred, except diphtheria, as well as several other non-quarantinable diseases. These were all reported to the Chief Medical Immigration Officer at Quebec, where they received his attention.

"Permission to land at Father Point was granted on six occasions by the Departments of Immigration and of National Revenue.

"Written notice was served on 97 vessels for breach of Quarantine Regulations, and a copy of the regulations given to each of these ships' masters. This shows a further decrease in the number of vessels ignoring the Quarantine Regulations. Three vessels were found to have disregarded Section 17 of the regulations for the second time, and were fined.

"The Immigration Medical inspection on the *Empress of Britain* and the *Empress of Australia* was carried out by the staff here, while these vessels were en route to Quebec. Saloon, tourist and third-class passengers were inspected, and the work was always complete before the vessels docked at Quebec. The *Empress of Britain* made 13 trips, and the *Empress of Australia* made 3 trips during the season.

"For reasons of economy, the quarantine station at Grosse Isle was visited on three occasions only during the season instead of at monthly intervals, and for the same reasons no visits were made to the substations at Three Rivers, Port Alfred and Chicoutimi. The Quebec substation was inspected after completion of the medical inspection of the *Empresses*."

*Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. D. Reid.*

"There were 273 vessels inspected during the year, of which number 52 were boarded during the night. This is an increase of 16 over the number in the previous year, and the increase in the number inspected during the night was 21.

"There were no cases of major quarantinable disease reported or discovered on any of the vessels.

"At the beginning of the fiscal year we had remaining one case of mumps with three contacts. This patient made an uneventful recovery, the contacts remained free from the disease and all were released during the first month of

the year. During the year covered by this report there was only one case of minor infectious diseases found, namely, a child with measles. She was with her parents, returning Canadians. Patient made an uneventful recovery and was released.

"During November, while our launch *Salucan III* was undergoing annual overhauling there was an explosion and fire on board which destroyed the deck and pilot house, and gutted the boat. The three members of our crew, as well as the mechanic, are still undergoing treatment in hospital. The *Salucan III* is now being repaired, and should be back in service some time during April or May, 1934. Since the accident to our boat, the Department of National Revenue has kindly assisted us with their launch *Bayman*."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. A. Chisholm.*

"We have again been fortunate in not having to segregate any cases of the major quarantinable diseases at this port. A few cases of the minor communicable diseases were found on the ships cleared during the past year, namely, measles, 3 cases; mumps, 1; German measles, 2; chickenpox, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

"Six deaths en route were reported by incoming ships, classified as, eclampsia, 1; heart disease, 2; cerebral haemorrhage, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; and lost overboard, 1.

"The minor communicable diseases cases were hospitalized at the Minor Infectious Disease Hospital at Rockland whenever it was found advisable to land such cases. Since the hospital at Rockhead was damaged by storm these cases are being treated at the Halifax City Infectious Disease Hospital, under special arrangement.

"Ships to the number of 505 passed quarantine during the year, this being an increase of 61 ships over the preceding year. Of these, 452 were examined during the day, and 53 during the night. A total of 92,122 persons carried by these ships shows a decrease of 9,191 from the previous year.

"There were 28 ships deratized during the year and 18 exemptions granted. On 5 ships so treated, 45 dead rats were found. No dead rats were found on inspection previous to fumigation. On 2 other ships only 2 mice were found. It is quite evident that the regular deratization procedure is greatly lessening the number of rats found on ships entering this port. During the past year, H.C.N. Discoids have been used in place of Zyklon-B with entirely satisfactory results.

"The past winter being the coldest on record here for some time, ice conditions in the Eastern passage have been very bad. Ice began to form on January 15, but with the assistance from larger and more powerful boats we were able to maintain the passage open until February 28, when the ice became about a foot thick. With the advent of milder weather we were able to open a passage with the quarantine boat *Salucan II* on March 16.

"The question as to whether coastwise vessels having had deaths at sea should report to quarantine on arrival in port has arisen owing to the fact that an American fishing vessel arrived here with the body of the captain, who died at sea. We are asking a ruling on this point, so that we may request customs to hold clearance certificates until the cause of death has been investigated by quarantine officials.

"The plant at Lawlor's Island has been tested out regularly each quarter, and any necessary repairs to sterilizing and bathing plant effected by the engineering staff of the quarantine boat.

"The Public Works Department erected a groyne or cribwork protection to the foundation of the stores building on the island, but recent storms have shown that such was not sufficient protection. The matter has been brought

to the attention of the Public Works Department resident architect, who is taking steps necessary for further protection."

*William Head, Victoria, B.C.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. E. Tremayne*

"Vessels Inspected.—We have had a slight decrease in the total number of vessels granted pratique at William Head, this year's total being 873, as compared with last year's total of 877 vessels. There were also 40 duplicate practiques given at Port Townsend, and 31 vessels entered unorganized ports of Canada on the Pacific coast, which makes a total number of 944 vessels entering Pacific ports under Quarantine supervision.

"Hospital and Detentions.—Sick in hospital, 11; hospital days, 294; contacts detained, 9; detention days, 131.

"Fumigation.—One vessel was fumigated at William Head during the year, and one in Victoria. Ten vessels were inspected and given Exemption Certificates at William Head. One vessel was inspected at Port Alberni by Dr. C. F. Hilton, and given an Exemption Certificate.

"Buildings and Equipment.—There has been very little done to the buildings and equipment, except general maintenance. The derrick on the big wharf has had a new main post installed, and during the past two weeks of the fiscal year the Public Works Department have been carrying out repairs to plastering at the Assistant Medical Officer's residence.

"Boats.—The vessels *Salucan I* and *Salucan V* have both given very good service. On instructions from the Department, Captain Hansen has undertaken to build a new boat to replace the small launch, *Violet*, which had become unserviceable. This new boat is very nearly completed, and should be of great service.

"Staff and Departmental Visits.—There have been no changes in the staff during the year, and no official visits from the department."

## LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS IN CANADA

Under the Quarantine Regulations of Canada, it is the duty of a quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew on board a vessel arriving at a Canadian port. In the event of this disease being found, the person affected would not be allowed to enter the country, but would be detained in quarantine at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same vessel when next outward bound, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she would be deported by the department at the expense of the owners of such vessel.

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S., 1927, c. 136), two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C., are administered by the Quarantine Division of the department. In these institutions are segregated all known cases of leprosy in Canada.

### LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. T. Ryan*

At the close of the fiscal year there were eight patients in this institution—three males and five females—as compared with ten a year ago, two patients having been released during the fiscal year. There were no new admissions. Two of the patients show signs of active leprosy; the other six are considered to be arrested cases.



The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P.D.....	47	M.	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B.T.....	83	F.	October, 1914.....	".....	Portage River, N.B.
A.D.....	35	F.	July, 1918.....	".....	Lameque, N.B.
J.D.....	72	M.	April, 1919.....	".....	"
V. de L.....	34	F.	January, 1921.....	French and Scotch descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
J.P.....	40	F.	November, 1926.....	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
G.A.L.....	38	M.	August, 1930.....	British.....	Montreal, P.Q.
A.D.S.....	34	F.	August, 1932.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.

### LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. E. Tremayne*

At the close of the fiscal year there were four patients in this institution, all Chinese males, as compared with five a year ago. In the case of three of the lepers under treatment the disease appears to be arrested. Two new cases were admitted during the fiscal year, one of whom Chin Kim Ho, who came on July 14, 1933, died on August 28, 1933. Fong Hop, who was admitted on August 28, 1916, and who had been failing for a long time, died on August 22, 1933. Chin Kon Way, who was admitted on August 4, 1918, and who had been failing for months, died on October 31, 1933.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
L.A.....	37	November, 1918.....	Chinese.....	Victoria, B.C.
C.K.....	54	March, 1922.....	".....	Saanich, B.C.
W.K.D.....	49	October, 1925.....	".....	Nanaimo, B.C.
U.F.L.....	76	May, 1933.....	".....	Vancouver, B.C.

Laboratory Division.—Only routine work has been done throughout the year, as follows:—

Smears from nasal septa for myco-bacterium lepra.....	8
Positive.....	1
Negative.....	7
Urinalysis.....	11
Total number of specimens examined.....	19

### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Immigration medical officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health act merely as advisers to the Department of Immigration. Their duty is to examine intending settlers in Canada, and where a prospective immigrant is found to be of the "prohibited classes" enumerated below, a medical report is issued to that effect.

The Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following "prohibited classes," subject to the exceptions set forth under section 3(c).

#### *Mentally Defective Persons—Section 3(a)*

Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.



*Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases—Section 3(b)*

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment.

*Physically Defective Persons—Section 3(c)*

Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge.

*Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority—Section 3(k)*

Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority.

*Chronic Alcoholism—Section 3(l)*

Persons with chronic alcoholism.

*Minor Mental or Physical Defects—Section 3(m)*

Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

## OVERSEAS

Total number medically examined.....	5,814
Total number certified as prohibited under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b), (k) and (l).....	34
Total number certified as physically defective—Sec. 3 (c).....	373
Total number excluded by the Immigration Department as a result of the above medical certifications:—	
Sec. 3 (a), (b), (k) and (l).....	34
Sec. 3 (c).....	148

## CANADA

Total number medically examined.....	5,278
Total number certified as prohibited under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	13
Total number certified as physically defective—Sec. 3 (c).....	40
Total number excluded by the Immigration Department as a result of the above certifications.....	28

## Deportees and others given medical attention:—

Montreal.....	318
Halifax.....	390
Total.....	708

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OVERSEAS

During the fiscal year 1933-34 the policy was continued of requiring persons emigrating to Canada from the British Isles and Europe to be medically examined before obtaining permission to come forward.

## BRITISH ISLES

Canadian medical officers employed by the Dominion Government are stationed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast. Prospective emigrants to Canada who present themselves at these area centres are medically examined without charge. At other cities and towns of the British Isles prospective emigrants may be examined by selected British doctors, for which service the examinee is required to pay a stipulated fee.

The London office supervises the examinations conducted in the London area by 102 roster doctors; the Bristol area by 79; Wales, 66; and the Irish Free State, 6. The Liverpool area (72) and York area (72) are supervised by the Liverpool office. The Glasgow office controls roster examiners in Scotland, divided into two areas—that of Glasgow with 80, and Inverness with 72. Northern Ireland, with 33 roster doctors, is supervised by the Belfast office.

The following statement shows the number of persons medically examined in the British Isles during the fiscal year:—

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS FROM BRITISH ISLES

Month	By Canadian Medical Officers				By British Roster Doctors	Monthly Totals
	London	Liverpool	Glasgow	Belfast		
1933—						
April.....	78	31	34	5	126	274
May.....	77	34	35	31	118	295
June.....	68	27	58	24	81	258
July.....	72	14	40	19	105	250
August.....	72	18	38	26	81	235
September.....	61	26	27	32	81	227
October.....	54	25	38	6	76	199
November.....	34	15	21	10	33	113
December.....	20	6	11	3	38	78
1934—						
January.....	27	8	16	15	25	91
February.....	39	30	24	25	40	158
March.....	41	27	24	17	79	188
Totals.....	643	261	366	213	883	2,366

It was found necessary to re-examine 498 of the 2,366 persons indicated above, before a decision as to their condition could be arrived at.

## EUROPE

On the Continent of Europe, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers are located at Paris, Hamburg and Antwerp. The medical officer at Hamburg makes periodical visits to Bremen for the purpose of conducting examinations at that port, and the medical officer at Antwerp visits Rotterdam for the same purpose. All persons emigrating to Canada from European countries, with the exception of Scandinavians coming direct from ports of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, are required to pass through Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp or Rotterdam, for the purpose of medical examination.

The following statement indicates the examinations in Europe:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE

Month	Paris	Hamburg	Bremen	Antwerp	Rotterdam	Monthly Totals
April.....	55	44	30	121	5	255
May.....	174	37	24	14	12	261
June.....	145	49	36	21	13	264
July.....	158	17	34	101	3	313
August.....	188	32	49	73	23	365
September.....	89	23	28	123	25	288
October.....	222	24	23	38	28	335
November.....	158	51	22	45	25	301
December.....	43	17	29	84	6	179
January.....	39	90	54	105	7	295
February.....	54	109	25	98	23	309
March.....	95	16	35	105	32	283
Totals.....	1,420	521	377	928	202	3,448

Medical re-examination of 93 of the 3,448 persons indicated above was conducted before a decision as to their condition could be determined.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS

The following comparative statements indicate the medical examinations of prospective immigrants in the British Isles and Europe, covering the last four fiscal years:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS BEFORE EMBARKATION—  
BRITISH ISLES AND EUROPE

FISCAL YEAR, 1930-31

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By British roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	3,457	1,902	5,359	7,263	12,622
May.....	3,069	1,653	4,722	5,932	10,654
June.....	2,250	877	3,127	3,873	7,000
July.....	1,803	751	2,554	2,996	5,550
August.....	1,465	570	2,035	1,734	3,769
September.....	1,073	368	1,441	1,733	3,174
October.....	864	268	1,132	1,099	2,231
November.....	424	175	599	643	1,242
December.....	256	144	400	518	918
January.....	528	144	672	357	1,029
February.....	738	427	1,165	231	1,396
March.....	961	538	1,499	439	1,938
Totals.....	16,888	7,817	24,705	26,818	51,523

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

FISCAL YEAR, 1931-32

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By British roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	744	605	1,349	399	1,748
May.....	554	424	978	454	1,432
June.....	440	311	751	585	1,336
July.....	352	310	672	315	987
August.....	301	286	587	253	840
September.....	221	189	410	227	637
October.....	181	135	316	253	569
November.....	134	63	197	209	406
December.....	130	46	176	234	410
January.....	175	90	265	178	443
February.....	290	131	421	205	626
March.....	372	191	563	276	839
Totals.....	3,904	2,781	6,685	3,588	10,273

FISCAL YEAR, 1932-33

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By British roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	273	195	468	338	806
May.....	236	192	428	359	787
June.....	203	159	362	224	586
July.....	158	113	271	298	569
August.....	210	148	358	300	658
September.....	164	115	279	208	487
October.....	132	70	202	207	409
November.....	76	58	134	219	353
December.....	71	38	109	137	246
January.....	75	56	131	131	262
February.....	99	47	146	195	341
March.....	153	72	225	292	517
Totals.....	1,850	1,263	3,113	2,908	6,021

FISCAL YEAR, 1933-34

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net monthly totals
	By Canadian medical officers	By British roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers	
April.....	148	126	274	255	529
May.....	177	118	295	261	556
June.....	177	81	258	264	522
July.....	145	105	250	313	563
August.....	154	81	235	365	600
September.....	146	81	227	288	515
October.....	123	76	199	335	534
November.....	80	33	113	301	414
December.....	40	38	78	179	257
January.....	66	25	91	295	386
February.....	118	40	158	309	467
March.....	109	79	188	283	471
Totals.....	1,483	883	2,366	3,448	5,814



Of the above 5,814 persons medically examined before embarkation, 407 were certified as "prohibited" under the groups set forth in the following table:—

PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	
	Examined by Canadian medical officers	Examined by British roster doctors	Examined by Canadian medical officers	Totals
Section 3 (a)— Mental diseases and defects.....	5	2	3	10
Section 3 (b)— Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	9	.....	11	20
Section 3 (c)— Physical diseases and defects.....	222	74	77	373
Section 3 (k)— Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	2	.....	.....	2
Section 3 (l)— Chronic alcoholism.....	1	1	.....	2
Totals.....	239	77	91	407

Persons shown in the foregoing table as coming under section 3 (a), (b), (k) and (l) were not permitted to emigrate to Canada. Of the 373 persons medically certified as physically defective under section 3 (c) of the Act, the Department of Immigration permitted 225 to come forward, in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

#### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Those immigrants whose documents indicate that they have passed medical examination overseas are not required to undergo a further medical examination on arrival at the Canadian port of landing except when symptoms are apparent indicative of pathological conditions. All immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation, are required to undergo a medical examination on this side.

The following figures, supplied by the Department of Immigration, indicate the number of immigrants who passed medical inspection at Canadian ocean ports during the last two fiscal years:—

#### IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

Month	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	North Sydney	Montreal	Vancouver	Victoria	Monthly totals
April.....	342	330	2	16	4	22	10	726
May.....	678	92	11	29	20	37	15	882
June.....	555	112	1	19	9	36	3	735
July.....	482	109	5	25	10	28	4	663
August.....	401	82	14	25	8	18	5	553
September.....	473	18	1	27	11	21	13	564
October.....	401	92	.....	25	14	22	1	555
November.....	287	67	1	27	9	26	4	421
December.....	11	202	2	19	2	19	5	260
January.....	4	117	9	15	4	15	.....	164
February.....	5	267	3	13*	4	21	5	318
March.....	6	280	2	9	.....	45	5	347
Port totals.....	3,645	1,768	51	247	95	310	70	6,188

\* 2 Examined at Sydney.

## IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

FISCAL YEAR 1933-34

Month	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	North Sydney	Montreal	Van- couver	Victoria	Monthly totals
April.....	263	182	1	18	2	19	11	496
May.....	376	50	5	12	1	16	9	469
June.....	412	49	3	21	6	12	3	506
July.....	384	25	.....	15	8	9	.....	441
August.....	412	61	6	28	5	17	4	533
September.....	437	63	1	33	4	11	2	551
October.....	397	95	.....	28	12	20	9	561
November.....	361	39	2	19	4	22	4	451
December.....	6	233	3	14	8	24	4	292
January.....	10	242	1	12	3	13	4	285
February.....	2	194	4	3	.....	17	5	225
March.....	3	395	4	16	3	45	2	468
Port totals.....	3,063	1,628	30	219	56	225	57	5,278

The following table shows a total of 53 persons certified as mentally or physically defective on arrival at Canadian ocean ports, and includes those from Scandinavian countries who were not examined prior to embarkation. Of this total of 53, the Department of Immigration approved the admission of 25 of the section 3 (c) cases; the remaining 28 not being permitted to land in the country.

IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" ON ARRIVAL  
AT CANADIAN PORTS

Ocean ports	Insane feeble- minded, epileptic, etc.	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease	Physically defective— liable to become a public charge	Constitu- tional psychopathic inferiority	Totals
	Section 3 (a)	Section 3 (b)	Section 3 (c)	Section 3 (k)	
Quebec.....	5	.....	8	1	14
Halifax.....	2	3	24	.....	29
Saint John.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Montreal.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
North Sydney.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
Totals.....	7	5	40	1	53

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	North Sydney
Section 3 (a)—					
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feeble-minded.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insanity.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Section 3 (b)—					
Gonorrhoea.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	North Sydney
<b>Section 3 (c)—</b>					
Absence of members.....	1	1		1	
Blood vessels, defects of.....	1	2			
Chest conditions.....	1	2			
Deafness.....	1	1		1	
Deformities.....	1	1			1
Epileptiform seizures.....	1				
Frost-bite.....		1			
Glandular conditions.....	1	1			
Gunshot wounds.....		1			
Heart conditions.....		2		1	1
Hernia.....		2			
Hydrocele.....		1			
Intestinal obstruction.....		1			
Joints, diseases of.....		1			1
Loss of power of members.....		1			
Neurasthenia.....					1
Otitis media.....		1			
Poor physique.....	1	1			
Pre-senility.....		1			
Vision, defects of.....		3			
<b>Section 3 (k)—</b>					
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1				
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. For this service the respective steamship companies are charged at the following per diem rates:—

Sick, adults and children, bed cases.....	\$3.00
Persons accompanying sick, including contacts of infectious diseases, etc.—	
Adults.....	2.00
Children under 10 years.....	1.00
Children under 2 years.....	Free

The following table indicates the reasons for detention at the respective ports. It includes the cases detained for medical observation, also the minor infectious diseases—measles, mumps, etc.

PERSONS DETAINED FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax
Abcesses.....		1	Observation— <i>Concluded</i>		
Adenitis.....	1		Measles contacts.....		7
Bronchitis.....	1		Mental.....	1	
Chickenpox.....		1	Scarlet fever contacts.....	2	
Conjunctivitis.....	1		Throat.....	1	
Contusion.....	1		Thyroid.....	1	
Cystitis.....	1		Rash.....	1	
Erysipelas.....	1		Scabies.....		2
Leucorrhoea.....	1		Scarlet fever.....	2	
Measles.....	4	4	Seasickness.....	1	1
Mumps.....	4		Stomatitis.....	1	
Observation—			Ulcer.....		1
Chickenpox contacts.....		1	Urticaria.....	1	
General.....	2	1	Wounds.....	1	
			<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>

Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

#### DEPORTATIONS AFTER ADMISSION

During the fiscal year, the immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 253 deportees who were being sent out of Canada on account of alleged mental or physical defects. His report indicates that in 30 of these cases the symptoms suggest that their condition may have existed prior to their arrival in Canada.

#### ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS

##### QUEBEC

Specimens examined in laboratory—	
Immigration.....	66
Sick mariners.....	222
Radiographs taken in X-Ray Department.....	40
Medical examinations—	
Civil Servants.....	20
Pilots.....	4
Stowaways.....	14
Official visits to port, immigration detention quarters, city hospitals and city jail..	128
Visits to freight boats for medical examination of passengers.....	53
Attendance at immigration boards of inquiry.....	9

##### MONTREAL

Dispensary cases treated.....	318
Medical examination of civil servants—	
Department—Post Office.....	22
Railways and Canals.....	1
National Revenue.....	7
Marine.....	2
Total.....	32
Visits to sick mariners at St. Luke's Hospital.....	22

##### HALIFAX

Sick mariners treated.....	54
Dispensary cases treated.....	342
Deportees given medical attention.....	48

#### ANNUAL REPORT LABORATORY OF HYGIENE, 1933-34

The activities of this division have been carried on as assiduously as in the past, although, on account of removal from the Elgin building to the present premises on John street, work was seriously interfered with during all of December and the first ten days of January.

The laboratory's activities are classified under two heads: Bacteriological Branch and Pharmacological Branch.

##### BACTERIOLOGICAL BRANCH

The total number of samples submitted for analysis and reported upon was 474. They consisted of materials submitted by various departments of Government, commercial firms, physicians and others throughout Canada.

Two sanitary surveys, including extensive bacteriological examinations, were undertaken by the staff in relation to oyster bed areas in the vicinity of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and in Shediac Bay, N.B. Complete reports of these surveys are on file in the Department.



In connection with the execution of the Regulations to the Food and Drugs Act, R.S., 1927, sterility and potency tests were carried out on such biological products offered for sale on the Canadian market as bacterial vaccines, anti-toxins, toxoids, glandular extracts, pollen extracts, etc.

Inspection of plants manufacturing smallpox vaccines, antitoxins, glandular extracts and other biological products under the department's licence were made both in Canada and in the United States, reports of which are on file.

A survey of biological products on the market in Toronto, Hamilton and other places in western Ontario was carried out to ascertain what, if any, unlicensed preparations were offered for sale. The report on this situation is on file in the department.

A new type of water-sampling device for obtaining uncontaminated deep-water samples was developed by members of the staff. It was found to be most efficient in connection with the work of the oyster-bed surveys, noted in the foregoing, and publication of its details are now under consideration.

The quality of numerous coal-tar disinfectants on the market was tested and reported upon throughout the year.

Bacteriological examinations have also been made from time to time on milk and food products, both raw and processed, and on water supplies.

Materials from certain sources have been examined and reported upon to assist in establishing clinical diagnoses.

In connection with the reduction of radium-bearing ores brought to Ottawa from Great Bear Lake, the health of the workers on such ores was checked by semi-monthly examinations of the blood, over a period of several months, with satisfactory results.

Last September the Chief of the Laboratory proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., to inquire into facts connected with an outbreak of encephalitis in that city; his complete report is on file in the department, and a condensed report was printed in the Canadian Public Health Journal in November.

A paper by one of the Staff was published in the September number of the American Journal of Public Health under the title of "The treatment of water by certain forms of silver."

#### PHARMACOLOGICAL BRANCH

During the year 98 market samples of different biological products were collected and assayed, as required by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. By this means the laboratory has controlled the potency of the following products: Tinctures of digitalis, pituitary extract (posterior lobe), the arsenical preparations for parenteral use, fluid extract of ergot and thyroid preparations.

Samples from several lots of material from foreign and domestic manufacturers whose products appear on the Canadian market were collected from time to time, in order to make the survey as complete as possible. In certain instances the proper action has been taken to compel manufacturers to make their products conform with the standards as defined by the regulations.

In addition to these products, samples of materials alleged to contain active sex hormones have been examined.

Collaborative work on the assay of tinctures of digitalis in conjunction with the United States Government and the American Pharmaceutical Association has been carried out. Collaboration with English authorities on methods for the standardization of tincture of digitalis has been continued.

Efforts have been made to improve the method for assay of pituitary extract and the test for therapeutic activity of the arsphenamines. This work has met with some success and is still under way.

A paper on the biological assay of digitalis in Canada describing results obtained has been published, as well as a paper on the general principles of biological assay.

The laboratory has continued the distribution of the Canadian standards for digitalis, ouabain, ergot, pituitrin, the International standard for the oestrus-producing hormone and the International vitamin standards. The potency of some of these standards has been checked with their respective international standards.

### DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL, 1933-34

Of all public health problems to-day, the devising of an effective as well as acceptable system of public education upon the subject of venereal disease, is obviously one of the most difficult.

Various methods have been employed, e.g., public and group lectures, with and without lantern slides, pamphlets, booklets, moving and talking pictures. Apart from the aforementioned there is a more intimate form of educational propaganda being quietly disseminated by the appreciative clinic patient. By most clinicians in the anti-V. D. field this latter is regrettably believed to be, so far, the most effective of all educational efforts.

Having in mind the desirability for increased knowledge on the part of the laity with regard to the treacherousness of venereal disease, certain of the figures in the accompanying tables, are significant.

It is to be noted that with a slight decrease in the number of cases of both major diseases presenting themselves at the clinics, there has been a steady increase in the total number of treatments given for these diseases, indicating an increased appreciation on the part of patients of the necessity for prolonged treatment.

The sharp increase in the number of defaulters from clinics may be explained by the patient voluntarily interrupting his treatment only to resume it again at his own or another clinic after he has been reported as a defaulter.

There are two chief causes for these interruptions: (1) Migration of the patient in connection with employment, (2) carelessness on the part of a certain number of patients, and a shortage of "follow-up" social service staff in the clinics. The latter condition of affairs is unfortunate, but in many instances unavoidable on account of lack of funds available by provincial departments of health for this purpose.

It is obvious from the clinic reports summarized in the above tables, that the incidence of venereal disease is not materially lessening. However, it can be taken as an encouraging sign that the number of attending patients recorded as "non V. D." is increasing, for this not only indicates an increasing knowledge on the part of the laity regarding the seriousness of V. D. but further suggests that undoubtedly many of these individuals would not have escaped infection had they not sought early post exposure treatment.

#### PATIENTS CONTINUING TREATMENT FROM LAST YEAR

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Grand total
From 1930.....	7,866	4,475	7	12,348
From 1931.....	9,386	5,011	47	14,444
From 1932.....	7,577	3,659	2	11,238

## NEW PATENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1931, 1932 AND 1933 RESPECTIVELY

Year	Syphilis						Gonorrhoea						Chancroid						Non Venereal						Total number under treatment during year	
	Adult			Under 12 years			Total			Adult			Under 12 years			Total			Adult			Under 20 years				Total
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F			
1931..	6,478	3,328	201	405	276	223	10,921	8,918	1,955	451	541	23	271	12,113	116	18	16	27	177	7,296	5,610	577	915	14,308	49,986	
1932..	5,656	3,144	121	355	284	316	9,850	8,906	1,857	445	590	23	302	12,129	104	17	15	3	139	8,354	7,151	672	1,957	18,079	54,635	
1933..	5,240	3,299	96	320	266	231	9,531	8,741	2,161	376	418	34	238	11,968	83	3	13		100	10,063	11,416	923	1,778	24,180	61,069	

I	Classification of New Cases							Defaulters from Clinic										
	G. C.		Syphilis					Syphilis (3 mos.)						Gonorrhoea (1 month)				
								Adult		Under 20 years		Total	Adult		Under 20 years		Total	
	Acute	Chronic	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Congenital	Latent	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
1931.....	7,364	4,578	2,210	2,576	3,194	708	1,700	2,824	1,331	170	306	4,631	3,689	773	204	281	4,947	
1932.....	7,273	4,444	1,678	2,250	2,872	683	1,821	4,328	1,243	190	360	6,121	4,989	719	240	567	6,515	
1933.....	7,429	4,323	1,414	2,243	2,926	697	1,702	5,828	1,596	191	466	8,081	6,303	553	309	341	7,506	

## TOTAL CONSULTATIONS AND TREATMENTS GIVEN DURING THE YEAR

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-V.D.	Early post exposure treatments	Grand total
1931.....	285,409	370,679	1,966	36,536	8,416	703,006
1932.....	302,978	400,472	2,107	45,989	18,834	770,380
1933.....	340,592	407,394	2,619	56,937	11,241	818,783

Year	No. of doses injected				Laboratory Examinations															
	Arsenical	Bismuthic	Mercurial	Malarial	Van Den Bergh test		Wassermann or Kahn				Colloidal Benzoin test		Microscopic				G.C.		Complement Fixation Test	Total
					Within normal Limits	Above normal Limits	Blood		Spinal Fluid				Syphilis		G.C.		+	-		
					+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-				
1931.....	118,011	99,194	38,816	336	3,515	168	18,972	46,230	383	1,236	95	163	296	258	10,823	19,770	173	174	102,256	
1932.....	121,096	112,585	21,824	443	5,002	238	19,850	49,762	548	1,434	165	461	236	261	15,033	24,339	19	26	117,374	
1933.....	143,546	145,451	32,057	318	3,817	241	22,542	57,283	779	1,651	196	468	231	451	13,596	22,116	12	13	123,396	

## STAFF—HEALTH DIVISION

	Staff			Salaries		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office, Ottawa.....	84	10	94	157,162	10,434	167,596
"A" Prov. of Quebec.....	29	11	40	61,686	9,514	71,200
"B" Prov. of Nova Scotia..	13	26	39	23,394	21,890	45,284
"D" Prov. of Ontario.....	13	.....	13	22,140	.....	22,140
"G" Prov. of Manitoba.....	6	.....	6	12,204	.....	12,204
"H" Prov. of Saskatchewan	1	.....	1	1,566	.....	1,566
"I" Prov. of Alberta.....	2	.....	2	2,862	.....	2,862
"J" Prov. of B. Columbia..	15	16	31	25,969	15,442	41,411
"K" Prov. of N. Brunswick	9	8	17	12,351	11,207	23,558
"M" Foreign.....	17	.....	17	44,878	.....	44,878
Total.....	189	71	260	364,212	68,487	432,699

Seasonal employees\*\*.....\$9,535

NOTE:—\*\*During the navigation season 9 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## EXPENDITURE BY SERVICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1933-34

Service	Gross Expenditure		Refunds		Net Expenditure	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil Government Salaries.....	153,577	37	54	29	153,523	08
Civil Government Salaries (Minister).....	9,000	00			9,000	00
Civil Government Contingencies.....	28,088	31	158	30	27,930	01
Food and Drugs.....	87,267	25	956	72	86,310	53
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	20,554	81	62	63	20,492	18
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	2,289	47			2,289	47
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	12,754	87	919	63	11,835	24
Public Health Engineering.....	16,059	29	460	51	15,598	78
Marine Hospitals, etc.....	136,084	09	865	84	135,218	25
Quarantine.....	112,752	25	1,049	46	111,702	79
Leprosy.....	14,124	42			14,124	42
Immigration Medical Service.....	120,724	67	9,883	60	110,841	07
Gratuities, Civil Service Act, Sec. 56.....	275	00			275	00
Salary Deduction Act 1932 as amended.....	1,621	18			1,621	18
Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.....	8,100	00			8,100	00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	16,200	00			16,200	00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250	00			20,250	00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	8,100	00			8,100	00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	8,100	00			8,100	00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050	00			4,050	00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	8,100	00			8,100	00
Total.....	788,072	98	14,410	98	773,662	00

## REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1933-34

Service	Total Revenue		Refunds		Net Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
"A"—Food and Drugs.....	8,489	00	45	00	8,444	00
"B"—Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	7,279	95	270	27	7,009	68
"C"—Patent Medicines.....	7,325	07	919	10	6,405	97
"D"—Sick Mariners' Dues.....	188,922	24	868	00	188,054	24
"E"—Quarantine.....	9,439	16	20	00	9,419	16
"F"—Immigration.....	3,913	65			3,913	65
Premium discount and exchange.....	3	09			3	09
Refunds of previous years' expenditure.....	415	72	13	00	402	72
Proceeds from sundry sales.....	36	35	2	00	34	35
	225,824	23	2,137	37	223,686	86

## "A"—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE FOR 1933-34

Province	Licences		Analysis		Penalties		Costs		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....			305	00					305	00
Quebec.....	160	00			745	00	235	00	1,140	00
Ontario.....	60	00	3,250	00	1,700	00	594	00	5,604	00
Manitoba.....			235	00	50	00	10	00	295	00
Saskatchewan.....					50	00			50	00
Alberta.....										
British Columbia.....			35	00	425	00	170	00	630	00
Foreign.....	420	00							420	00
	640	00	3,825	00	2,970	00	1,009	00	8,444	00

## "B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE 1933-34

Province	Business Licences	Import Licences	Export Licences	Penalties	Seizures	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	110 00			250 00		360 00
New Brunswick.....	50 00					50 00
Quebec.....	1,125 00	235 00	5 00	1,224 85		2,589 85
Ontario.....	1,005 00	20 00	10 00	350 00	89 25	1,474 25
Manitoba.....	225 00					225 00
Saskatchewan.....	75 00					75 00
Alberta.....	80 00			500 00		580 00
British Columbia.....	135 00			1,197 49	298 09	1,630 58
Foreign.....	25 00					25 00
	2,830 00	255 00	15 00	3,522 34	387 34	7,009 68

## "C"—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE 1933-34

Province	Registra- tion fees at \$2.00 each	Licence fees at \$1.00 each	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	12 00	64 00	76 00
New Brunswick.....	12 00	106 00	118 00
Prince Edward Island.....		5 00	5 00
Quebec.....	544 00	1,499 97	2,043 97
Ontario.....	620 00	2,335 00	2,955 00
Manitoba.....	50 00	153 00	203 00
Saskatchewan.....	24 00	60 00	84 00
Alberta.....	30 00	72 00	102 00
British Columbia.....		157 00	157 00
Foreign.....	78 00	584 00	662 00
	1,370 00	5,035 97	6,405 97

## "D"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE FOR 1933-34

Province	Total	Refunds	Net
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	46,344 56	297 78	46,046 78
New Brunswick.....	16,062 46	112 54	15,949 92
Prince Edward Island.....	1,246 08	5 16	1,240 92
Quebec.....	49,559 39	344 60	49,214 79
British Columbia.....	75,709 75	107 92	75,601 83
	188,922 24	868 00	188,054 24

## "E"—QUARANTINE NET REVENUE FOR 1933-34

Province	Fumigation and inspection of ships	Depart- ment National Revenue use of quarantine launch	Penalties	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	3,607 82	.....	.....	3,607 82
New Brunswick.....	324 89	.....	.....	324 89
Quebec.....	2,996 61	.....	50 00	3,046 61
British Columbia.....	639 84	1,800 00	.....	2,439 84
	7,569 16	1,800 00	50 00	9,419 16

## "F"—IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE NET REVENUE 1933-34

Province	Medical services and board of detained immigrants	Medical services and board of sick mariners	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	.....	196 00	196 00
Quebec.....	696 00	3,021 65	3,717 65
	696 00	3,217 65	3,913 65















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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

AND  
THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

1935



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DOMINION OF CANADA

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1935





*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough, P.C.,  
G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion  
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935.

I have the honour to be,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
DONALD M. SUTHERLAND,  
*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

JUNE 29, 1935.



# THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

*Head Office.....Daly Building, Ottawa*

## MINISTER

The Hon. D. M. Sutherland, D.S.O., M.B.

## DEPUTY MINISTER

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W. H. George

## REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TREASURY

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The Hon. Mr. Justice F. G. Taylor, D.S.O.

## ASSISTANT TO CHAIRMAN

H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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*Office.....Daly Building, Ottawa*

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W. C. N. Marriott, E.D.

PENSIONS SECTION

*District Offices—*

"A" District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Le Journal Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, Elgin Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Leavitt Building, Jackson Street, Hamilton, Ont.

"F" District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.



## CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION—*Concluded*

### "H" District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

### "I" District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

### "J" District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

### "K" District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office*—Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

## DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.

Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

### QUARANTINE STATIONS

Grosse Isle, St. Lawrence River, P.Q.

Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.

Partridge Island, St. John, N.B.

William Head, Victoria, B.C.

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

### *Offices in Canada*

Quebec—Immigration Hospital, Savard Park.

Montreal—Immigration Building.

Halifax—Immigration Building.

St. John—Immigration Building.

North Sydney—Immigration Building.

Vancouver—Immigration Building.

Victoria—Immigration Building.

### *Offices Overseas*

British Isles—

London—Sun Life of Canada Bldg.

Liverpool—102 India Building.

Glasgow—200 St. Vincent.

Belfast—40 Victoria Square.

France—Paris—64 rue des Mathurins.

Belgium—Antwerp—9 Quai Van Dyck.

Germany—Hamburg—12 Alstergracis.

## FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa, Sussex and John Streets.

Halifax, 43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).

Montreal, 170 Place d'Youville.

Toronto, 59 Victoria Street.

Winnipeg, Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.

Vancouver, 402 Pender Street West, (B. C. Mining Bldg.).

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER  
TO THE REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

THE HON. DONALD M. SUTHERLAND, M.B., D.S.O.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1934-35.

WORLD PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

*Health Organization—League of Nations*

During the year 1934 intensive work on malaria was conducted in various parts of the world, special studies being made in an effort to determine comparative age-group incidence of peoples indigenous to malarial areas and immigrants and, in addition, to ascertain the minimum dose of quinine required for adequate treatment in hyperendemic and endemic areas.

Clinical tests were carried out with "Totaquina," a new preparation which contains the total alkaloid of cinchona bark, but this was not found to be superior to preparations of quinine in common use. Work on the differentiation of tropical anopheles was extended and the relation of black-water fever to quinine administration investigated. Observations on the invasion by anopheles of areas in Holland which had been reclaimed from the sea were continued. These observations were occasioned by the appearance of malaria in newly reclaimed areas. Malarial investigations received a new stimulus from the calamitous outbreak of malaria in Ceylon.

The interest that is being taken in the effect of the depression upon health is indicated by the report of the United States Public Health Service, comprising records obtained by house-to-house canvass of twelve thousand families in ten cities. This would appear to indicate that generally the depression has had little effect upon health, although it has been possible to demonstrate some degree of malnutrition among children of people of low income as compared with those whose incomes were unaffected. This is supported by a similar investigation in Vienna. In the Vienna report, which covered 558 families of unemployed comprising a total of 2,729 persons, the relationship of malnutrition and undersize among children of unemployed is indicated.

The Stockholm Garden Settlement, which has achieved so enviable a reputation, would appear to offer a solution of the problem of housing that applies to large industrial cities. The object of the settlements is to afford a healthful alternative to unsatisfactory town dwellings. The unnaturalness of factories and deserts of brick and mortar were the incentive to the scheme which has provided a means whereby people of small income can take their recreation in the summer, paradoxically, without holidays or money. The reclamation of the Pontine marshes is proceeding apace. The marsh area comprises fifty by approximately thirty kilometers and will provide homes for many thousands. A fifth of the area has been bestowed upon the National Ex-Service Men's Association.

Measures against clandestine manufacture and illicit traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs were discussed, especially in respect of the supervision of Indian Hemp and preparations with an Indian Hemp base. The increased consumption of codeine was the subject of enquiry.

In the scientific field many studies were made, including the international statistical study of the results of radiological treatment of cancer of the uterus; vitamin standardization; biological standardization of sera; and a proposed international standard for anti-pneumococcus serum (Types I and II). The desirability of an international agreement in respect of the antigen potency of staphylococcus was suggested by the Commission on Biological Standardization and it was recommended that the investigations carried out by Dr. Fraser of the Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, should be adopted as a basis for international studies.

The retirement of Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education and of the Ministry of Health of Great Britain, which was announced to take place on March 31, 1935, was heard with regret.

Dr. Arthur Salusbury MacNalty, his assistant, was named as his successor. Dr. MacNalty is well known for his work in public health generally. His study on tuberculosis, including the examination of results of sanatorium treatment, which was published in the year 1932, was a valuable addition to our knowledge of the subject.

### *World Prevalence of Disease*

The quarantinable diseases, typhus, cholera, plague and smallpox were, as usual, very prevalent in Eastern Europe and in Asia. Not many cases of yellow-fever were reported throughout the world. There was a recrudescence of typhus in those countries in which it is endemic, such as the U.S.S.R., Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in Europe; and Chili, Bolivia and Peru in America. In the United States there was a decline in the two States most affected, Alabama and Georgia.

There was an absence of cholera epidemics in China, but in the central provinces of India, the disease predominated; the incidence being more moderate in the remainder of the Indian Peninsula. It appears to have practically died out in the Philippine Islands.

There was little change in the incidence of plague, of which 90,068 cases and 63,353 deaths were reported. Smallpox was equally, if not more, prevalent in India. The total cases and deaths in that country were 266,413 and 55,845 respectively.

Epidemiological reports of typhoid, paratyphoid and the dysenteries are incomplete, but there does not appear to have been any unusual increase in the incidence of these diseases. Malaria reached epidemic proportions in Siam, and in Russia at least half a million cases were reported during the first half of the year. Influenza was at its peak during the first quarter of the year, being apparently more prevalent in Europe than America. In respect of infantile paralysis, measles and scarlet fever, there was little change from the preceding year, but diphtheria showed a decreased incidence. The general death-rate of Europe was maintained at a slightly higher rate than the United States of America and Canada, South Africa (white), and Australia, New Zealand having the lowest rate of all countries. In France the rate was 16, and in New Zealand 8 per 1000.

### *Health of Canada*

The health of the people of Canada has been good during the year, the low general death-rate of the previous year being maintained. Canada is fortunate in being one of the few countries in which there are not any endemic diseases

Her climate, extent and small population are important factors in maintaining the comparatively low general death-rate of 9.4 per 1,000. The estimated population for the year 1934 was 10,835,000. The number of marriages during the year was 73,074 and the number of births was 220,928. These are preliminary figures. The number of cases of reportable communicable diseases recorded during the year was 116,098; and the number of deaths from these diseases was 16,851. These include typhoid, paratyphoid, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, pneumonia and chickenpox. There were 17 cases of smallpox, and 3 deaths; 2,312 cases of typhoid (including paratyphoid), and 293 deaths. The number of cancer deaths during 1933 was 10,653, as compared with 10,570 during 1934, a slight drop in number. The number of deaths from heart disease during 1933 was 15,485, and during 1934, 16,342—a marked increase. The infantile mortality rate is still high, being 72 per 1,000 live births. There has been a steady decline in the infantile death-rate since 1920, when it was 121.8, but the rate is still excessive as compared with other countries, notably New Zealand and Australia, in which the death-rates are 31.6 and 39.5 respectively. The maternal death-rate for 1934 was 5.3. The largest numbers of infectious diseases reported were measles 29,924, with 188 deaths; chickenpox 23,471, with 28 deaths; whooping cough 19,571 cases, with 875 deaths; and scarlet fever 16,332 cases, with 226 deaths. There were 11,440 cases of mumps, and 22 deaths; tuberculosis 8,039 cases, and 6,418 deaths, or 59.3 per 100,000 of population. Since the establishment of health units in the province of Quebec, the tuberculosis morbidity and mortality are decreasing, the death-rate for 1934 being 88.6 per 100,000 of population. In Canada, there were 6,528 deaths from pneumonia; and 232 deaths from diphtheria. Diphtheria is decreasing rapidly due to inoculation. There was not an epidemic of any kind during the course of the year. Influenza prevailed during the spring and fall months, the total number of deaths being 2,004. There were 513 cases of infantile paralysis, and 84 deaths therefrom.

The total provincial expenditure and payments on account of public welfare for the fiscal year ended in 1933 were \$113,675,098.28. This amount includes public health; public institutions; hospitals; child welfare and maternal assistance; old age pensions; unemployment relief; mothers' and deserted wives' allowances; charities and labour. The only available figures in connection with expenditure for municipal Departments of Health are a total expenditure of \$10,092,334. This represents the city of Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island; all municipalities in Nova Scotia; the cities of Saint John, Moncton, and Fredericton in New Brunswick; cities and towns of Quebec; cities of Ontario; Winnipeg in Manitoba; and all municipalities in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The figures for 1934 are not as yet available.

A study of health insurance, which was conducted by the Economic Committee of the Canadian Medical Association, was completed during the year. The adoption of health insurance by British Columbia and Alberta was deferred to obtain additional information regarding costs. The provinces of Canada reported thirty-nine county health units in operation.

Efforts to control trachoma and tuberculosis among the Indians were continued by the Department of Indian Affairs. The physician in charge of trachoma control reports marked improvement.

At the request of this Department, regulations were passed by the Department of Agriculture for the control of the importation into Canada of the parrot species, with the object of preventing the entrance of psittacosis, a disease transmitted to human beings by parrots and birds of that species.

Some efforts were put forth by the provinces for the control of cancer, diagnostic clinics and treatment centres being organized in several provinces. 3.1 grammes of radium and 27,000 pounds of uranium salts were produced,

and the total import of radium amounted to \$211,140. Reports were current during the year of important pitchblende discoveries at Hottah and Beaverlodge Lakes about one hundred miles south of LaBine Point, Great Bear Lake, the source of supply of radium, in Canada.

The Department of Pensions and National Health was very intimately associated with the King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund for Canada.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

The general work of the National Health Service has been carried on throughout the year. The only new activity undertaken is that of the medical examination of civil servants, by arrangement with the Civil Service Commission.

The reports of the various branches of the National Health Section are set forth in the body of this report.

In addition, the National Health Section of the department acted in a consultative and advisory capacity to the following departments:—

1. Northwest Territories and Indian Affairs.
2. Penitentiaries.
3. Agriculture.
4. Mines.
5. National Defence.
6. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
7. Immigration.
8. External Affairs.
9. Civil Service Commission.
10. Treasury Board.

### PENSIONS SECTION

The total number of registered medical officers, full-time, part-time, and on fee basis, receiving remuneration from the department in the fiscal year 1934-35 was over 1,200.

The medical officers of the entire staff, with the exception of the Canadian Pension Commission medical advisers, are subject to assignment to any branch of the department or to any Government department. This helps to meet the needs of the Department of Pensions and National Health as well as of other departments of the Government.

Amendments to the Pension Act, which became effective on October 1, 1933, continue to prove most valuable and have made possible constructive changes in administrative procedure which have simplified the work of dealing with applications for pension, both for the applicant and the adjudicating bodies. One of the principal changes enacted was a provision under which the services of the Veterans' Bureau were placed at the disposal of the applicant immediately the application is made. Nearly all applicants take advantage of this provision, with the result that applications are fully prepared before being first considered by the Canadian Pension Commission and many of them are finally settled without further procedure. It has also been possible under these amendments to reduce the number of applications under preparation by removal of some 6,825 inactive cases from the list. On the other hand, the number of applications reported by District pensions advocates ready for local hearing by quorums of the Canadian Pension Commission has increased from 779 on March 31, 1934, to 3,495 on March 31, 1935. To meet this situation, provision has been made for appointment to the Canadian Pension Commission of four additional members for two years. The Veterans' Bureau and other branches of the department



have continued to work in close co-operation with the Canadian Pension Commission and the Pension Appeal Court, and it is felt that the general administration of the Pension Act is being carried out more satisfactorily at the present time than at any time previously.

The provisions under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upward while engaged in industry, have been continued by Order in Council to March 31, 1936. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 222, being 42 more than during the previous year. The expenditure, however, was \$23,103, as against \$36,419 during the previous year. In 1932-33 the expenditure was \$17,641, and the number of claims was 179.

The staff of the Pensions Section on March 31, 1935, was 1,779, a reduction of 12 during the fiscal year. Of the male staff, 93.7 per cent saw service in the late war.

The work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee during the fiscal year is dealt with in a section of the report under that heading. The number of new applications received and dealt with was 3,688, an increase of 607 over the previous year, and the number of cases reviewed was 9,691, an increase of 2,157 over the number reviewed during the previous year.

During the fiscal year the admissions to hospital were 10,150, as against 9,172 in the previous year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 12,560, as against 11,718 in 1933-34, 13,342 in 1932-33, 14,267 in 1931-32, and 15,519 in 1930-31. Treatments under the out-patients department were 196,951, an increase of 3,563 over the previous year and 13,316 over the year 1932-33.

Of the actual number in hospital on March 31, 1935, 1,617 were in departmental hospitals and 799 were in civil institutions, making a total of 2,416, as against 2,400 in the year previous.

The number of veterans' care cases showed a decrease of 15, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 235.

There has been little change in the number of orthopædic appliances manufactured, the decrease referred to in the last Annual Report having been maintained.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 11,541. Comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 12,735 in 1933-34, 14,368 in 1932-33, and 12,303 in 1931-32. The orders issued amounted to \$2,042,354, as compared with \$1,912,563 in 1933-34, \$1,978,284 in 1932-33, and \$2,082,052 in 1931-32.

In the Vetcraft Shops 7 men were admitted and 65 struck off. The number employed on March 31, 1935, was 129.

During the year an arrangement was entered into whereby members of the staffs of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Department of National Defence are hospitalized by the Pensions Section.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

The Canadian Pension Commission acts as agent for the Minister of Finance in the administration of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, chapter 54, George V.

The period in which applications for insurance could be received expired on August 31, 1933. Since that date no further policies of insurance have been issued nor can any increase in existing insurance be authorized. The Commission, therefore, is chiefly concerned with the various modifications in the existing policies and in the granting of cash surrender values, reduced paid up insurance and also in the settlement of death claims.

There has been some decrease in the number of policies which have been surrendered for cash. In the years 1933-1934 1,411 policies were surrendered for cash. The death claims were 268 as compared with 266 in the previous year. 33 claims were granted under the section of the Statute which provides that disability benefit is granted where the insured becomes totally disabled. 15 of the disability benefits previously in force were discontinued through death and other causes and on March 31, 1935, 90 disability benefits were in force.

At the end of the previous year there were 28,240 policies in force being a total insurance value of \$61,069,009.10. March 31, 1935, the total insurance in force was 26,933 policies for an insurance value of \$57,903,582.85. There has, therefore, been a decrease of insurance in force of 1,307 policies for an insurance value of \$3,165,426.25.

## SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN FORCE

Original contracts.....	24,449	\$53,001,897 28
Reduced paid up insurance.....	430	418,026 20
Extended term insurance.....	1,964	4,329,599 07
Disability.....	90	154,060 30
Total in force as at 31-3-35.....	26,933	\$57,903,582 85

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## NET PAYMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Food and Drugs.....	\$ 126,219 34
Public Health Engineering.....	15,870 79
Marine Hospitals.....	152,259 44
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	129,407 37
Immigration Medical Service.....	106,045 31
Grants.....	83,150 00
	<hr/> \$ 612,952 25

## PENSIONS SECTION

## NET CASH PAYMENTS

European War Pensions.....	\$41,953,036 79
War Veterans Allowances.....	2,017,074 80
Unemployment Relief.....	2,042,354 79
Sheltered Employment.....	51,459 52
Hospital Allowances.....	1,408,344 54
Total paid in cash.....	<hr/> \$47,472,270 44

## NET COST OF SERVICES

Hospital Treatment.....	2,672,123 56
Employers Liability Compensation.....	23,103 35
Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00
Canadian Legion.....	9,000 00
Transportation, Pensioners, Patients, etc.....	124,831 28
After care of blinded and transportation of blinded ex-soldiers.....	6,457 71
Indirect payments to and on behalf of ex- members of the forces and their depend- ents.....	<hr/> 2,875,515 90

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded*

OTHER EXPENDITURES AND OPERATIONS INCLUDING PAYMENT OF MILITIA (STATUTE) AND OTHER PENSIONS, TRUST FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION, RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES, RETURNED SOLDIERS INSURANCE, ETC.

Militia Pensions (Statute).....	\$ 1,166,075 24	
North West Rebellion, 1885 and General.....	20,183 76	
Interest on Trust Funds.....	6,436 38	
War Service Gratuity.....	3,520 29	
Returned Soldiers Insurance.....	844,241 33	
Pensions under Administration.....	630,866 29	
Capital Expenditures.....	24,601 90	
Recoverable Expenditures.....	94,287 52	2,790,212 71
		\$53,137,999 05
Total Expenditure apart from Cost of Administration.....		53,750,951 30

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Salaries.....	\$ 151,693 54	
Contingencies.....	15,830 22	
		167,523 76

## PENSIONS SECTION

Departmental—		
Salaries.....	\$ 848,934 03	
General.....	117,783 81	
		966,717 84
Canadian Pension Commission.....	449,433 39	
Veterans Bureau.....	173,036 81	
Gratuities to former members Pension Tribunal and Federal Appeal Board.....	92,187 76	
Pension Appeal Court.....	36,880 22	
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	396,110 88	
		\$ 2,114,366 90
Total Cost of Administration.....		2,281,890 66
		<u>\$56,032,841 96</u>

## National Health Section—

Refunds.....	\$ 21,855 54	
Revenue.....	223,094 76	
		244,950 30

## Pensions Section—

Revenue and Refunds.....	798,221 76	
Casual Revenue.....	171,644 06	
Deposits to War Service Gratuity Fund.....	91 36	
Returned Soldiers insurance premiums and interest . . .	2,018,846 92	
Funds deposited to Trust Accounts, Pensions under Administration, etc.....	681,544 94	
		3,670,349 04
		<u>\$ 3,915,299 34</u>

Cost of Administration 3.806%.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,  
*Deputy Minister.*

Ottawa, June 29, 1935.

## PENSIONS SECTION

### MEDICAL TREATMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL  
HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1935

Dis- trict	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Total		Total Strength
		In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	
A	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	85	.....	305	.....	24	.....	414	.....	414
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	104	.....	1	.....	3	.....	107	.....	107
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	262	1	1	.....	21	.....	284	1	285
F	Westminster Hospital.....	43	.....	401	.....	4	.....	448	.....	448
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	137	.....	5	.....	2	.....	144	.....	144
I	Belcher Hospital.....	52	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	54	.....	54
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	102	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	103	.....	103
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	63	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2	65
	Total.....	848	3	712	.....	57	.....	1,617	3	1,620

### TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the Department 614 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:—

Departmental institutions.....	443
Other institutions in Canada.....	166
In England.....	4
In United States.....	1

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED  
IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

—	On Strength 31-3-34	T.O.S.	Discharges	Deaths	On Strength 31-3-35
Ex-Imperials.....	62	230	228	10	54
Australian.....	2	3	3	1	1
French.....	.....	3	2	.....	1
Newfoundland.....	1	8	9	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
South African.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
United States.....	4	2	2	.....	4
Italian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	69	250	247	12	60



The following figures give the number of admissions to hospital to March 31, 1935:—

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission approximately.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	10,693
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	9,172
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	10,150
Total.....	249,259

## CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	193,388
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	196,951
	<u>2,942,454</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1934	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total Strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	757	7	45	744	6	44	28	2,397
May.....	766	6	42	791	8	68	26	2,318
June.....	665	2	52	807	6	51	34	2,139
July.....	677	5	41	733	9	39	21	2,060
August.....	649	12	33	623	3	38	29	2,061
September.....	692	6	57	577	5	39	33	2,162
October.....	809	4	50	676	9	38	25	2,277
November.....	881	10	48	757	7	36	23	2,393
December.....	725	1	37	831	10	43	34	2,238
1935								
January.....	1,068	5	54	789	7	31	39	2,499
February.....	926	4	43	881	3	34	32	2,522
March.....	933	2	36	983	4	39	43	2,424
Total.....	9,548	64	538	9,192	77	500	367	

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—Admissions..... 250  
Discharges..... 259  
Patient strength as at March 31, 1934..... 2,410  
Patient strength as at March 31, 1935..... 2,424

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH MARCH 31, 1935

	General		Mental		T.B.		Total	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental Institutions.....	848	3	712		57		1,617	3
Institutions in Canada.....	222	1	335		137		694	1
Institutions in Great Britain.....	13		45		8		66	
Institutions in United States.....	23		6		10		39	
Outpatient class attending Clinics.....		4						4
Total.....	1,106	8	1,098		212		2,416	8

## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935:—

All Institutions—Year	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10	2,410
March 31, 1935.....	2,416	8	2,424

## VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1935, there were 235 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-34	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-35
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	62	49	11	9	48	6	59
	Jeffrey Hale Hosp. Que .....		1		1			
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal Que.....		1	7	6	1	1	
	General Hospital, Montreal, Que.....			2	2			
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	23	17			24	2	14
C	General Hospital, Kingston, Ont..	1	3		1	3		
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	39	33		2	23	3	44
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1						1
	Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, Ont.....							
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.....							
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	21	16	3	1	12	2	25
	Victoria Hosp. London, Ont.....			1	1			
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	28	14	3	3	12	1	29
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			1	1			
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....							
H	St. Roch Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			1	1			
	General Hospital, Regina, Sask.....			1		1		
	Victoria Hospital Prince Albert, Sask.....	1				1		
I	City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.....	1	2		1	2		
	Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, Sask.....							
	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	22	5	2		6	2	21
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....	3		1		1	1	2
J	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	5	5		3		4	3
	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	35	21			20	7	29
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....	7	1	1	1			8
	County Hospital, East Saint John, N.B.....	1			1			
	General Hospital, St. John, N.B.....			1	1			
	Total.....	250	168	35	35	154	29	235

## DENTAL SERVICES

The following is a comparative table of the clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal years 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35:—

	1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	33,793	1,700	31,621	1,549	28,540	1,216
Dental representatives.....	10,059	1,015	7,131	788	6,361	739
United States Veterans' administration.....	894	83	915	67	358	38
	44,746	2,798	39,667	2,404	35,259	1,993

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH

The supply, renewal and repair of surgical appliances of all kinds is a most important phase of the department's work. This is carried on through the main Orthopædic Depot at Toronto and eleven branch Orthopædic Depots throughout the Dominion, and, with very few exceptions, all appliances are manufactured and repaired in these depots. Briefly these include artificial limbs and arms of duralumin and wood; orthopædic boots, body belts of all kinds; splints and braces; artificial eyes, etc., etc.

In addition to the appliances which are issued to pensioners, the department also undertakes the supply of appliances on a repayment basis to beneficiaries of Allied Governments and the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, and, in a few cases, to those of the federal Government departments.

## NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION TO MARCH 31, 1935

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1934				Delivered during April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935				Total
	Dominion of Canada	Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dominion of Canada	Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	
Legs (all types).....	11,134	341	762	403	164	23	33	12	12,872
Arms (all types).....	3,035	299	83	29	36	9	1	.....	3,492
Orthopædic boots.....	86,726½	324	1,927	994	3,184½	26	77½	4	93,263½
Peg leg.....	1,670	165	17	2	22	9	1	.....	1,886
Optical supplies.....	36,031	686	688	517	1,824	54	29	27	39,856
Minor orthopædic appliances.....	298,587	3,526	9,838½	4,350	19,629	510	320½	158	336,919
Repairs of all kinds....	235,593	.....	.....	.....	15,793	.....	.....	.....	251,386
Totals.....	672,776½	5,341	13,315½	6,295	40,652½	631	462	201	739,674½

## EMPLOYMENT

## APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	887
Placements—Temporary.....	3,091
Cancellations.....	3,932
Unemployed.....	2,579
Total.....	10,489

## MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent.....	45
Placements—Semi-Permanent.....	690
Placements—Temporary.....	874
Cancellations.....	54
Unemployed.....	1,115
Total.....	2,778

Salaries—\$6,138.00.

## SUMMARY

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934-MARCH 31, 1935

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending Placement
March 31, 1934.....	15,414	6,322	4,844	4,248
March 31, 1935.....	13,267	5,587	3,986	3,694



## EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased.....	2,147	
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased.....	735	
Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1935.....		66,644
Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1935.....		11,760
Total number of pensioners.....		78,404
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year.....	549	
Of this number 3,694 were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 554 over previous year.		

## RELIEF

The expenditure on relief during the fiscal year 1934-35 was \$2,042,354.79.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the Department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1934-35, as compared with previous years:—

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Number of men.....	12,303	14,368	12,735	11,541
Number of times relief issued.....	145,561	103,714	106,606	101,030
Average number of times relief issued per man.....	11.83	13.85	11.94	11.42
Expenditures on relief orders issued.....	\$2,082,052.10	\$1,978,284.65	\$1,912,563.09	\$ 2,042,354.79

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The four Vetract factories, situated at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, which are operated by the department, had on the whole a very successful year and the same might be said for the Red Cross Workshop at Victoria, which is operated by the society under an agreement with the department. Sales for the year practically equalled the production and it is satisfactory to report there was little or no increase in the manufactured stock on hand.

These factories afford employment to a few of those disabled ex-service men who unfortunately are unemployable in the general labour market. The production is mainly confined to the manufacture of unfinished furniture lines, porcelain top tables, juvenile furniture and toys, and the poppy and wreath emblems which are distributed on Remembrance Day.

During the year 73 men were admitted, 65 discharged, and at the 31st March, 1935, 129 were employed.

## VETERANS' BUREAU

In the annual report for the fiscal year 1933-34 reference was made to extensive changes in the Pension Act governing administrative procedure in dealing with applications and to the success with which these had met, though they had been in effect for only six months. It is gratifying to be able to report that this success has continued during the past year and that the general administration of pensions is now on a most satisfactory basis.

The administrative changes mentioned very considerably extended the responsibility of the Veterans' Bureau through providing that the services of pensions advocates would be available when the application was first made and at all stages thereafter. Nearly all applications for pension are now submitted to the Canadian Pension Commission through the Veterans' Bureau. This has

made it possible to thoroughly prepare each case with the result that a great many claims have been finally settled without repeated reviews that were often necessary previously owing to incomplete preparation. In addition to dealing with the cases in which a pensions advocate has been nominated as the applicant's representative the Veterans' Bureau acts as the departmental agent for other representatives, such as the adjustment officers of the veterans organizations and private solicitors.

The bureau has continued to work in close co-operation with the Canadian Pension Commission and carries out all administrative arrangements in connection with local sittings of quorums of the commission. District pensions advocates in all parts of the country report general satisfaction among applicants regarding the hearings given them by quorums. These hearings, though informal, have proven to be a thorough, painstaking and sympathetic investigation into the circumstances of every case.

There has been no cessation of new applications for pension. As time goes on increasing numbers of former members of the forces develop disabilities of various sorts and many of them apply for pension. In most instances these disabilities are due to advancing years or to injury or disease incidental to ordinary civilian life, but in a quite considerable percentage of cases they are found to be clearly traceable to war service. This is particularly true of the men who had long service in a combatant capacity and who, though their health had been indifferent since demobilization, had managed to carry on without complaint until they found themselves unable to earn a livelihood. However, it is to be observed that in many such cases it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the evidence requisite to establishing a claim.

There has been a very considerable increase during the year in the number of applications awaiting local hearing. On March 31, 1934, the number of such cases outstanding was 779 while on March 31, 1935, the number was 3,495, an increase of 2,716. Provision was made for the appointment of four additional Members of the Canadian Pension Commission for a period of two years to assist in the disposal of this work.

When the 1933 legislation became effective on October 1, 1933, there was a very large number of applications on hand which were inactive. Procedure laid down for dealing with these has resulted in a total of 6,825 of them being struck off the list.

As reported last year the number of appeals by the Crown from decisions of the court of first instance in favour of the applicant is very small. There has been no increase during the year. The bulk of the work pensions advocates have been required to do before the Pension Appeal Court has been the presentation of applicants' appeals, applications for leave to re-open claims previously not granted, etc. in addition to a number of important questions of interpretation. Arrears of work before the court have been largely overtaken.

The travelling inspector of the bureau, provided for in the 1933 legislation, has again visited all local offices and the value of establishing this position has been abundantly proven.

The Veterans' Bureau is primarily responsible for the assistance of applicants who are seeking to establish entitlement to pension. In practice, however, it is found that applicants apply to pensions advocates for help with respect to pension claims, of all sorts, such as assessment, dependents' allowances, and so on. No record is kept by the bureau of this type of claim but the number is large and many of them have been brought to a satisfactory finality. Statistics covering entitlement applications dealt with during the year are as follows:—

# RECORD OF ENTITLEMENT APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH DURING PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1935.

Applications on hand October 1, 1933.....	15,766
Applications added to March 31, 1935.....	5,798
	<hr/>
Applications cancelled by withdrawal and under Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	21,564
	<hr/>
	6,825
	<hr/>
Applications submitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....	14,739
	<hr/>
	10,603
	<hr/>
Net applications of record at head office remaining under preparation as at March 31, 1935.....	4,136

## APPLICATIONS REPORTED READY FOR LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUMS OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION. (THESE APPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE 10,603 SHOWN ABOVE AS HAVING BEEN SUBMITTED TO C.P.C.)

Total applications reported for quorum hearing October 1, 1933 to March 31, 1935.....	5,383
Heard by quorum and judgment received to March 31, 1935.....	1,888
Balance of applications awaiting local hearing as at March 31, 1935.....	3,495

## TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN APPLICATIONS AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1933, WHEN CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at	October 1, 1933.....	1,168
"	"	
"	October 1, 1934.....	1,894
"	"	
"	November 1, 1934.....	2,408
"	"	
"	December 1, 1934.....	2,661
"	"	
"	January 1, 1935.....	2,791
"	"	
"	February 1, 1935.....	3,045
"	"	
"	March 1, 1935.....	3,283
"	"	
"	March 31, 1935.....	3,495

## DETAIL OF APPLICATIONS CANCELLED

Cancelled by withdrawal.....	1,466
Cancelled by failure to notify Department within 90 days of intention to proceed Sec. 54 of the Pension Act.....	4,146
Cancelled by failure to submit additional evidence within one year Sec. 54 of the Pension Act.....	1,213
	<hr/>
Total.....	6,825

## REPORT OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER

The total number of cases reviewed by the reviewing officer from the commencement of quorum hearings to March 31, 1935, is as follows:—

	Cases reviewed	Appealed
Total to March 31, 1934.....	98	12
April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	375	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	473	67

Of the 67 cases appealed on behalf of the Crown, 41 decisions have been given by the Pension Appeal Court on these appeals. These cases have been disposed of by the Pension Appeal Court as follows:—

Appeals allowed.....	13
Remitted to quorum for rehearing.....	17
Appeals disallowed.....	11
	<hr/>
Total.....	41

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1934-35

NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND AMOUNTS PAID WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS  
AND TO EMPLOYERS IN RESPECT OF PENSIONERS OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT  
AND UPWARDS

Province	Number	Amount
		\$ cts.
Quebec.....	11	4,642 67
Nova Scotia.....	1	108 52
Ontario.....	104	6,533 61
Manitoba.....	49	4,529 18
Saskatchewan.....	14	802 27
Alberta.....	42	6,372 96
British Columbia.....	1	114 14
Total.....	222	23,103 35

## STAFF

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF OF PENSIONS SECTION  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

District	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	284	30	314	451,782	31,558	483,340
"A" Montreal, Que.....	222	29	251	282,104	29,254	311,358
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	78	15	93	106,522	16,630	123,152
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	45	5	50	77,256	8,228	85,484
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	340	44	384	481,198	39,306	520,504
"F" London, Ont.....	205	40	245	228,822	34,928	263,750
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	94	23	117	134,648	22,434	157,082
"H" Regina, Sask.....	33	7	40	55,912	5,448	61,360
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	72	15	87	113,708	14,594	128,302
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	129	17	146	181,272	15,282	196,554
"K" St. John, N.B.....	38	4	42	50,378	3,462	53,840
"M" London, England.....	10	.....	10	18,550	.....	18,550
Total.....	1,550	229	1,779	2,182,152	221,124	2,403,276

There was a net reduction of 12 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,096	(1) 61.7
Service in England.....	117	(2) 6.4
Service in Canada.....	55	(3) 3.1
Rejected or Exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.5
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	62	3.5
Civilians (Male).....	9	0.5
Civilians (Female).....	432	24.3
Total.....	1,779	100.00

NOTE.—(1) Includes 77 who served as Nursing Sisters. (2) Includes 28 who served as Nursing Sisters. (3) Includes 5 who served as Nursing Sisters.



STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,019	82.4
Service in England.....	89	7.2
Service in Canada.....	50	4.1
Rejected or Exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.6
Boys Under and Men Over Military Age.....	62	5.0
Civilians.....	9	0.7
Total.....	1,237	100.00
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,158	93.7%
Male Staff without War Service.....	79	6.3%

## DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

*E. H. Scammell, Chairman. J. L. Melville and A. M. Wright, Members*

The following statements of capital, working and cash account indicate the activity of the Fund during the period of April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935:—

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Subscriptions.....	\$ 93,710 20
Interest.....	85,017 10
Securities held at cost (Face value \$56,000).....	\$ 47,586 82
Working Capital.....	131,140 48
	<u>\$ 178,727 30</u>
	<u>\$ 178,727 30</u>

## WORKING CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

<i>Loans outstanding—</i>		
Head Office.....	\$ 21,983 36	
Districts.....	7,044 02	\$ 29,027 38
Doubtful loans (not written off).....		3,573 19
Suspense Account.....		19 80
<i>Bad debts—</i>		
Current period.....	1,490 56	
Previous years.....	18,119 84	19,610 40
<i>Donations—</i>		
Current period.....	8,549 22	
Previously made.....	55,374 43	63,923 65
<i>Administration expenses—</i>		
Current period.....	39 76	
Previously expended.....	2,256 67	2,296 43
<i>Cash on hand—</i>		
Head office Current Account.....	3,673 80	
Head office Special Account.....	1,000 00	
Districts.....	8,015 83	12,689 63
		<u>\$ 131,140 48</u>

## CASH ACCOUNT

Cash on hand March 31, 1934.....	\$ 10,855 79
Income from investments.....	3,002 26
Sale of investments.....	10,200 20
Loans repaid.....	78,816 21
Administration expenses.....	39 76
Loans made, 4,185.....	81,595 85
Donations.....	8,549 22
Cash on hand March 31, 1935.....	12,689 63
	<u>\$ 102,874 46</u>
	<u>\$ 102,874 46</u>

## REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TREASURY

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's Report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

## PENSIONS SECTION

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1934-5.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1935, by Fiscal Years.*3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health or Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1935, by Fiscal Years.*4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1935.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by Department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1935.*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1935.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1935.*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Year to March 31, 1936.*9. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*

Policy activities, claims, lapses and reinstatements, income and expenditure.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

10. *Income and Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1934-1935.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with the revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year.



No. 1—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1935  
APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

## APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions</i>	
Vote 67 North West Rebellion and Civil Flying...\$	22,000 00
68 European War.....	42,000,000 00
Statute Militia Pension Act 1901.....	1,166,075 24
	<u>\$43,188,075 24</u>
<i>Departmental</i>	
Vote 183 Care of Patients and Hospital Allowances.....	3,200,000 00
184 Salaries.....	2,375,000 00
185 Unemployment Relief.....	2,100,000 00
186 Operating.....	250,000 00
187 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	40,000 00
188 Sheltered Employment.....	50,000 00
189 Grant to Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League.....	9,000 00
190 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00
191 Salaries—Members Pension Appeal Court.....	19,800 00
192 War Veterans' Allowances...\$1,650,000 00	
Supp. 334 War Veterans' Allowances... 350,000 00	
Supp. 307 War Veterans' Allowances... 20,000 00	
	<u>2,020,000 00</u>
Vote 193 Salaries—Members War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	14,400 00
Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	44,100 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	1,973 32
Statute Salary Deduction Act.....	17,002 32
Vote 69 Salaries and Contingencies.....	
Canadian Pension Commission.....	410,542 00
Supp. 297 Salaries and Contingencies, Canadian Pension Commission.....	26,800 00
	<u>437,342 00</u>
Vote 298 Gratuities to Former Members of the Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal.....	100,000 00
	<u>\$10,718,617 64</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

## DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Pensions</i>	
<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
Pensions.....	\$40,113,616 88
Retractive Adjustments.....	793,486 98
First Payments—Canadian Pension Commission.....	391,180 93
Gratuities.....	70,429 15
New Zealand Pensions (Recoverable).....	11,875 76
Supplementary—Imperial.....	198,388 06
French, Italian and Belgian.....	17,581 56
Burial Grants.....	45,092 10
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	40,919 28
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	156,449 89
Quorum Awards.....	193,891 56
Final Payments Restored—Canadian Pension Commission.....	139,206 19
Repayment of gratuities.....	600 00
	<u>\$42,172,718 34</u>
Militia Pension Act, 1901.....	1,168,081 86
North West Rebellion and Civil Flying.....	20,213 76
	<u>\$43,361,013 96</u>
War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,405,959 60
Hospital Allowances.....	36,874 70
Travelling Allowances and Loss of Wages—Pensioners called in for examination.....	6,436 38
Interest on Trust Funds.....	2,052,123 58
Unemployment Relief.....	
Sheltered Employment—Wages of Operatives in Departmental Workshops.....	70,713 01
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	3,520 29
Funds under Administration.....	630,866 29
Vocational Expense.....	138 51
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers.....	1,004 82



## Revenue and Refunds

Vote 183 Care of Patients and Hospital Allowances—	312,831 91
184 Salaries.....	4,646 36
185 Unemployment Relief.....	9,768 79
186 Operating.....	32,589 45
187 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	244 21
188 Sheltered Employment.....	168,802 11
192 War Veterans' Allowances.....	18,339 59
69 Salaries and Contingencies, Canadian Pension Commission.....	29,251 40
67 Pensions—North West Rebellion 1885.....	30 00
68 Pensions—European War.....	219,681 55
Statute Pensions—Militia Pension Act 1901.....	2,006 62
Statute Salary Deduction Act.....	29 77
	<u>\$ 798,221 76</u>

## CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Re-establishment.....	122,190 99
Pensions.....	49,453 07
	<u>171,644 06</u>

## TRUST FUNDS

War Service Gratuity—	
Balance at March 31, 1934.....	\$ 151,787 40
Deposits.....	91 36
	<u>151,878 76</u>

## Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Balance at March 31, 1934.....	12,313,278 74
Deposits—Premiums.....	1,517,040 77
Deposits—Interest on the Fund.....	501,806 15
	<u>14,332,125 66</u>

## Funds under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1934.....	666,125 55
Deposits—Pensions, etc.....	681,544 94
	<u>1,347,670 49</u>
	<u>15,831,674 91</u>

Carried forward.....

## Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Death Benefits.....	202,976 02
Annuities.....	249,127 04
Disability Benefits.....	12,300 36
Cash Surrender Values.....	323,632 34
Return of Premiums.....	46,096 97
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	10,208 60
	<u>\$ 844,241 33</u>
	<u>\$ 5,051,878 51</u>

## RE-ESTABLISHMENT

## PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

## Hospital Treatment, etc.—

Departmental Hospitals and Clinics.....	1,683,189 68
Outside Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.....	733,634 72
Dental Treatment.....	48,945 67
Pension Examination Fees—Outside Doctors.....	10,923 20

## Limb Factory Operations—

Factory Operations.....	175,110 47
Outside Purchases and Repairs.....	17,792 20
	<u>192,902 67</u>
Treatment Stores Purchased.....	254,076 19

## Transportation—

Patients and Escorts.....	45,807 61
Pensioners.....	69,086 61
Travelling Medical Boards.....	3,121 32
Ambulance and Taxi Hire.....	5,382 22
Medical Staff.....	1,686 26
	<u>125,085 02</u>
Funeral Expenses.....	39,575 57

## Sheltered Employment—

Stores Purchased.....	84,444 57
Halifax Veterans' Workshop.....	5,180 47
Montreal Veterans' Workshop.....	13,918 11
Toronto Veterans' Workshop.....	32,929 92
Hamilton Veterans' Workshop.....	7,540 12
	<u>144,031 19</u>

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

Brought forward.....

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

## Re-Establishment—Concluded

<i>Employer's Liability Compensation—</i>	
Quebec.....	\$ 4,642 67
Nova Scotia.....	108 52
Ontario.....	6,777 82
Manitoba.....	4,529 18
Saskatchewan.....	802 27
Alberta.....	6,372 96
British Columbia.....	114 14
	<u>\$ 23,347 56</u>
	\$ 3,255,711 47
	<u>24,601 90</u>

## Capital Expenditures.....

## PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,452 89
Canadian Legion British Empire Service League.....	9,000 00
Canadian Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop..	5,517 43
	<u>59,970 32</u>

## RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....	35,331 76
Accounts Receivable.....	58,955 76
	<u>94,287 52</u>

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
General Administrative.....	681,719 90
Medical Administrative.....	140,811 39
Members—War Veterans' Allow- ance Committee.....	14,400 00
Contributions to Superannuation Fund.....	17,032 09
	<u>853,963 38</u>

<i>General—</i>	
Communication Services.....	26,207 90
Maintenance and Repairs, Equip- ment and Buildings.....	8,418 38
Automobile Expenses.....	1,459 07
Stationery & Office Supplies.....	69,405 84

Light, Heat, Power and Water	
Rates.....	2,046 95
Taxes, Insurance and Bonding.....	367 34
Janitor's Supplies.....	4,213 11
Transportation of Things.....	3,955 15
Transportation of Persons.....	30,446 15
Miscellaneous.....	2,648 64
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	7,184 00
Bank and Legal.....	2,718 27
	<hr/>
	159,070 80
	<hr/>
	1,013,034 18
	<hr/>
	54,895,912 25

## CASUAL REVENUE

Re-establishment.....	122,190 99
Pensions.....	49,453 07
	<hr/>
	171,644 06
	<hr/>
	55,067,556 31

## CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

<i>Salaried—</i>	
Commissioners.....	39,459 68
Staff.....	338,344 98
	<hr/>
	397,854 66
<i>General—</i>	
Communication Services.....	8,118 87
Miscellaneous Expense.....	591 86
Professional and Special.....	4,448 34
Materials and Supplies.....	5,262 92
Transportation of Persons.....	36,613 14
Per Diem Allowance—Chairman..	3,570 00
	<hr/>
	58,605 13
	<hr/>
	456,459 79
	<hr/>
	55,524,016 10

## GRATUITIES

Former Members—Federal Appeal Board.....	16,662 88
Former Members—Pension Tribunal.....	75,524 83
	<hr/>
	92,187 76
	<hr/>
	\$55,616,203 86

(carried forward)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1935—Continued  
 APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued  
 Brought forward.....

VETERANS' BUREAU

Salaries..... 161,723 03

General—

Communication Services..... 2,613 21  
 Transportation and Travelling—  
 Staff..... 5,388 94  
 Stationery and Office Supplies.... 1,378 73  
 Transportation and Travelling—  
 Applicants..... 319 17  
 Miscellaneous Expenses..... 424 39  
 Stenographic Assistance..... 1,189 34

11,313 78

173,036 81

PENSION APPEAL COURT

Salaries—Members..... 19,800 00  
 Salaries—Staff..... 15,715 33

35,515 33

General—

Communication Services..... 296 96  
 Stationery and Office Supplies.... 636 16  
 Transportation and Travelling..... 316 77  
 Fees—Outside Specialists..... 115 00

1,364 89

36,880 22

\$55,826,120 89

TRUST FUNDS

War Service Gratuity—

Balance at March 31, 1934..... 151,787 40  
 Deposits..... 91 36

151,878 76

Disbursements..... 3,520 29

Balance at March 31, 1935..... \$ 148,358 47



*Returned Soldiers' Insurance—*

Balance at March 31, 1934.....	12,313,278 74
Deposits.....	2,018,846 92
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	14,332,125 66
	841,241 33
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1935.....	13,487,884 33

*Funds under Administration—Pensions,  
Army, Pay, etc.—*

Balance at March 31, 1934.....	666,125 55
Deposits.....	681,514 94
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	1,347,670 49
	<hr/>
Balance March 31, 1935.....	716,804 20
	<hr/>
	\$14,353,047 00
	<hr/>
	\$70,179,167 89

## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

*Pensions*

Vote 67 North West Rebellion and Civil Flying.....\$	1,816 24
68 European War.....	46,963 21
	<hr/>
	\$ 48,779 45

Carried forward . . . . .

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Continued*

Brought forward.....

DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded**Departmental*

Vote 183 Care of Patients and Hospital Allowances.....	254,838 27	
184 Salaries.....	11,870 52	
185 Unemployment Relief.....	57,645 21	
186 Operating.....	75,453 80	
187 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	16,896 65	
188 Sheltered Employment....	20,835 77	
192 War Veterans' Allowances..	2,125 20	
69 Salaries and Contingencies, Canadian Pension Commission.....	27,368 29	
Statute Salaries (Commissioners—C.P.C.).....	4,640 32	
Vote 298 Gratuities to former members, Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal.....	7,812 24	
	480,286 27	529,065 72
Grand Total, Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....		\$70,708,233 61

## NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1935

No. 2

Details	Total	April 1916 to March 1929		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	625,954,067 74	368,897,599 78		39,093,289 33		44,234,232 70		46,794,939 58		43,141,138 66		41,839,830 90		41,953,036 79	
North West Rebellion.....	518,799 14	381,703 42		27,258 45		24,756 94		23,166 62		21,510 78		20,219 17		20,183 76	
Indian Raid.....	8,193 54	8,193 54													
Militia Long Service.....	12,345,853 80	6,410,989 80		853,964 11		879,193 74		950,888 20		1,020,558 80		1,064,183 31		1,166,075 24	
Civil Flying.....	4,523 62	3,109 22		240 00		346 40		276 00		276 00		276 00			
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479 80													
Total Cost of Pensions.....	644,768,917 14	381,639,075 66		39,974,751 89		45,138,529 78		47,769,270 40		44,183,484 24		42,924,500 38		43,139,295 79	
Less Casual Revenue.....	998,040 90	753,868 31		30,934 14		24,071 68		51,558 58		32,856 94		55,268 18		49,453 07	
Net Cost of Pensions.....	643,770,876 24	380,885,207 35		39,943,817 75		45,114,458 10		47,717,681 82		44,150,627 30		42,869,241 20		43,089,842 72	

Note.—From April 1921 the Administration Expenses of the Canadian Pension Commission are included with Re-establishment Expenditures.

## NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1935

No. 3

Details	Total		July 1915 to March 1929		Fiscal Year 1929-30		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Minister's Salary.....	127,413	92	71,741	91	10,000	00	8,672	01	10,000	00	9,000	00	9,000	00	9,000	00		
Civil Government.....	268,531	29	259,231	29	9,300	00												
Capital.....	3,593	819	31	3,593	819	31												
Care of Patients.....	44,734	361	60	31,342	935	29	2,360	714	86				1,441	712	21	2,945	161	73
Vocational Expense.....	3,785	389	55	3,785	389	55												
Salaries.....	62,900	734	53	45,612	050	86	2,972	458	06	2,975	922	13	2,867	998	76	2,363	129	48
Compensation.....	63,146	234	42	54,011	932	99	2,038	811	47	2,281	301	79	1,885	806	68	1,314	906	72
Vocational Loans.....	560	370	17	560	307	91	50	68										
Interest on Funds.....	179,771	70		171,707	89		2,470	97										
Operating.....	7,920	883	03	6,177	557	40	279	976	12	397	656	82	407	039	55	297	313	31
Unemployment Relief.....	15,468	017	66	6,027	805	42	517	947	19	907	010	43	2,052	032	10	1,978	284	64
Employers' Liability (Com- pensation).....	503,431	03		295,425	20		35,727	75		45,142	20		17,641	12		36,419	95	23
Sheltered Employment.....	1,468,410	80		1,141,049	71		127,465	78		95,056	37		23,046	41		16,538	26	29
Special Publicity.....	14,449	87		14,449	87													
Federal Appeal Board.....	906,417	84		709,067	74		128,653	71		68,666	39					2,042	354	79
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	214,175	26		158,741	94		37,000	00		18,433	32							
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	26,700	64		12,253	00		2,467	66		1,340	00		2,339	00		3,936	66	
Superannuation Fund No. 4.....	3,840	00		3,840	00													
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	68,000	00		10,000	00		10,000	00		10,000	00		10,000	00		10,000	00	
Provisional Bonus.....	3,712	939	00	3,712	939	00												
Medical Appeal Board.....	7,228	94		7,228	94													
Repatriation.....	39,566	41		39,566	41													
Civil Pay—G.T.R. Em- ployees.....	37,961	54		37,961	54													
Demobilization.....	37,343	22		37,343	22													
Increases in Salary—Redes- sification.....	5,480	24		5,480	24													
War Bonuses.....	136,795	29		136,795	29													
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Com- mission.....	48,302	45		48,302	45													
War Appropriation.....	24,667	838	29	24,667	838	29												
C.P.C.—Salaries and Con- tingencies.....	2,647	599	52	541	829	30				389	997	05	462	234	95	427	362	38
Salaries—Commissioners, C.P.C.....	141,921	94					19,000	00		17,032	26		16,830	00		30,600	00	



Grant to Last Post Fund....	* 210,000 00	20,000 00	30,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00
Salaries—Members Pension Tribunal.....	188,774 42		26,028 24		65,700 00	31,084 36
Salaries—Members Pension Appeal Court.....	84,428 39		7,558 71		17,210 00	16,650 00
War Veterans' Allowances.....	6,401,677 05		318,029 22		1,388,708 15	1,646,313 63
War Veterans Allowance Committee.....	72,533 20		13,333 20		14,400 00	14,400 00
Salary Deduction Act.....	75,050 64				32,347 12	25,701 20
Unforeseen Expenditures.....	4,866 50				4,866 50	
Gratuities to former members—Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal.....	92,187 76					
Total Cost of Re-establishment.....	244,130,467 33	8,572,044 25	10,211,799 36	11,646,023 51	10,560,832 63	9,607,817 15
Less—Casual Revenue.....	5,172,503 81	117,922 70	88,357 34	133,155 96	151,119 30	132,841 09
Net cost of Re-establishment.....	238,947,963 72	8,454,121 55	10,123,442 02	11,510,867 55	10,409,713 33	9,475,476 06
						10,125,140 38
						92,187 76
						10,247,331 37
						122,490 99

\* Prior to 1929-30 grants amounting to \$80,950.63 were included under Sheltered Employment.

No. 4

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY DISTRICTS AS AT  
MARCH 31, 1935

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	34,500 16	1,463 53	33,022 63		14 00
"A"	Quebec.....	22,706 04		13,751 95	8,954 09	
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	14,212 18		2,895 00	11,317 18	
"D"	Central Ontario.....	44,554 20		26,526 87	16,967 04	1,060 29
"F"	Western Ontario.....	16,661 11		16,116 32		544 79
"G"	Manitoba.....	5,603 76		5,589 01		14 75
"I"	Alberta.....	2,435 85		2,415 85		20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	2,748 42		2,675 42		73 00
"K"	New Brunswick.....	2,043 55		1,727 92		315 63
	Total.....	145,465 27	1,463 53	104,720 97	37,238 31	2,042 46

No. 5

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY DISTRICTS AS AT  
MARCH 31, 1935

Quebec.....	\$ 1,153 46
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	1,588 17
Eastern Ontario.....	2,368 59
Central Ontario.....	5,202 00
Western Ontario.....	856 99
Manitoba.....	381 92
Saskatchewan.....	486 55
Alberta.....	1,920 29
British Columbia.....	1,108 73
New Brunswick.....	1,444 94
Total.....	\$ 16,511 64

No. 6

## ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Great Britain.....	\$ 23,246 40
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, United States of America, and Allied Governments.....	13,648 67
Department of National Defence.....	6,966 36
Other Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	22,391 09
Vetcraft Workshops.....	26,853 35
Repatriation Loans.....	15,984 69
	\$ 197,095 96

## TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1934-35

No. 7

SERVICE	Total Expenditures
Administrative Personnel, travelling and investigations.....	\$ 6,103 16
Medical and Dental Officers, travelling.....	1,232 61
War Veteran's Allowance Committee, travelling and investigations.....	854 05
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, medical examinations.....	604 95
Canadian Pension Commission; Investigations and Quorum Staff travelling.....	9,763 89
Veterans' Bureau and Pensions Advocates, travelling.....	2,098 31
Pension Appeal Court Staff, travelling.....	48 72
Men called in for Treatment or Orthopaedic Repairs.....	25,903 80
Men called in for Clinical Treatment.....	5,190 02
Travelling Medical Boards.....	790 57
Pensioners called in for or returning from examination.....	58,501 91
Last Post Fund.....	65 05
Vetcraft Staff, travelling.....	110 98
Blind or totally disabled Ex-Members of the Forces.....	965 04
Transportation issued in lieu of Relief.....	169 34
Applicants called in by Pensions Advocates for interview.....	205 34
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons.....	189 65
Canadian Pension Commission, witnesses.....	216 29
Canadian Pension Commission, applicants.....	2,342 46
Unemployed Veterans' Committee.....	37 24
	<hr/>
Freight and express.....	\$ 115,393 38
	21,735 96
Total net expenditures.....	137,129 34
Accounts receivable.....	4,716 13
Total Gross Expenditure.....	<hr/> \$ 141,845 47 <hr/>

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		%	
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 71,015 79	59.13	
Canadian Pacific Railways.....	37,902 01	31.56	
Sundry Railways.....	11,191 71	9.31	
		100.00	\$ 120,109 51
Freight and Express—			
Canadian National Railway and Express.....	13,690 47	63.00	
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	7,697 63	35.40	
Sundry Railways.....	347 86	1.60	
		100.00	\$ 21,735 96
Total amount paid to railways.....			<hr/> \$ 141,845 47 <hr/>

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1928-29 TO 1935-36

—	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>RE-ESTABLISHMENT</b>																
Civil Government.....	14,920 00			9,300 00	2,800,000 00		3,000,000 00		2,200,000 00		1,800,000 00		3,200,000 00		3,200,000 00	
Care of Patients.....	2,450,000 00		2,600,000 00		3,103,000 00		3,400,000 00		2,935,000 00		2,474,600 00		2,375,000 00		2,375,000 00	
Salaries.....	2,725,000 00		2,950,000 00		3,200,000 00		2,750,000 00		1,950,000 00		1,520,000 00		2,375,000 00		2,375,000 00	
Compensation.....	1,920,000 00		1,900,000 00		3,300,000 00		500,000 00		400,000 00		275,000 00		250,000 00		225,000 00	
Operating.....	290,000 00		300,000 00		500,000 00		500,000 00		400,000 00		275,000 00		250,000 00		225,000 00	
Unemployment Relief.....	250,000 00		550,000 00		915,000 00		2,125,000 00		2,225,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,100,000 00		2,100,000 00	
Vocational Loans.....	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00											
Interest on Funds.....	21,000 00		5,000 00		10,000 00											
Employers' Liability (Compensation).....	100,000 00		75,000 00		60,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00	
Sheltered Employment.....	175,000 00		175,000 00		200,000 00		130,000 00		70,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00	
Federal Appeal Board.....	130,000 00		130,000 00		130,000 00											
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00	
Grant to Last Post Fund.....			20,000 00		30,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		60,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies, C.P.C.....					395,115 00		537,610 00		431,234 00		437,436 00		437,342 00		446,923 00	
Salaries—Commissioners, C.P.C.....					19,000 00		19,000 00		17,100 00		30,600 00		44,100 00		63,000 00	
“ Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	31,000 00		31,000 00		37,000 00											
“ Pension Tribunal.....					32,083 33		67,000 00		65,700 00		65,700 00		19,800 00		19,800 00	
“ Pension Appeal Court.....					12,833 33		23,203 68		19,800 00		19,800 00		19,800 00		19,800 00	
War Veterans' Allowances.....					1,000,000 00		1,600,000 00		1,500,000 00		1,650,000 00		2,020,000 00		2,250,000 00	
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....					14,666 66		16,000 00		14,400 00		14,400 00		14,400 00		14,400 00	
Total.....	8,118,920 00		8,776,300 00		11,573,698 32		14,267,819 68		11,988,284 00		11,026,536 00		10,599,642 00		10,852,313 00	
<b>PENSIONS</b>																
European War.....	39,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		50,000,000 00		50,500,000 00		48,000,000 00		45,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		42,000,000 00	
North West Rebellion.....	35,000 00		35,000 00		35,000 00		30,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00		22,000 00		21,000 00	
Militia Pension Act.....	850,000 00		850,000 00		900,000 00		950,000 00		1,000,000 00		1,100,000 00		1,100,000 00		1,250,000 00	
Civil Flying.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		1,000 00		1,000 00					
Total.....	39,890,000 00		42,890,000 00		50,940,000 00		51,845,000 00		49,026,000 00		46,126,000 00		43,122,000 00		43,271,000 00	
Grand Total.....	48,008,920 00		51,666,300 00		62,513,698 32		66,112,819 68		61,014,284 00		57,152,536 00		53,674,842 00		54,123,313 00	



No. 9—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1934  
TO MARCH 31, 1935

## POLICIES

Applications received April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	Nil	
Policies issued April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	4	\$ 8,500 00
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1934.....	9,915	23,120,994 34
Surrendered for cash 1934-35.....	844	1,941,325 44
Total surrendered for cash.....	10,759	25,062,319 78
Reduced Paid-up insurance to March 31, 1934.....	366	326,509 00
Reduced Paid-up insurance 1934-35.....	86	116,266 50
Total.....	452	442,775 50
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	22	24,749 30
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	430	418,026 20
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1934.....	2,134	4,724,308 71
On Extended Term Insurance 1934-35.....	588	1,323,711 05
Total.....	2,722	6,048,019 76
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	758	1,718,420 69
Total policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	1,964	4,329,599 07
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1934.....	72	127,511 94
Disability Claims admitted 1934-35.....	33	72,270 87
Total.....	105	199,782 81
Terminated or reduced.....	15	45,722 51
Disability Claims in force.....	90	154,060 30

## DEATH CLAIMS

Policy Value of death claims to March 31, 1934.....	3,233	\$ 8,358,551 16
Policy Value of death claims 1934-35.....	267	598,816 71
Total policy value.....	3,500	8,957,367 87
Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1934.....	2,332	6,978,455 11
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1934-35.....	194	433,814 18
Total settled.....	2,526	7,412,269 29
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. to March 31, 1934.....	839	585,117 29
Insurance and premium paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. 1934-35.....	68	75,853 14
Total.....	907	660,970 43
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1935.....	84	178,981 37

## LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1934.....	42,591	\$96,968,551 46
Lapses 1934-35.....	2,199	5,305,888 84
Total.....	44,790	102,274,440 30
Reinstatements to March 31, 1934.....	31,632	72,081,500 00
Reinstatements 1934-35.....	1,957	4,738,422 89
Total.....	33,589	76,819,922 89
Net lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	11,201	25,454,517 41

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund March 31, 1934.....	\$12,313,278 74	
Income.....	1,517,040 77	
Interest 1934-35.....	501,806 15	
Expenditure.....		\$ 844,241 33
Balance.....		13,487,884 33
	\$14,332,125 66	\$14,332,125 66
Policies in force March 31, 1935.....	26,933	\$57,903,582 85

## No. 10—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH SECTION FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1935

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

## APPROPRIATIONS

Statute	Minister's Salary.....	\$ 9,000 00
Vote	20 Civil Government—Salaries.....	155,070 00
	20 Civil Government—Contingencies.....	30,500 00
194	Food and Drugs.....	130,000 00
	Public Health Engineering.....	15,880 00
	Marine Hospitals.....	163,500 00
	Quarantine and Leprosy.....	150,000 00
	Immigration Medical Service.....	126,920 00
239	Child and Family Welfare.....	12,600 00
240	Canadian National Institute for the Blind..	16,200 00
241	Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
242	Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	8,100 00
243	Victorian Order of Nurses.....	\$ 8,100 00
346	“.....	5,000 00
		<hr/>
244	St. John Ambulance Association.....	13,100 00
245	Canadian Red Cross Society.....	4,050 00
358	Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	8,100 00
Statute	Salary Deduction Act.....	954 77
		<hr/>
		864,974 77

## REFUNDS

Vote	20 Civil Government—Salaries.....	179 40
	Civil Government—Contingencies.....	918 69
194	Food and Drugs.....	4,622 95
	Public Health Engineering.....	950 00
	Marine Hospitals.....	196 53
	Quarantine and Leprosy.....	1,090 00
	Immigration Medical Service.....	13,889 01
Statute	Salary Deduction Act.....	8 96
		<hr/>
		21,855 54

## REVENUE

<i>Food and Drugs—</i>		
Licences.....	349 82	
Analysis.....	2,743 00	
Penalties.....	3,875 00	
Costs.....	1,033 54	
Inspection Fees.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	
		8,011 36

## DISBURSEMENTS

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Salaries—Minister.....	\$ 9,000 00
Salaries—Permanent Staff.....	151,872 94
	<hr/>
	\$ 160,872 94

*Contingencies—*

Advertising and Publicity.....	1,946 30
Communication Services.....	317 49
Miscellaneous.....	1,262 52
Salaries—Temporary Staff.....	7,493 57
Professional and Special.....	351 30
Materials and Supplies.....	2,358 86
Freight and Express, etc.....	229 81
Transportation and Travelling of Staff..	2,789 06
	<hr/>
	16,748 91
	<hr/>
	177,621 85

## FOOD AND DRUGS

*Food and Drugs—*

Communication Service.....	2,025 92
Equipment.....	1,774 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,307 53
Salaries.....	73,103 03
Professional and Special.....	889 60
Materials and Supplies.....	7,054 84
Freight and Express, etc.....	334 54
Transportation and Travelling—Staff..	9,354 14
	<hr/>
	99,844 30

*Opium and Narcotic Drugs—*

Equipment.....	27 15
Miscellaneous.....	897 40
Legal Services.....	17,201 50
Witness Fees.....	125 00
Miscellaneous.....	12 50
Materials and Supplies.....	1,150 12
Transportation and Travelling—Staff..	2,673 01
	<hr/>
	22,086 68

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

## Opium and Narcotic Drugs—

Business Licences.....	2,995 00
Import Licences.....	720 00
Export Licences.....	10 00
Penalties.....	6,143 25
Seizures.....	1,164 42
	<u>11,032 67</u>

## Patent Medicines—

Penalties.....	1,307 59
Registration Fees.....	5,168 64
Licence Fees.....	20 00
	<u>6,586 23</u>

## Sick Mariners' Dues

<i>Quarantine</i>	181,853 78
Fumigation and Inspection of Ships.....	7,245 23
Use of Quarantine Launch.....	1,800 00
Penalties.....	75 00
	<u>9,120 23</u>

## Immigration Medical Services—

Medical Services and Board—	
Detained Immigrants.....	712 00
Sick Mariners.....	4,832 00
	<u>5,564 00</u>

## Premium Discount and Exchange

Miscellaneous Revenue.....	304 29
Refunds of Previous Years Expenditure.....	619 00
	<u>223,094 76</u>

Grand Total Appropriations, Refunds and Revenue.....

\$ 1,109,925 07

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

## Proprietary or Patent Medicines—

Retaining Fees.....	2,000 00
Professional and Special.....	188 00
Materials and Supplies.....	346 61
Transportation and Travelling—Staff... ..	60 63
	<u>2,595 24</u>

## Laboratory of Hygiene—

Equipment.....	300 85
Miscellaneous.....	1,481 93
Materials and Supplies.....	3,421 80
Freight and Express.....	16 63
Transportation and Travelling—Staff... ..	1,085 86
	<u>6,316 07</u>

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Miscellaneous.....	1,779 36
Salaries.....	11,394 00
Materials and Supplies.....	285 17
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	3,362 26
	<u>16,820 79</u>

## SICK MARINERS

Communication Services.....	99 73
Equipment.....	95 30
Grants, Subsidies, etc.....	2,600 00
Miscellaneous.....	331 57
Salaries.....	14,307 93
Medical Fees.....	20,084 05
Nurses Fees.....	1,218 05
Maintenance and Treatment in Contract Hospitals...	105,120 96
Maintenance in Private Houses.....	2,873 75
Meals—Departmental Hospitals.....	651 30
Burial of Destitute Sailors.....	176 40
Materials and Supplies.....	3,322 95
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	1,573 98
	<u>152,455 97</u>

## QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY

Quarantine.....	115,339 36
Leprosy.....	15,158 01
	<u>130,497 37</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICES		
Communication Services.....	798 50	
Equipment.....	99 11	
Miscellaneous.....	9,798 27	
Salaries.....	93,249 42	
Professional and Special.....	2,375 63	
Rents.....	10,547 74	
Materials and Supplies.....	1,300 10	
Freight and Express, etc.....	1,20 78	
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	1,744 77	119,934 32
<b>GRANTS</b>		
Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.....	12,600 00	
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	16,200 00	
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00	
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene...	8,100 00	
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00	
St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00	
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	8,100 00	
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	750 00	
Salary Deduction Act.....		83,150 00
		963 73
<b>REFUNDS OF REVENUE</b>		
Food and Drugs.....	19 83	
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	110 00	
Patent Medicines.....	545 36	
Sick Mariners Dues.....	650 20	
Immigration.....	1,644 00	
Premium Discount and Exchange.....	0 13	
Revenue (as per contra) Less Refunds of Revenue.....		2,969 52
		220,125 24
<b>UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS</b>		
Vote 20 Civil Government—Salaries.....	3,376 46	
Civil Government—Contingencies.....	14,669 78	
194 Food and Drugs.....	8,780 66	
Public Health Engineering.....	9 21	
Marine Hospitals.....	11,240 56	
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	20,592 63	
Immigration Medical Services.....	20,874 69	
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....		74,543 99
		<u>\$ 1,109,925 07</u>



# THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Lt.-Col. the Hon. D. M. SUTHERLAND, P.C., D.S.O., M.P.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19, George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, which sets out in statistical form a complete review of the activities of the Commission.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. G. TAYLOR,  
*Chairman.*

## STATISTICS

(As compiled by the Representative of the Treasury, Department of Pensions and National Health)

### SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

#### DISABILITY

Disability pensions in force March 31, 1934.....	77,855
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	1,170
Disability pensions re-instated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	901
Total.....	79,926
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	1,522
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1935.....	78,404

#### DEPENDENT

Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1934.....	18,236
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	726
Dependent pensions re-instated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	385
Total.....	19,347
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	1,106
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1935.....	18,241

#### DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT

Total pensions in force March 31, 1934.....	96,091
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	1,896
Total pensions re-instated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	1,286
Total.....	99,273
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	2,628
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1935.....	96,645

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1935

	Number	Annual Liability
		\$
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities.....	1,170	207,967 00
Dependents.....	726	370,722 00
Total.....	1,896	578,689 00
Pensions re-instated—		
Disabilities.....	901	138,619 00
Dependents.....	385	124,820 00
Total.....	1,286	263,439 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities.....	1,522	640,956 00
Dependents.....	1,106	384,578 00
Total.....	2,628	1,025,534 00
Final payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof.....	192	12,050 00
Additional gratuities awarded.....	74	3,525 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension.....	36	2,350 00
Total.....	302	* 17,925 00
Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or diseases.....	16,143	
(a) Number of applicants <i>re</i> above.....	10,367	
(2) Dependents.....	2,002	
Additional or other allowances refused of dependent and disability pensioners.....	448	
Entitlement resulting from decisions of		
Pension Appeal Court 1-10-30 to 31-3-35—		
(a) Pension awarded.....	946	
(b) Gratuities.....	39	
(c) No appreciable disability.....	140	
(d) Pension adjusted (Sec. 27 or 37 Pen. Act).....	9	
(e) Not eligible.....	15	
(f) Not yet assessed.....	9	
	1,158	* 330,242 00
		2,675 00

\* Does not form part of annual liability.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1935

Year Ending March 31	Pensions in Force	Liability	Year Ending March 31	Pensions in Force	Liability
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
<i>Dependents—</i>			<i>Disabilities—Conc.—</i>		
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602 00	1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00
1919.....	16,753	9,593,055 50	1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00
1920.....	17,823	10,841,169 50	1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00
1921.....	19,209	12,954,140 54	1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237 00	1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621 00	1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843 00	1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825 00	1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530 00			
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276 00	<i>TOTALS—</i>		
1928.....	19,975	11,209,351 00	1918.....	25,823	7,273,727 55
1929.....	20,002	11,090,158 00	1919.....	59,685	17,063,784 52
1930.....	19,644	10,742,518 00	1920.....	87,026	25,176,287 91
1931.....	19,676	10,985,518 00	1921.....	70,661	31,184,837 70
1932.....	19,308	10,859,806 00	1922.....	64,739	30,678,772 00
1933.....	18,745	10,624,775 00	1923.....	63,057	30,421,766 00
1934.....	18,236	10,339,971 00	1924.....	63,271	30,825,049 00
1935.....	18,241	10,372,607 00	1925.....	64,613	31,621,205 00
<i>Disabilities—</i>			1926.....	66,390	33,065,471 00
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	1927.....	68,026	34,230,649 00
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	1928.....	70,610	35,583,853 00
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	1929.....	74,622	37,185,308 00
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	1930.....	76,640	37,802,510 00
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	1931.....	86,345	40,211,726 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	1932.....	95,186	41,858,377 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	1933.....	96,712	41,749,318 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	1934.....	96,091	40,793,425 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	1935.....	96,645	40,779,021 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00			



NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	27	Hungary.....	1	Pacific Islands.....	16
Australia.....	135	Iceland.....	4	Palestine.....	1
Balkan States—Latvia.....	1	India.....	4	Poland.....	8
Belgium.....	54	Islands contiguous to Gr. Britain.....	129	Roumania.....	4
British West Indies.....	63	Italy.....	27	Russia.....	20
Bulgaria.....	1	Japan.....	25	Serbia.....	5
China.....	10	Lithuania.....	1	South America.....	11
Czechoslovakia.....	1	Malta.....	9	Spain.....	3
Denmark.....	14	Mexico.....	9	Sweden.....	13
Egypt.....	2	Montenegro.....	11	Switzerland.....	4
France.....	55	Newfoundland.....	101	Syria.....	1
Greece.....	14	New Zealand.....	63	Turkey.....	1
Holland.....	3	Norway.....	12	Total.....	563

### DISABILITY PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	5,355	1,880	35.11
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,433	1,368	30.86
Eastern Ontario.....	4,450	1,406	31.59
Central Ontario.....	16,949	5,827	34.38
Western Ontario.....	5,542	1,899	34.26
Manitoba.....	7,470	2,722	36.44
Saskatchewan.....	4,548	1,793	39.42
Alberta.....	6,033	2,118	35.11
British Columbia.....	9,724	3,492	35.91
New Brunswick.....	2,140	687	32.10
Great Britain.....	4,505	2,157	47.88
United States.....	6,714	2,980	44.38
Other Countries.....	541	290	53.60
Total.....	78,404	28,619	36.50

NOTE.—Permanent disability pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	11	Malta.....	1
Australia.....	57	Mexico.....	2
Belgium.....	18	Montenegro.....	6
British West Indies.....	23	Newfoundland.....	32
China.....	3	New Zealand.....	32
Denmark.....	4	Norway.....	5
Egypt.....	1	Pacific Islands.....	8
France.....	16	Poland.....	2
Greece.....	6	Roumania.....	2
Holland.....	2	Russia.....	6
Hungary.....	1	Serbia.....	1
Iceland.....	2	South America.....	6
India.....	2	Spain.....	1
Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	28	Sweden.....	3
Italy.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Japan.....	6	Total.....	290

### DISABILITIES

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$      cts.
France.....	68,658	87.6	26,913,964 00
England.....	6,564	8.3	2,252,906 00
Canada.....	2,735	3.5	1,059,170 00
Other theatres of war.....	447	.6	180,374 00
Total.....	78,404	100.00	30,406,414 00



## DEPENDENTS

STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED,  
NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON  
HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Theatre of war	Number	Percentage	Liability
			\$ cts.
France.....	15,949	87.4	8,894,723 00
England.....	1,226	6.8	790,330 00
Canada.....	919	5.0	602,172 00
Other theatres of war.....	147	0.8	85,832 00
Total.....	18,241	100.00	10,372,607 00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT  
MARCH 31, 1935, CLASSIFIED UNDER SCHEDULE "A" OF THE PENSION ACT, ALSO  
INDICATING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Class	Country of origin				Degree of disability	Number of pensions	Annual liability
	France	England	Canada	Other theatres of war			
							\$
1.....	3,216	323	191	35	100	3,765	4,962,484 00
2.....	43	2	1	.....	95	46	61,535 00
3.....	291	68	33	2	90	394	479,970 00
4.....	243	10	8	.....	85	256	305,460 00
5.....	1,253	98	47	5	80	1,403	1,515,660 00
6.....	1,284	59	31	5	75	1,379	1,394,421 00
7.....	1,369	89	37	1	70	1,496	1,448,541 00
8.....	600	29	8	.....	65	637	560,656 00
9.....	2,116	189	69	20	60	2,394	1,937,140 00
10.....	368	33	15	2	55	418	307,851 00
11.....	3,661	309	137	28	50	4,135	2,773,457 00
12.....	823	48	18	5	45	894	546,981 00
13.....	3,648	305	144	27	40	4,124	2,218,043 00
14.....	1,720	123	47	10	35	1,900	898,070 00
15.....	4,431	353	161	25	30	4,970	2,010,816 00
16.....	4,673	428	151	34	25	5,286	1,768,074 00
17.....	7,958	764	317	47	20	9,086	2,427,818 00
18.....	8,701	751	331	61	15	9,844	1,976,278 00
19.....	14,565	1,420	564	87	10	16,636	2,192,622 00
20.....	7,695	1,163	430	53	5	9,341	620,537 00
Totals.....	68,658	6,564	2,735	447	.....	78,404	30,406,414 00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1935, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							\$	\$	\$
<i>General Diseases</i> .....	6,024	12.1	577	2.0	6,601	10,860	1,971,610	207,459	2,179,069
Diabetes									
Pernicious anaemia									
Dermatitis									
Hodgkin's disease									
Rheumatism									
Tumors									
General tuberculosis, etc.									
<i>Nervous System</i> .....	4,153	8.3	160	0.6	4,313	7,326	1,678,686	112,293	1,790,979
Poliomyelitis									
Dementia praecox									
Epilepsy									
Encephalitis lethargica									
Paralysis agitans, etc.									
<i>Special Senses</i> .....	4,106	8.2	2,173	7.6	6,279	10,340	1,204,033	887,576	2,151,609
Otitis media									
Optic atrophy									
Cataracts									
Glaucoma, etc.									
<i>Circulatory System</i> .....	8,078	16.3	639	2.2	8,717	14,673	3,257,783	196,463	3,454,246
Myocarditis									
Valvular disease of the heart									
Arterio-sclerosis									
Thrombo-angeitis obliterans									
Angina pectoris, etc.									
<i>Respiratory System</i> .....	12,346	24.8	306	1.1	12,652	19,249	6,378,741	115,764	6,494,505
Bronchitis									
Tubercle of lung									
Pneumonia, etc.									
<i>Gastro Intestinal System</i> ....	2,602	5.2	486	1.7	3,088	5,589	829,669	77,269	906,938
Appendicitis and peritonitis									
Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer.									
Cirrhosis of liver, etc.									
<i>Urinary and Genital</i> .....	1,632	3.3	121	0.4	1,753	2,976	598,355	39,784	638,139
Nephritis									
Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis									
Hydronephrosis, etc.									
<i>Amputations and Disarticulations</i> .....	162	0.3	2,547	8.9	2,709	4,852	135,352	2,189,910	2,325,262
Shoulder									
Arm									
Hip									
Knee, etc.									
<i>G.S.B.'s and Injuries to Joints</i> .....	2,175	4.4	3,784	13.2	5,959	8,388	661,798	1,062,099	1,723,897
Shoulder									
Elbow									
Hip									
Ankle, etc.									
<i>G.S.W.'s, Injuries, Fractures</i>	6,715	13.5	16,492	57.6	23,207	31,173	2,713,626	5,405,700	8,119,326
Skull									
Humerus									
Femur, etc.									
<i>General Diseases and Injuries</i> .....	1,698	3.4	1,214	4.3	2,912	6,307	374,306	177,910	552,216
Brain tumour									
Disfigurement									
Flat feet									
Malaria									
Raynaud's disease, etc.									
<i>Venereal Diseases Sequelae</i>	94	0.2	120	0.4	214	285	36,198	34,030	70,228
Locomotor ataxia									
General paresis of insane									
Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.									
<b>Total</b> .....	49,785	100.00	28,619	100.00	78,404	122,018	19,900,157	10,506,257	30,406,414

## DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1935.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Private.....	66,691	85.06	25,783,384	84.79
Sergeant.....	7,169	9.14	2,663,436	8.76
R.S.M.....	296	0.38	105,645	0.35
W.O.....	167	0.21	59,527	0.20
Lieutenant.....	2,238	2.85	881,179	2.90
Captain.....	975	1.25	454,424	1.50
Major.....	359	0.46	207,848	0.68
Lt. Colonel.....	112	0.14	89,816	0.29
Colonel.....	11	0.01	9,855	0.03
Brig. General and higher ranks.....	6	0.01	9,219	0.03
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	377	0.48	140,096	0.46
Nurses—Captain.....	3	0.01	1,985	0.01
Total.....	78,404	100.00	30,406,414	100.00

## DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1935.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE  
BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE BEING PAID

Rank	Dependent pensions	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Private.....	15,544	85.21	8,474,076	81.70
Sergeant.....	1,458	7.99	955,444	9.21
R.S.M.....	50	0.27	33,540	0.32
W.O.....	16	0.09	10,728	0.10
Lieutenant.....	623	3.42	393,898	3.80
Captain.....	279	1.53	221,186	2.13
Major.....	167	0.91	162,831	1.57
Lt. Colonel.....	82	0.45	98,876	0.95
Colonel.....	2	0.01	3,528	0.04
Brig. General and higher rank.....	7	0.04	13,260	0.13
Nurses—Lieutenant.....	12	0.07	4,440	0.04
Nurses—Captain.....	1	0.01	800	0.01
Total.....	18,241	100.00	10,372,607	100.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS  
UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	78,404	
Disability pensioners' wives.....	57,428	
Disability pensioners' children.....	98,787	
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,654	
Disability pensioners' (Widowers, Section 22—9 Pension Act).....	201	
		236,474
Dependent pensioners.....	18,241	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	3,967	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,569	
		23,777

## SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT

<i>Disability—</i>	
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	23
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 45 and 47 Pension Act).....	267
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (Sec. 48 Pension Act).....	3
	293
<i>Dependent—</i>	
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act).....	6
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 46 and 47 Pension Act).....	50
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46 Pension Act).....	1
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46 Pension Act).....	30
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46 Pension Act).....	3
	90
Grand total.....	260,634

## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

Pension Act, 1901.....	1,375
Pension Act, (1885 and General).....	50
Order in Council P.C. 2187.....	1
R.N.W.M.P.....	3
Total.....	1,429

*Annuities in respect of decorations awarded to Canadians in the Great and other wars.	
Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	16
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	357
Total.....	373

\* These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensioners	Annual liability
		\$
Widow.....	9,181	7,273,312
Mother.....	5,685	2,077,300
Father.....	922	246,482
Orphan children.....	224	105,464
Grandparents.....	9	3,276
Brothers and sisters.....	50	12,048
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	25	6,768
Other relatives.....	3	2,514
Children.....	706	202,089
Parents (jointly).....	1,436	443,324
Total.....	18,241	10,372,607

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Wives.....	57,428
Children.....	98,787
Mother.....	1,282
Father.....	185
Parents.....	185
Other relatives.....	1
Widowers (Section 22—(9) Pension Act).....	201
Total.....	158,070

In addition to the foregoing, allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under Section 26 of Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness.....	5,614
Wear and tear of clothing (Sec. 26 (3 & 4) Pension Act).....	4,015

## DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Number in Family	Families	Total number of children
1.....	1,126	1,126
2.....	511	1,022
3.....	219	657
4.....	87	348
5.....	41	205
6.....	18	108
7.....	7	49
8.....	6	48
Total.....	2,015	3,563

Number of widows with pensionable children..... 2,015  
 Number of widows without pensionable children..... 7,166

Total..... 9,181

Percentage of widows with pensionable children..... 21.94  
 Percentage of widows without pensionable children..... 78.06

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension)..... 3,563  
 Children only (pensioned in own right)..... 996  
 Children orphan (pensioned in own right)..... 331  
 Children only (with other dependent pensioners)..... 7  
 Total..... 4,897

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR CANCELLED  
AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,  
1935

## DISABILITY

	Number	Total
Death.....	990	
Disappearance of disability.....	111	
Under Section 20-2-Pen. Act (unclaimed).....	29	
Imprisonment (Section 17 Pension Act).....	22	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	278	
Miscellaneous.....	92	
		1,522

## DEPENDENT

*Misconduct Section 39 Pension Act.....	10	
Under Section 33 Pension Act.....	11	
*Widows re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	28	
Mothers re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	4	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	414	
Pensioner died.....	484	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	124	
Miscellaneous.....	26	
Marriage of last child.....	4	
Daughter (in lieu of widow) cancelled on youngest child attaining age limit (Section 22-10 Pension Act).....	1	
		1,106
Total.....		2,628

\* In addition to these totals 17 widow's pensions were discontinued on re-marriage but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.



## MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONS  
AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Disability		Dependents		Number	Annual Liability
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability		
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	378 00	1	387 00
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			3	1,129 00	3	1,129 00
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			30	15,870 00	30	15,870 00
Supplementary to awards paid by Gt. Britain (Pension Act, Secs. 45, 46 and 47).....	267	54,060 00	50	8,899 00	317	62,959 00
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
R.N.W.M. Police (Pension Act, Sec. 48).....	3	221 00			3	221 00
Pension Act, 1885 and General (Pension Act, Sec. 48 and 49).....	23	11,997 00	6	4,608 00	29	16,585 00
Pension Act, 1885 and General.....	21	3,570 00			21	3,570 00
Pension Act, 1901.....	1,229	1,066,127 00	146	113,504 00	1,375	1,179,631 00
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i>						
Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the Public Service.....	1	276 00			1	276 00
<i>Annuities being paid on account of decorations awarded to Canadians in the Great and other wars</i>						
Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	16	1,045 11			16	1,045 11
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both Pension and Annuity)....	357	15,853 77			357	15,853 77
Total.....	1,917	1,153,129 88	236	144,397 00	2,153	1,297,526 88

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1935, OF PENSIONERS AND THOSE ON WHOSE BEHALF  
ALLOWANCES WERE BEING PAID

	DISABILITY		Number	Total
Pensioners died:				
Death related to service.....			331	
Death not related to service.....			623	
Death, relationship to service not decided.....			36	
Wives of pensioners died.....			354	
Children of pensioners died.....			147	
Other relatives receiving allowances died				
mothers.....			85	
fathers.....			28	
				1,604
	DEPENDENT			
Widows.....			91	
Mothers.....			355	
Fathers.....			171	
Grandparents.....			2	
Children.....			18	
Brother or sister.....			1	
				639
Grand total.....				2,243

ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935, BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EX-  
PIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN, VIZ., 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	3,475	
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	1,432	
		4,907

## DEPENDENTS

## BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTION 22-8 PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

Number of children—392

Amount of bonus—\$15,467 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by Section 38—Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected	Amount
Widows.....	231
Children.....	282
Total.....	513
	<u>\$18,620 00</u>

## MARRIAGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

Widows re-married—pensions for children continued.....	17
Widows re-married—with no pensionable children.....	23
Mothers re-married.....	4
Children.....	17
Total.....	<u>66</u>

## DISABILITY PENSIONERS

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED, CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,522	
Wives.....		973
Children.....		1,282
Fathers.....		3
Mothers.....		16
Parents.....		6
Widowers' Allowance (Section 22-9 Pension Act).....		6
Helplessness.....		13
Wear and tear of clothing.....		38
Total.....	1,522	2,337

## ALLOWANCES FOR WEAR AND TEAR OF CLOTHING AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 26 PENSION ACT, AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY

Number—54

Increased Liability—\$2,608 00

## NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,296	
Final payments.....	44	
Gratuities—first awards.....	18	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	44	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	45	
Discontinued classified insane.....	225	1,672
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	27,338	

## RESULTS OF REVIEW UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

Relationship to soldier	Re-in-statements	Increased	Decreased	No change	Dis-continued	Totals
Mothers.....	12	115	116	296	9	548
Fathers.....	6	28	14	49	6	103
Parents.....	10	91	7	92	5	205
Grandparents.....		1	1	2		4
Others.....		1		1		2
Totals.....	28	236	138	440	20	862

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

## DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	4
Fathers.....	1
Parents (jointly).....	2
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	25
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	8
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
(Section 22-1 (a) Pension Act).....	65
(Section 22-1 (b) Pension Act).....	422
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	9
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (1930 Amendments Pension Act) Section 32-A.....	138
Number of widows pensions reinstated after having been discontinued on re-marriage (Section 40-2).....	
(a) Where pension was not in force.....	7
(b) Where pension was in force to others.....	1
Number of dependent pensions, other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death, age expiry or marriage.....	
Parents (jointly).....	1
Orphan brother or sister.....	1

## DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased.....	3,638
Number of disability pensions increased by having entitlement restored for injuries or diseases, pending appearance before a Quorum of the Commission.....	336
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	1,014
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	17,191
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	566
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination.....	431
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	1,421
Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death..	256
Number of wives of disability pensioners added.....	650
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry..	138
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	74
Fathers.....	11
Parents (jointly).....	9
(Section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	15
(Section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act).....	54
Helplessness.....	29
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowances.....	4
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	3
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	16
Number of disability pensioners, other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (Section 22 (9) Pension Act).....	96
Mothers.....	55
Fathers.....	15
Parents (jointly).....	1
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
(Section 22-1 (a) Pension Act).....	132
(Section 22-1 (b) Pension Act).....	565
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	2
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension—	
(Section 28-1 Pension Act, 1923 Amendments).....	4

OTHER ACTIVITIES—*Concluded*DISABILITY—*Concluded*

Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	253
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	224
Children.....	246
Number of disability pensioners having entitlement of wives and children affected by being restored to pension pending further investigation—	
Wives.....	42
Children.....	45
Number of awards made retroactive for 6 months (Section 27-1 (b) Pension Act).....	298

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS REINSTATED AND THE VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

DISABILITY	Number	Total
Disappearance of disability.....	234	
Under Section 20-2 Pension Act (unclaimed).....	36	
Final payment by agreement Section 25-8 Pension Act.....	49	
Final payment by agreement Section 25-9 Pension Act.....	185	
Final payment Neurological Section 28-3 Pension Act.....	5	
Insanity.....	4	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	190	
Imprisonment (Section 17 Pension Act).....	26	
Entitlement and pension restored for injuries or diseases pending appearance before a Quorum of the Commission.....	156	
Miscellaneous.....	16	
		901

## DEPENDENT

Widows re-married (Section 40-2 Pension Act—1924 Amendments).....	7	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	89	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	210	
Under Section 33 Pension Act.....	28	
Under Section 22-10 Pension Act.....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	50	
		385
Total.....		1,286

NOTE.—In addition to the above the following were reinstated where pension was in force.

## DISABILITY

Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....	697	
Wives of disability pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death.....	266	
Children of disability pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age limit.....	360	
Entitlement restored for injuries or diseases and pension increased pending appearance before a Quorum of the Commission.....	180	
Entitlement restored for wives and wives with children and children only pending further investigation—		
(a) Wives.....	42	
(b) Children.....	45	
		1,590

## DEPENDENT

Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit.....	487	
Widows re-married (Section 40-2 Pension Act—1924 Amendments).....	1	
Widows' reinstated (Section 39-2 Pension Act).....	1	
		489
Grand Total.....		3,365

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS  
1st APRIL, 1934, TO 31st MARCH, 1935

## 1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of application	Granted	Not granted	Total Applications	Dual Decisions	Investigate
(a) Injury or disease.....	2,740	7,987	10,727	743	698
(b) Claims, I.D.S.....	60	367	427	2	14
(c) Section 12, Pension Act.....		163	163		5
(d) Death.....	375	1,582	1,957		70
(e) Retroactive pension.....	819	404	1,223	2	47
(f) Assessment.....	353	256	609		139
(g) Claims disability not obvious.....	9	7	16		1
Total.....	4,356	10,766	15,122	747	974*

NOTE: Of a total of 15,122 applications 7,197 represent pensioners and 7,925 non-pensioners. Dual decisions are only included in "granted."

## 2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Application	Granted	Not granted	Total Applications	Investigate
(a) Extension for child (Sec. 22-1 A or B).....	730	68	798	2
(b) Application for child not (Sec. 22-1 A or B).....	100	22	122	3
(c) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	150	61	211	7
(d) Other allowances—Mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	85	26	111	
(e) Helplessness allowances.....	44	19	63	3
(f) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	53	7	60	3
Total.....	1,162	203	1,365	18*

## 3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not granted	Total Applications	Investigate
(a) Widow.....	324	90	414	17
(b) Mother.....	209	133	342	8
(c) Father.....	75	51	126	1
(d) Parents jointly.....	179	107	286	5
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	34	24	58	4
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child (Sec. 22-1 (a) or (b)).....	758	88	846	8
(g) Application for child or children not (Sec. 22-1 (a) or (b)).....	2		2	1
(h) Child's rate to be increased, to orphan rate.....	24	4	28	1
(i) Assessment.....	197	117	314	2
(j) Burial grant.....	442	192	634	
(k) Retroactive pension.....	6	20	26	2
Total.....	2,250	826	3,076	49*

\* Investigations not included in total as they will subsequently appear under "Granted" or "Not granted".



SUMMARY OF QUORUM DECISIONS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION  
UNDER SECTIONS 5 AND 55 OF THE PENSION ACT 1st APRIL, 1934, TO 31st MARCH,  
1935

## SECTION 55 PENSION ACT—DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

(1) Nature of Applications	Results of Decisions				
	Granted	Not granted	List for re-hearing investigate	Totally Withdrawn	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	228	791	256	3	1,278
(b) Death.....	12	211	51		274
(c) Section 12. Pension Act.....		4	1		5
(d) Claim disability incurred during service instead of pre-enlistment.....	9	99	8		116
Total.....	249	1,105	316	3	1,673

## REFERRED BY C.P.C. RE CHANGE IN PRESENT BASIS OF ENTITLEMENT

(2) Nature of Review	Results of Decisions	—
Entitlement.....	Reduced (rate of pension reduced).....	364
	Reduced (pension discontinued, includes with gratuity).....	138
	Cancelled (rate of pension reduced).....	10
	Cancelled (whole pension cancelled).....	43
	Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	110
	Changed (not in receipt of pension).....	15
	Listed for re-hearing, decision to be rendered later.....	4
	Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	30
	Allowed (entitlement not changed).....	114
	Allowed (entitlement restored).....	3
	Total.....	831

## SECTION 5—PENSION ACT

Nature of review	Results of Decisions	—
Entitlement.....	Reduced (rate of pension reduced).....	385
	Reduced (pension discontinued, includes with gratuity).....	111
	Cancelled (rate of pension reduced).....	21
	Cancelled (whole pension cancelled).....	23
	Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	72
	Changed (not in receipt of pension).....	8
	Listed for re-hearing, decision to be rendered later.....	19
	Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	28
	Allowed (entitlement not changed).....	79
	Total.....	746

SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION  
1st APRIL, 1934, TO 31st MARCH, 1935

## 1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Results of Decisions											
	Reduced	Cancelled	Dis-c'd with gratuity	Total	Increased	No change	Investigate	Referred to Quorum	Su-pension	Su-pension raised	Restored on special review	Grand total
(a) Entitlement.....	3			3		265	48	185			71	572
(b) Degree of aggravation...	47	3	10	60	14	141	8	1				224
(c) Assessment.....	46	5	1	52	34	66	26					178
(d) Suspension.....									135	161		296
(e) Degree of aggravation (not assessed on form 925).....	10			10	296	215						521
Total.....	106	8	11	125	344	687	82	186	135	161	71	1,791

## 2. PRESENT STANDING OF QUESTIONABLE MARRIAGE CASES AT MARCH 31, 1935

Decision	Disability	Dependent
(a) Granted.....	193	11
(b) Not granted—recovery waived.....	19	
(c) Not granted, children allowed—recovery waived.....	15	
(d) Not granted, children allowed.....	24	
(e) Not granted.....	55	3
(f) Given an opportunity to appear personally.....	64	
(g) More information necessary.....	62	2
(h) Miscellaneous.....	11	4
(i) No decision given.....	257	
Total.....	700	20

## 3. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Investigate	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Continued and referred	Restored and referred	Referred allowances not granted or reinstated	Total
Entitlement								
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	3		428	79	227	44	196	977
(b) Parents—one or both.....			75	43				118
(c) Helplessness, clothing allowances.....	2	3	14	3				22
Total.....	5	3	517	125	227	44	196	1,117

## 4. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

	Investigate	Increased	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Continued and referred	Restored and referred	Referred, allowances not granted or reinstated	Total
Nature of Review Entitlement									
(a) Parents (joint), father, mother, sister or brother.....	3	40	59	22	221	1	.....	1	347
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	.....	17	63	6	231	4	2	17	126
(c) Reviewed on instruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317
Total.....	3	57	128	95	482	5	2	18	790

## PENSION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

Reasons for increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	1,170	207,967			726	370,722		
Reinstatements.....	901	138,619			385	124,820		
Total.....			2,071	346,586			1,111	495,542
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Addition of wife and children.....	(Wives... 623 Children 1,087)	48,354						
Addition of wife and children.....	(Wives... 27 Children 35)	1,143						
Sec. 25-9.....	(Wives... 224 Children 246)	17,895						
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	(Wives... 42 Children 55)	2,535						
Sec. 25-9.....	(Wives... 42 Children 45)	5,547						
Restoration of wife and children.....	(Wives... 42 Children 45)	5,547						
(special review).....								
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Addition of child or children.....	319	9,644						
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....	59	2,685						
Reinstatement of child after age expiry. Sec. 22-1 (a).....	132	7,121			65	10,056		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry. Sec. 22-1 (b).....	565	32,510			422	73,703		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Addition of Mother.....	74	4,524			4	540		
" " Father.....	11	810			1	120		
" " Parents.....	18	954			2	300		
" " Helplessness allowances.....	29	12,825						
" " Widower's allowances.....	15	1,590						
" " Allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....	54	2,808						
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Increase of helplessness allowance.....	4	740						
Increased on medical re-examination.....	3,638	669,180						
Restoration of entitlement, Sec. 51-4.....	180	56,684						
Restored to full amount, Sec. 28-1.....	6	849						
Addition of widow when pension is in force, Sec. 32-A and 32-2.....					5	2,780		
Re-instatement of widow after remarriage. Sec. 40-2.....					1	720		
Re-instatement of widow misconduct, Sec. 39-2.....					1	276		
Child increased to orphan rates.....					25	6,564		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33.....					223	24,000		
Cases investigated under Instruction.....					13	1,260		
Miscellaneous.....		6,673			19	804		
				884,871				121,123
Total increase.....		\$		1,231,457		\$		616,665

## PENSION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935—Continued

Reasons for decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Discontinuation</i> —Deaths.....	990	542,816			484	205,712		
{ Other reasons.....	532	98,140			622	178,866		
<i>Total</i> .....			1,522	640,956			1,106	384,578
<i>By change in social condition</i> —								
Wife deceased.....	354	32,565						
Wife divorced.....	43							
{ Wives.....	7	4,710						
{ Children.....	213							
Wife also wife and children discontinued other reasons.....	54	17,781						
<i>By additional allowances</i> —								
Child age expiry.....	3,475	157,655			893	150,983		
Child marriage.....	8	624			4	624		
Child deceased.....	147	6,315			10	1,548		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	76	3,381			9	1,488		
<i>By other allowances</i> —								
Death of mother.....	85	5,589			6	600		
Death of father.....	28	2,214						
Cancellation of helplessness allowance.....	3	960						
Cancellation of widower's allowance.....	96	10,206						
Other allowances discontinued for other reasons.....	87	4,458			2	180		
<i>Miscellaneous activities</i> —								
Reduced on medical re-examination.....	964	190,165						
Reduced entire to aggravation or degree of aggravation.....	801	188,374						
Reduced entire or aggravation to not granted.....	27	6,425						
Remarriage of widow, pension continued to others.....					17	12,528		
Death of widow, pension continued to others.....					14	7,448		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates.....					8	2,220		
Dependents decreased under Sec. 33.....					68	9,636		
Cases investigated under instruction.....					70	11,168		
Miscellaneous.....		6,119			5	1,028		
				637,541				199,451
<i>Total decrease</i> .....			\$	1,278,497			\$	584,029

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Disability		Dependent		Total	
Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
	\$		\$		\$
Pensions in force 31-3-34.....	77,855	18,236	10,339,971	96,091	40,793,425
" " 31-3-35.....	78,404	18,241	10,372,607	96,645	40,779,021
+ 549	47,040	+ 5	32,636	+ 554	14,404

(-) indicates decrease

+ indicated increase

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

Dependents	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Number	Supplementary Pensions Number
Fiscal year ending 31-3-23.....	739	\$ 281,765	57	\$ 28,332	727	\$ 364,607	.....	\$ 34,433	
" " 31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778	.....	34,146	
" " 31-3-24.....	+ 14	+ 85,993	- 15	- 14,616	- 109	- 82,829	.....	- 287	
" " 31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778	880	34,146	
" " 31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	1,533	33,273	
" " 31-3-25.....	- 88	- 56,696	+ 19	+ 8,148	+ 22	- 13,267	+ 653	- 873	
" " 31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	1,533	33,273	See Disability Statement
" " 31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	828	32,345	
" " 31-3-26.....	- 100	- 16,002	- 19	- 6,816	- 23	- 18,156	- 705	- 928	
" " 31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	828	32,345	
" " 31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896	31,392	
" " 31-3-27.....	+ 44	+ 24,544	+ 9	+ 1,092	+ 49	+ 24,807	+ 68	- 953	
" " 31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896	31,392	122
" " 31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867	30,220	117
" " 31-3-28.....	+ 15	- 5,484	.....	+ 2,604	+ 33	- 4,259	- 29	- 1,172	5
" " 31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867	30,220	117
" " 31-3-29.....	722	349,552	61	19,548	756	283,419	1,095	29,298	119
" " 31-3-29.....	+ 98	+ 35,432	+ 10	+ 804	+ 57	+ 12,516	+ 228	- 922	+ 2



Dependents	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals		Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Supplementary Pensions Number
Fiscal year ending 31-3-29.....	722	\$ 349,552	61	\$ 19,548	756	\$ 283,419	1,095	\$ 283,419	29,298	119
" 31-3-30.....	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	330,226	27,691	112
" 31-3-30.....	+ 138	- 77,972	+ 43	+ 3,966	+ 302	+ 46,807	+ 226	+ 46,807	- 1,607	7
" 31-3-30.....										
" 31-3-30.....	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	330,226	27,691	112
" 31-3-31.....	988	531,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	343,948	27,162	106
" 31-3-31.....	+ 404	+ 260,044	+ 60	+ 23,646	+ 62	+ 13,722	- 473	+ 13,722	- 529	6
" 31-3-31.....										
" 31-3-31.....	988	531,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	343,948	27,162	106
" 31-3-32.....	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	423,656	26,086	102
" 31-3-32.....	- 222	- 112,272	+ 91	+ 21,144	+ 269	+ 79,708	+ 650	+ 79,708	- 1,076	4
" 31-3-32.....										
" 31-3-32.....	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	423,656	26,086	102
" 31-3-33.....	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	472,423	24,845	98
" 31-3-33.....	- 148	- 80,988	+ 105	+ 26,472	+ 152	+ 48,767	+ 931	+ 48,767	- 1,241	4
" 31-3-33.....										
" 31-3-33.....	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	472,423	24,845	98
" 31-3-34.....	565	295,260	417	112,488	1,491	479,519	2,229	479,519	23,812	93
" 31-3-34.....	- 53	- 43,104	+ 57	+ 17,712	- 50	+ 7,096	- 200	+ 7,096	- 1,033	5
" 31-3-34.....										
" 31-3-34.....	565	295,260	417	112,488	1,491	479,519	2,229	479,519	23,812	93
" 31-3-35.....	726	370,722	385	124,820	1,106	384,578	2,002	384,578	23,777	90
" 31-3-35.....	+ 161	+ 75,462	- 32	+ 12,332	- 385	- 94,941	- 227	- 94,941	- 35	3

NOTE: (a) Number of Dependent Refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

(b) + indicates increase.

(c) - indicates decrease.

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Number	Supplementary Pensions Number
		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Fiscal year ending 31-3-23.....	1,278	\$503,822	736	\$210,304	3,855	\$895,906	1,097	111,469	471
" " 31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	115,603	470
" " 31-3-24.....	—	—	175	65,561	—	—	—	4,134	—
" " 31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	115,603	470
" " 31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	—	559,442	595	124,544	475
" " 31-3-25.....	533	105,404	330	70,482	—	—	8	8,941	5
" " 31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	1,503	559,442	595	124,544	475
" " 31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,209	481
" " 31-3-26.....	1	5,586	218	67,110	—	23,766	204	9,665	6
" " 31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,209	481
" " 31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933	1,290	394,231	1,089	572,033	1,090	141,982	426
" " 31-3-27.....	233	69,185	169	20,226	—	—	291	7,773	55
" " 31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933	1,290	394,231	1,089	572,033	1,090	141,982	304
" " 31-3-28.....	1,828	459,828	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,602	329
" " 31-3-28.....	387	41,595	531	96,133	—	45,344	650	9,520	25
" " 31-3-28.....	1,828	459,828	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,602	304
" " 31-3-29.....	2,557	520,331	2,322	491,553	894	541,855	7,776	165,506	319
" " 31-3-29.....	729	60,803	501	1,489	—	—	7,336	14,004	10

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

Disabilities	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability		Number	Supplementary Pensions Number
Fiscal year ending 31-3-29	2,557	\$ 520,331	2,322	\$ 491,853	894	\$ 541,855	7,776	165,506	319
" " 31-3-30	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	307
" " 31-3-30	783	-167,482	-	-178,339	59	+ 15,711	+ 1,035	+ 9,226	12
" " 31-3-30	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	307
" " 31-3-31	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	293,176	300
" " 31-3-31	948	+158,857	+ 6,298	+706,526	-	- 26,779	- 2,900	+ 28,444	7
" " 31-3-31	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	203,176	300
" " 31-3-32	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	302
" " 31-3-32	369	+ 40,550	- 633	-116,759	200	+ 82,492	- 88	+ 29,127	2
" " 31-3-32	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	302
" " 31-3-33	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	16,209	239,599	298
" " 31-3-33	1,179	-204,559	- 5,688	-695,163	253	+ 36,622	+ 10,386	+ 7,296	4
" " 31-3-33	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	16,209	239,599	298
" " 31-3-34	1,058	179,071	1,054	173,232	2,224	789,405	13,377	237,794	296
" " 31-3-34	854	-168,656	- 526	- 34,366	821	+130,504	- 2,832	- 1,805	2
" " 31-3-34	1,058	179,071	1,054	173,232	2,224	789,405	13,377	237,794	296
" " 31-3-35	1,170	207,967	901	138,619	1,522	640,956	10,367	236,474	293
" " 31-3-35	112	+ 28,896	- 153	- 34,613	-	-139,449	- 3,010	- 1,320	3

Note: (a) + indicates increase.

(b) - indicates decrease.

(c) Miscellaneous Pensions include both Disability and Dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

# PENSION APPEAL COURT

May 28, 1935.

THE HON. DONALD M. SUTHERLAND, M.B., D.S.O., P.C.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Daly Building, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. MINISTER,—I am in receipt of a request from the secretary of your department for a statement and report of the work of the court during the past fiscal year.

The following is a summary of decisions rendered during the year ending March 31, 1935:—

On appeals by Commission Counsel from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed on merits.....	29	
Disallowed.....	17	
Remitted for re-hearing.....	1	
		47
On appeals by Applicants from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed on merits.....	8	
Disallowed.....	715	
Remitted for re-hearing.....	1	
		724
On appeals by Applicants from decisions of Canadian Pension Commission—		
Allowed on merits.....	3	
Disallowed.....	197	
Remitted for re-hearing.....	7	
		207
On appeals by Applicants from decisions of Canadian Pension Commission Quorums—		
Allowed on merits.....	6	
Disallowed.....	750	
Remitted for re-hearing.....	17	
		773
On appeals by the Crown from decisions of Canadian Pension Commission Quorums—		
Allowed.....	13	
Disallowed.....	11	
Remitted for re-hearing.....	17	
		41
		1,792
Applications that leave be granted to the Commission to entertain a fresh application—		
Allowed.....	79	
Disallowed.....	172	
		251
Applications for leave to renew before the Court applications for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Sec. 21 of the Act—		
Allowed.....	3	
Disallowed.....	19	
		22
Applications for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Sec. 21 of the Act—		
Disallowed.....		1

The following is a statement showing the number of appeals remaining unheard, March 31, 1935:—

By Applicants from decisions of Tribunal.....	90
By Applicants from decisions of Commission.....	79
By Applicants from decisions of Quorums of Commission.....	249
By Crown from decisions of Quorums of Commission.....	20
	<hr/>
	438

The time at which these 438 appeals will be heard remains with Pensions Advocate and Pension Counsel. As a rule, a list of cases is brought before the Court for hearing daily by arrangement between interested parties.

I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,  
*President.*



## SUMMARY OF APPEAL COURT DECISIONS AND PENSION RESULT AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Areas	Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result							
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	C.C.	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities dated sec. 27 or 37	Neglig- ible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability	Amount of grat- uities
Eastern.....	2,345	120	8	942	1,536	323	2,142	255	16	2	40	6	\$ 83,696	\$ 1,075
Ontario.....	2,130	94	21	679	1,555	304	1,920	259	5	2	33	2	103,103	350
Prairie.....	1,325	88	7	721	713	283	1,130	240	9	2	28	3	79,756	725
Western.....	1,018	62	5	605	481	248	832	192	9	3	39	4	63,687	525
Total.....	6,818	364	41	2,947	4,285			946	39	9	140	15	330,242	2,675
	7,182		7,273			1,158	6,024	994						

## CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS IN PAYMENT

Disability.....	865
Widows.....	76
Mothers.....	4
Children.....	1
Total.....	946

APPLICATION FOR LIBERTY TO RENEW CLAIM UNDER SECTION 73  
PENSION ACT

	To C.P.C.	To tribunal	Total
Granted.....	358	3	361
Not granted.....	338	10	348
Total.....	696	13	709

## APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 21 SUBSECTIONS 1 AND 3 PENSION ACT

Allowed.....	4
Disallowed.....	31
Total.....	35



SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Tribunal	No. of applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of gratuity	
	1st time	2nd or more	C.C.	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Grati- tues	Pre- dated sec. 27 or 37	Negligi- ble	Not yet eligible	Not yet assessed		Annual liability
Eastern.....	1,983	102	942	1,163	316	1,769	250	16	2	39	6	3	\$ 82,802	1,075
Ontario.....	1,762	86	679	1,197	297	1,551	253	5	2	33	2	2	101,207	350
Prairie.....	1,179	78	721	561	280	977	237	9	2	28	3	1	79,507	755
Western.....	919	58	605	383	245	732	192	8	3	38	4	.....	63,687	475
Total.....	5,843	324	2,947	3,304	1,138	5,029	932	38	9	138	15	6	327,203	2,625
	6,167		6,251					979						

CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS IN PAYMENT

Disability.....	851
Widows.....	76
Mothers.....	4
Children.....	1
Total.....	932

APPLICATION FOR LIBERTY TO RENEW CLAIM UNDER SECTION 72 PENSION ACT

	To C.P.C.		To tribunal		Total
Granted.....	341		3		344
Not granted.....	327		10		337
Total.....	668		13		681

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 21 SUBSECTIONS 1 AND 3 PENSION ACT

Allowed.....	4
Disallowed.....	28
Total.....	32

SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Tribunal Areas			Nature of claims		Disposition allowed appeals		Disposition disallowed appeals		
Area	Number of applicants		Number of appeals	—	Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing	Disallowed in addition to allowed
	1st time	2nd or more							
Eastern.....	880	62	307	Widows.....	168	7	74	58	1
Ontario.....	640	39	15	Mothers.....	6	.....	5	4	.....
Prairie.....	666	55	7	Fathers.....	5	.....	1	1	.....
Western.....	567	38	2	Parents.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
			8	Children.....	5	.....	1	2	.....
			14	Miscellaneous.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....
			2,594	Injury or disease.....	1,383	20	913	278	87
Totals.....	2,753	194	2,947		1,571	29	1,004+88	343	88
			2,947				1,092		

## SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Tribunal areas		Nature of claims		Disposition allowed appeals		Disposition disallowed appeals	
Area	Number of applicants		Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C.	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more					
Eastern.....	1,123	40	4	597	2	591	4
Ontario.....	1,148	49	.....	29	1	28	.....
Prairie.....	588	23	.....	9	.....	9	.....
Western.....	362	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....
			.....	14	.....	14	.....
			23	2,611	15	2,569	22
			Injury or disease.....	16	.....	.....	.....
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals...	3,171	133	27	3,277	47	3,212	26
			3,304	.....	19	.....	.....

## SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension result						Amount of gratuity
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Applicant	Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Pre-dated sec. 27 or 37	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	
Eastern.....	222	12	8	227	4	230	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	\$ 588
Ontario.....	341	8	21	331	7	342	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,896
Prairie.....	129	8	7	133	3	134	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249
Western.....	85	3	5	83	3	85	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	..... 50
Total.....	777	31	41	774	17	791	12	1	.....	2	.....	2	2,733
	808		815					13					50

## CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS IN PAYMENT

Disability.....	12
Widows.....	
Mothers.....	
Children.....	
Total.....	12

## APPLICATION FOR LIBERTY TO RENEW CLAIM UNDER SECTION 72 SECTION ACT

Granted.....	17
Not granted.....	10
Total.....	27

To C.P.C.

## APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 21 SUB-SECTIONS 1 AND 3 PENSION ACT

Allowed.....	2
Disallowed.....	2
Total.....	2



## SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CROWN AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Area	—		Nature of claims		Disposition allowed appeals		Disposition disallowed appeals	
	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals	Allowed	Number jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more						
Eastern.....	7	1	Widows.....	3	2	.....	.....	1
Ontario.....	21	.....	Mothers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie.....	7	.....	Fathers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western.....	4	1	Parents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.....	38	11	.....	11	16
.....	.....	.....	Injury or disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	39	2	.....	41	13	.....	11	17
.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANT AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Area	—		Nature of claims		Disposition allowed appeals		Disposition disallowed appeals	
	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.			
Eastern.....	216	11	Widows.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....
Ontario.....	323	.....	Mothers.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Prairie.....	125	8	Fathers.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Western.....	81	2	Parents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Children.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	Injury or disease.....	1	657	6	635	17
.....	.....	.....	No jurisdiction re-date Sec. 27 or 37.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	745	29	.....	1	773	6	751	17
.....	774	.....	.....	774	.....	.....	.....	.....

## SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Tribunal	Number of applicants		Appealed by applicant	Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of gratuity
	1st time	2nd or more		Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Pre-dated sec. 27 or 37	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	
Eastern.....	140	6	146	3	143	2					1	\$ 306
Ontario.....	27		27		27							
Prairie.....	17	2	19		19							
Western.....	14	1	15		15							
Total.....	198	9	207	3	204	2					1	306
	207		207									

## CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS IN PAYMENT

Disability.....	2
Widows.....	
Mothers.....	
Children.....	
Total.....	2

## APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 21, SUB-SECTION 1 AND 3 PENSION ACT

Allowed.....	
Disallowed.....	1
Total.....	1

## APPLICATIONS FOR LIBERTY TO RENEW CLAIM UNDER SECTION 72 PENSION ACT

Granted.....		To C.P.C.	Total
Not granted.....	1	1	1
Total.....	1	1	1

SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANT AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

ANNUAL REPORT, 1934-35

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Area	Number of applicants		Nature of claims		Disposition allowed appeals		Disposition disallowed appeals	
	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
Eastern.....	140	6	Widows.....	33	1		33	
Ontario.....	27		Mothers.....	1				
Prairie.....	17	2	Fathers.....					
Western.....	14	1	Parents.....					
			Children.....	1			1	
			Injury or disease.....	172	2		163	7
			No jurisdiction re-date Sec. 27 or 37.....					
Totals.....	198	9		207	3		197	7
		207						

# WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, June 26, 1935.

THE HON. DONALD M. SUTHERLAND, M.B., D.S.O.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.

It will be observed that the expenditure under this legislation is increasing year by year as the Veterans attain the age of entitlement. The following represents the expenditures by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation in September, 1930:—

Fiscal year, 1930-31.....	\$ 318,029 22
Fiscal year, 1931-32.....	1,039,551 25
Fiscal year, 1932-33.....	1,388,708 15
Fiscal year, 1933-34.....	1,646,313 63
Fiscal year, 1934-35.....	2,017,074 80

Under the present terms of entitlement, it has been estimated that the annual cost of the legislation will continue to increase year by year for at least twenty years when the annual expenditure will reach approximately \$12,000,000, after which it will commence to decline.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER S. WOODS,  
*Chairman, War Veterans' Allowance Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

### OBJECT OF LEGISLATION

To relieve from necessity the aged veteran or the veteran who is so incapacitated as to be "permanently unemployable" and who in either case is otherwise unprovided for or only partially so.

### TERMS OF LEGISLATION

#### *Who Are Eligible*

- (a) Veterans of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.
- (b) Veterans of the forces of His Majesty or those of His Majesty's Allies who were domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment.

#### *Field of Service*

- (a) Applicants must have seen Great War service in a theatre of actual war, or
- (b) Be in receipt of a Great War pension or have received a final payment in lieu thereof for a pensionable disability of 5 per cent or more.

#### *Condition of Eligibility*

- (a) Applicants must have attained the age of sixty years, or
- (b) Be permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability.

*Residence*

- (a) All applicants must have been domiciled in Canada for the one year immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the allowance.
- (b) Payment of any allowance granted is suspended if the recipient is residing out of Canada, or is admitted to an institution at the expense of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

*Amount Payable*

- (a) Single men, or widowers without dependent children, who are in necessity, may be granted veterans' allowance at such monthly rate as may be determined by the committee, but not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars per month.
- (b) Married men residing with their wives or widowers residing with their dependent children, who are in necessity, may be granted veterans' allowance at such monthly rate as may be determined by the committee, but not exceeding the sum of forty dollars per month.

## METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

The War Veterans' Allowance Act provides for administration by an independent body known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, comprising a chairman and two other members.

Provision is also made for representation on the committee of returned soldiers at large. Mr. J. R. Bowler, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, has been appointed under this authority in an honorary capacity.

Likewise liaison between the committee and the Department of Pensions and National Health is provided by authority in the Act enabling the deputy minister and, as his alternate, the assistant deputy minister, to act as an honorary member of the committee.

The Act requires that the Department of Pensions and National Health shall furnish facilities for administration, subject to the directions of the committee. The medical examinations and investigations necessary are, therefore, furnished by the department except that investigations in rural areas, and where the department has no facilities, are furnished through the courtesy of the Soldier Settlement of Canada.

## AWARDS AND RE-INSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1935

	Over sixty	Under sixty	Total
Allowances approved September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1934.....	4,333	3,069	7,402
Less Allowances cancelled and later reinstated.....			170
Total first awards to March 31, 1934.....			7,232
First awards April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	1,129	724	1,853
Total to March 31, 1935.....			9,085
Re-instatements from September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1935.....			407
Grand total first awards and reinstatements.....			9,492
Cancellations by death, etc., September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1935.....			2,306
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowance on March 31, 1935.....			7,186

Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health  
for the year ended 31st March, 1935.

Page 81—Table of Awards and Re-instatements, etc., Line 4:—

For "First awards April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1933"

Substitute "First awards April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935."



## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1934,  
TO MARCH 31, 1935

Number of applications dealt with by the committee during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	3,688
Number of cases reviewed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	9,691
Total number of cases dealt with during the year.....	<u>13,379</u>

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1934,  
TO MARCH 31, 1935

Approved.....	1,853
Declined.....	1,571
Ineligible.....	235
Withdrawn.....	29
	<u>3,688</u>

## ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years
Under 60 years and not permanently unemployable.....		1,097
Income in excess of amount permissible under V.A. Act.....	76	44
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	208	41
Veteran deceased subsequent to application.....	5	13
Income up to the amount permissible under the Act.....		4
Maintained at the expense of the department in Government institutions.....	2	4
Miscellaneous.....	57	20
Total.....	348	1,223
		348
Total.....		1,571

## ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual Liability	
		\$	\$
Veterans' allowance, payments in force March 31, 1934.....	5,837	1,810,939	
Awards during fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.....	1,853	564,878	
Reinstatements.....	181	54,245	
Increase due to change in rate.....		22,299	
	7,871	2,452,361	2,452,361
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	685	208,886	208,886
Payments in force March 31, 1935.....	7,186	2,243,475	2,243,475

MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE  
CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYABLE

## FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO MARCH 31, 1935

Cardio-Vascular.....	947
Mental.....	798
Chest-Tubercular.....	592
Cord lesions.....	296
General conditions.....	272
Arthritis.....	223
Cancer.....	197
Chest-Non-tubercular.....	165
Defective vision.....	138
Epilepsy.....	79
Encephalitis.....	75
Total.....	<u>3,782</u>

STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF  
RECIPIENTS OF WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.	414	131,684	2	660	416	132,344
New Brunswick.	205	66,148	4	1,620	209	67,768
Quebec.	678	210,263	14	5,700	692	215,963
Ontario.	2,459	803,926	40	16,330	2,499	820,256
Manitoba.	720	220,083	8	2,940	728	223,023
Saskatchewan.	338	98,968	6	2,110	344	101,078
Alberta.	571	159,843	5	1,860	576	161,703
British Columbia.	1,801	552,560	24	9,130	1,825	561,690
Totals	7,186	2,243,475	103	40,350	7,289	2,283,825

## AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR OF 1935

Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.
90	1	65	508	44	86
89	1	64	521	43	99
85	2	63	581	42	86
83	7	62	632	41	106
82	3	61	560	40	106
81	6	60	165	39	102
80	5	59	106	38	90
79	6	58	85	37	58
78	10	57	89	36	46
77	19	56	90	35	20
76	33	55	83	34	9
75	60	54	103	33	1
74	65	53	94		
73	85	52	76		7,186
72	139	51	85		
71	157	50	87	60 years and over.	5,061
70	183	49	86	Under 60 years.	2,125
69	243	48	86		
68	258	47	85	Total.	7,186
67	396	46	75		
66	415	45	86		

Average age—60·17 years.

## COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
Holland.	2	New Zealand.	2
Canada.	2,710	Greece.	1
England.	2,737	Gibraltar.	2
Scotland.	755	Russia.	39
Wales.	74	Ukraine.	2
Ireland.	339	Switzerland.	4
Newfoundland.	32	Australia.	8
United States.	185	Brazil.	1
Belgium.	22	Czecho-Slovakia.	4
India.	26	British West Indies.	7
Iceland.	16	Japan.	4
South Africa.	5	Malta.	2
Finland.	7	Syria.	2
France.	50	Isle of Wight.	5
Denmark.	23	Montenegro.	2
Norway.	24	Bulgaria.	1
Channel Isles.	17	Egypt.	1
Italy.	17	Bohemia.	2
Poland.	15	Germany.	3
Isle of Man.	6	Lithuania.	1
Sweden.	27	Unknown.	1
Roumania.	3		
		Total.	7,186

## FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	6,965
British forces domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	197
Allied forces.....	24
Total.....	<u>7,186</u>

## THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	
(a) France.....	5,995	
Siberia.....	29	
Galipoli.....	2	
Palestine.....	2	
Mesopotamia.....	18	
High Seas.....	106	
Other.....	30	
Total.....	6,182	6,182

(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners.

Country	Number	
Canada.....	178	
England.....	826	
Total.....	1,004	1,004
Total.....	<u>7,186</u>	

## DOMESTIC STATUS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	3,799	3,323
Single.....	1,909	
Widower.....	763	
Separated.....	643	
Widower with dependents.....	56	122
Separated with dependents.....	16	36
Total.....	7,186	3,481

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

### FOOD AND DRUG BRANCH

Throughout the fiscal year which has just closed, the Food and Drug Branch has carried on its activities in analysis and inspection directed against the adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs, has provided laboratory services for other divisions, and has furnished collaborative laboratory services with other departments of government. The main task has been in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, a statute primarily designed for the protection of the purchasing consumer. The times are characterized by the irregular activities of uninformed entrants into the fields of food and drug manufacture and merchandising, and by the extraordinary sales promotion efforts made by the trade generally. With both of these natural endeavours one cannot but sympathize but, nevertheless, the purchasing consumer must not be forgotten. Notwithstanding its rapid advancement, science fails to keep pace with merchandising, in that immature or superficial researches are made the basis for unwarranted exploitations. It is therefore evident that it is quite impossible to record in the few pages of an annual report, anything more than tabular summaries and statements which may indicate, but not by any means portray, activities in which are intermingled the intricacies of analysis and the controversies of correspondence and interviews.

The following table summarizes the work of the laboratories, although in viewing it one must keep in mind the fact that the figures show no distinction between the various classes of analyses. In the Ottawa laboratories, spectrographic analyses are a routine matter, complex drug mixtures are analysed, and the most difficult of the referee samples as well as exploratory specimens for which there are no established methods, are also examined at this centre.

TABLE I.—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of Samples	Laboratories					
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
From inspectors of Food and drugs—						
(1) Imports.....	415	3,172	90	2,228	656	3,106
(2) Domestic.....	585	639	1,632	608	1,651	523
Department of Agriculture.....	18	216	124	99	283	296
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	77	30	12	35	67	214
Other departments of Government.....	2	23	333	16	20	124
Miscellaneous sources.....	1	6	.....	.....	4	56
Totals.....	1,098	4,086	2,191	2,986	2,681	4,319
Grand total.....						17,361

### Foods

Further details are shown in table II, which deals with foods. The cost of purchasing samples, a substantial reason, is not the only cause for limiting analysis to suspected products. It would be a waste of time and energy to make multiple analyses of well known high quality articles on the market. On this account, the figures for adulterated or misbranded samples do not represent a straight cross section of the foods offered for sale. The purchasing consumer has a much better chance than the numbers might suggest.

TABLE II—SAMPLES OF MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories							Adult- erated or Mis- branded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	Total	
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	4	15	15	14	20	25	93	21
Baking powder and materials		3	28	17	6	6	60	8
Beans	4	14		7	4	45	74	1
Beverages and beverage preparations	25	257	118	115	112	26	653	251
Bread, biscuits	41	28	47	49	28	35	228	31
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.	1	5	15	9	42	43	115	43
Butter	2		47		10	4	63	25
Canned foods	5		47			60	112	
Cheese	7	29	30	4	1	14	85	37
Cocoa, cocoa beans and chocolate	9	8	45	71	30	18	181	14
Cocoa butter	1			5		1	7	
Coffee, coffee products and substitutes	5	3	8	43	35	14	108	4
Confectionery	22	77	20	300	6	150	575	48
Cream of tartar	27	3	22	20	3		75	8
Eggs and egg substitutes					4	2	6	2
Figs	58	9		58	52	44	221	24
Fish, including shellfish	2		10	70		328	410	12
Flavours and flavouring extract	69	30	18	53	73	48	291	112
Flour	2	4	5	8	4	17	40	6
Food colours and preservatives		26	12	195	42	50	325	52
Fruit juices and syrups	59	46	13	6	39	25	188	61
Fruits, dried (other than figs)	190	62	82	72	168	458	1,032	69
Fruits, fresh	25	43				486	554	3
Honey	5	1	5	-1	1	1	14	3
Ice cream	29	1	4	3			37	2
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products)	3		24	3	19	13	62	28
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, icings, etc.	34	48	126	52	108	52	420	108
Liquors, wines, ale	2	7	12	4	5	1	31	12
Malt, extracts, etc.		1		4	2	5	12	6
Meat, Meat products	1	5	380	5	2	172	565	105
Milk and milk products	2	1		3		5	11	1
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.	5	9		13	1	8	36	9
Nuts	18	231		201	232	42	724	15
Oils, edible	2	36	15	31	50	47	181	22
Olives			3			31	34	
Salt	1	2	5	1			9	1
Sandwich spreads		1		7	2		10	
Sauces, pickles, etc.	52	3	17	30	5	42	149	16
Sausages, weiners	64	147		113		1	325	102
Shortening				1		1	2	1
Special Foods	1	37		23	16	3	80	27
Spices	70	96	212	159	248	197	982	280
Sugar	1	22	3	6	8	4	44	2
Syrups and molasses	23	37	2	39	17	27	145	34
Tea	6	3		3		39	51	6
Vegetables, fresh, dried, evaporated	11	6		18	6	36	77	9
Vinegar	6	2	33	13	9	6	69	17

Interpretive comments on some of the more important items are now in order.

*Alimentary Pastes* (Macaroni, Vermicelli, Noodles).—The general use of yellow dye in the manufacture of these products is a handicap to the development of the highest grade product which is made with egg and derives its yellow colouring from egg yolk.

*Baking Powder*.—It is satisfactory to note a continued improved condition in this product. Undoubtedly the modern system of retail marketing leads to a rapid turn-over of stock with less opportunity for deterioration by long storage and unsuitable surroundings.



*Beverages.*—The use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar has resulted in a number of prosecutions and warnings. On account of the keen competition and the great number of small operators in this industry, consistent inspection of this product is necessary. Faulty labelling still constitutes the principal cause of misbranding.

*Bread and Biscuits.*—Results obtained in the analysis of 106 samples of bread were presented to the Royal Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying. All samples were of sound quality but showed no consistent relationship between quality and price.

*Breakfast Foods, Cereals, etc.*—These products require checking principally from the standpoint of labelling and slack fill.

*Butter.*—Samples of butter for analysis are largely received from the inspection service of the Department of Agriculture and are secured from definitely suspected sources only. Hence they are not indicative of the general situation as might be expected. The most common adulterant is excess water.

*Cheese.*—Cheese is sampled by the Department of Agriculture on the same basis as butter. Excess moisture content characterized the larger part of the samples found to be adulterated. The maximum limit of moisture in processed cheese has been fixed by regulation at 43 per cent.

*Confectionery.*—Faulty labelling and use of non-permitted colours still constitutes the greater portion of infringements resulting in warnings and detention of import shipments for correction.

*Cream of Tartar.*—From recent investigations this product is found to be of much higher purity than formerly. Very little of the product on the market is being sold as commercial grade. With the next revision of the regulations, the pertinent item can be appropriately amended.

*Figs.*—All our supplies of this product are imported and the improvement in the quality over that of former years still continues, although continued inspection of all shipments is necessary to prevent the dumping of inferior material.

*Fish, including Shellfish.*—The principal product requiring inspection in this class of foods is oysters in which there is a tendency to include excess water. In fact watering in the retail trade threatened to become a great evil but the regulation limiting drainable fluid to ten per cent has been effectively applied.

*Flavours and Flavouring Extracts.*—Infringements of the regulations continue at the level of about 40 per cent of samples examined, and are mainly connected with failure to label correctly.

*Food Colours and Preservatives.*—The list of permitted food colours continues to provide a satisfactory range enabling the production of any desired shade. In a few cases it has been found necessary to stop the importation and use of non-permitted dyes. The elimination of boric acid and salicylic acid as permissible preservatives and the further restriction on the sulphite allowed are decidedly advantageous to maintenance of the purity of the food supply.

*Fruit Juices and Syrups.*—Imitations, dilutions and the use of artificial colour and preservative develop complexities in this field. The statutory allowance of compounds, mixtures, imitations and substitutes necessitates a perpetual struggle for properly descriptive labelling.

*Fruit Dried (other than figs).*—Owing to the lowering of the tolerance for sulphites in these products during the year, there was a slight increase in the number of shipments refused entry on account of continued excessive preservative. The shippers will undoubtedly have no trouble in meeting the requirements of the change in tolerance. The limitation now in force is identical with that exacted in Great Britain.

*Fruits, Fresh.*—The matter of the presence of excessive spray residue on fruits grown in Canada still continues to be a negligible consideration. As a measure of safety, however, routine checking of this matter must be continued each season. Climatic conditions appear to exert an influence greater than would be expected.

*Jelly Powders, Gelatin, Custard Powders, etc.*—Gelatin and its preparations present a very intricate problem which is being studied with a view to standardization.

*Jam, Jelly, etc. (fruit products).*—Samples taken were largely under suspicion for improper labelling. The standards established are found to be fair enough and the irregularities noted seemed to have originated in the unethical plea that the price must be met regardless of quality.

*Meat, Meat Products, including Sausages.*—The use of sulphites and colouring in sausages and Hamburg steak is responsible for the considerable number of samples in this category which are classed as adulterated or misbranded. These have resulted in many prosecutions during the past year. In view of the large number of prosecutions and warnings which have resulted from this form of adulteration in past years, it hardly seems possible that sausage manufacturers can still plead ignorance of the law. Constant inspection of these products is necessary.

*Nuts.*—There is a continued satisfactory condition in the quality of these products offered for entry into the country. It has been necessary to refuse very few shipments of the many varieties during the past year.

*Oils, edible.*—There have been a few cases of slack filling of containers but the most frequent fault found in these products has been a wrong or no declaration of net contents. The head space in cans is now limited to five per cent.

*Sauces, Pickles.*—The use of saccharin as a sweetener in sweet pickles has been the reason for the examination of a number of these samples. Attention has also been directed to false labelling.

*Special Foods.*—The regulation requiring that the label on a food sold under a distinctive name shall bear a list of the ingredients contained in the product is very useful and helpful. With new market developments ever appearing it is only to be expected that misbrandings will be numerous. The inspection service is doing everything possible to control this situation.

*Spices.*—The slack fill in packages of ground spices has been the subject of further investigation and there are now prospects of the evil being corrected.

*Vinegar.*—A new section has been inserted in the Food and Drugs Act to prevent the use of acetic acid in the manufacture of vinegar or other food products.

Many complexities arise in connection with food shipments coming to Canadian customs ports. An importer acting in good faith may bring along products which are improperly labelled, or not of proper quality. There are, obviously, limitations to what can be accomplished in the way of correcting irregularities. On the other hand, there are some who, after warning and full information, still endeavour to import by various devices. The wide range covered by these importations, their varied character and the nature of the irregularities encountered are indicated in the following list:—

The following foodstuffs consisting of 565 shipments which were being imported were detained at ports of entry as the label declarations did not

conform to the requirements. Certain of these were conditionally admitted and others were prohibited entry:—

Alginate	Essences, Assorted	Onion Salt
Alimentary Pastes	Essential Oils	Orange Crush
Allspice	Extract for Herb	Orange Juice
Anchovies, Cnd.	Extract for Soft Drinks	Orange Julius Cmp.
Anchovie Paste		Orange Squash
Aniline Dye	Factolac	
Apricots	Farine de Lentilles	Passionfruit Juice
Aromatic Chemicals	Figs	Pastry
	Flavouring Essence	Peaches
Baking Powder	Flavouring Syrup	Peanuts, shelled
Beverage Powder	Flavours	Peas, Yellow, Indian
Biscuits	Flour Cake Mixture	Pectin Compound
Bread Improver	Fruit Concentrate	Pepper
Breakfast Food	Fruit Dried	Pie Crust
Bromolatt	Fruit Juice	Pie Filling
Butrol	Fruit Products	Pikanti sauce
Butter Aroma	Fruit Syrup	Pineapple Flavour (Imitation)
Butter Flavour		Pineapple Juice
Butterscotch Extract	Gelatine	Pistachio Nuts
Butterscotch Flavour	Ginger Wine Mixture	Preservaline
	Grapefruit Juice	Protose
Cafemilk	Gray Salt	Prune Juice, Cnd.
Cake Mixture	Grenadine Syrup	Puddings
Candied Peel	Habacure	
Capryl Butyric Ether	Horseradish Mustard	Queen's Gravy Browning
Caramel Flavouring		Quick-ade
Celery Salt	Ice Cream Powder	Quimette
Cereal Foods	Infant Foods	
Cheese		Raisins
Chestnuts	Jello	Rape Seed Oil
Chicory	Jelly Cream	Relish
Chinese Nuts	Jelly Powder	Root Beer Flavour
Chocolate Flavour		Rum Aroma
Chocolate Syrup	Kiddie-malt	Rye Flavour
Cider		
Citrus Fruit Pulp	Lard Purifier	Salad Dressing
Cocoa, decocanized	Lemonade	Salad Oil
Cocoa	Lemon Barley Water	Sausage Binder
Cocoa Products	Lemon Juice	Sausage Preserver
Coffee	Lemon Squash	Sausage Seasoning
Coffee Extract	Lime Juice and Soda Crystals	Seasoning
Coffee Liquid	Liqueur Extracts	Sesame Paste
Coffee Substitutes	Liquid Seasoning	Shortening
Colour Food		Soupe grains grilles
Colour Tablets	Macaroni	Spice
Confectionery	Malt Compose	Sugarwite
Cottonseed Oil	Malt Extract	
Cranberry Cocktail	Malto-vin	Tea
Cream Stabilizer	Maple Flavour	Tomato Cocktail
Cream Whipper	Mayonnaise	Tricol
Custard Powder	Mellin's Food	Tuna Fish
	Mineral Water	
Dairy Drink	Minute Brew	Vanilla Flavouring
Dandelion Coffee	Molascos	Vasa Extract
Dapple Sugar	Molasses	Vegetable Compound
Dates	Mould Preventive	Vegetable, Dried
Dates, Dried	Movol Food Drink	Vegetable Extract
Delmor Dairy Drink	Mustard	Vegetable Fat
Dessert Powder	Mustard, Prepared	Vegetable Oil
Diet Foods		Vegetable Regulator
Dietetic Foods	Nooky Extract	Verley, B.F.A.
Dried Peaches	Nuts	Vermouth, non-alcoholic
	Nutmegs	Vinegar
Effervescent Prep.	Nu-Veg-Sal	Vinegar Culture
Egg Noodles		
Egg Substitute	Oil of Rhum	White Fuji
Energen Cocoa	Olive Oil	Wine Essences
Essence of Anchovies	Olive Pimento Spread	Yeast

## DRUGS

The amendment to the Food and Drugs Act of last year (24-25 Geo. V, Chap. 54), which took effect on January 1, 1935, made it illegal to "import, offer for sale or sell any remedy represented by label or by advertisement to the general public as a treatment for any of the diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states named or included in schedule A to this Act or in any amendment to such schedule." The schedule lists certain serious organic diseases and other physical conditions in which self-medication either by being ineffective or by the use of agents that are in themselves dangerous may do more harm than good and in any case tends to defer the day of recourse to proper advice and supervision.

An amendment to the Regulations under the Act, passed by Order in Council in August, 1934 (P.C. 123/1832), and revised in March, 1935 (P.C. 809), provides that labels on drug packages, other than standard pharmaceuticals and veterinary medicines, shall have displayed on them a list of ingredients together with the quantitative proportional content of any of the potent drugs mentioned in the schedule to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act; and further, if the drug be a medicine advertised to the general public, the dosage recommended shall be within the limits set by the Advisory Board appointed under that Act. The effect of this has been to bring the Food and Drugs Act into line with the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.

These changes have imposed new and fresh responsibilities upon the Branch, particularly in the matter of supervising labelling and advertising material, in the form of circulars or in magazines and other periodicals or on the air. It has meant a large increase in the number of samples inspected for misbranding as the notes on pharmaceutical specialties below clearly reveal. The expansion of the field of its activities has not taken place at the cost of efficiency for there is abundant evidence on all hands that the interests of the consuming public are being looked after better in the Dominion of Canada than in any other country of the world.

A large number of pharmaceutical chemicals have been checked during the year. These include acetic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, acriflavine, alcohol, alum, amylbutyrate, arsenious iodide, barium sulphate, bismuth, salicylate, boric acid, caffeine, caffeine citrate, caffeine sodium benzoate, calcium malate, chloroform, chlorophyll, citric acid, colchicine, cream of tartar, digitalin, dextrose, emetine, ephedrine, epsom salts, ether, ethyl chloride, glycerin, gold sodium thiosulphate, hexylresorcinol, hydrated magnesia, lactic acid, magnesium carbonate, mercuriochrome, nembutal, potassium nitrate, phenacetin, phenobarbitone, phenolphthalein, procaine, procaine hydrochloride, quinine sulphate, salicylic acid, sodium cacodylate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium morrhuate sodium nitrate, sodium nitrite, sodium phosphate, sodium salicylate, sodium sulphate, sparteine, sulphur, tartaric acid, terpene, thymine acid, thyroxin and others.

In addition, miscellaneous samples of drugs and standard pharmaceutical preparations comprise aconite, ammoniated quinine, aromatic powder, aspirin tablets, balsam of Peru, bay rum, belladonna, cactus, cascara, castor oil, coconut shampoo, corpus luteum, cottonseed oil, curare, epinephrine, epsom salts tablets, ergotin, ergoapiol, essence of cinnamon, extract of pine needles, Friar's balsam, Fowler's solution, gelatin capsules, haemoglobin, halibut liver oil, hyoscyamus, iron pills, linseed malt extract, malt syrup, mate, milk of magnesia, nux vomica, orange flower water, paregoric, petrolatum, petroleum jelly, poke root ointment, psyllium seed, quinine tonic, red sanders wood, rubbing alcohol, seidlitz powders, senna, sodium nitrite tablets, spirit of camphor, stramonium leaves, sunflower seeds, tincture of benzoin, tincture of ipecacuanha, Venice turpentine, white liniment, yeast, verba santa and zinc ointment.



## DRUGS AND STANDARD PREPARATIONS

*Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia*

In the annual report of 1932, some mention was made of storage conditions affecting the strength of this preparation and the conclusion drawn from experiment that closure by means of a well fitting rubber stopper gave the best result. In 1933 and again last year, attention was drawn to the new screw cap for medicine bottles that has become the vogue. Both metal and bakelite caps were investigated by keeping under observation for a prolonged period samples of the same spirit in bottles thus closed. After six and twelve month periods, the loss in strength was as follows:—

	Six Months	Twelve Months
Metal cap .....	14 per cent	17 per cent
Bakelite cap .....	35 per cent	65 per cent

as compared with the loss in rubber stoppered bottles of about 6 per cent. The pad of cork or pasteboard, as the case may be, underneath the cap becomes rotted by the action of the alkali and fails to perform the function of a leak-tight joint.

In 1932 we also reported that the available supplies of ammonium carbonate were not of such quality that they could be held responsible for weak sal volatile. This led us, in the year under review, to look at the Liquor Ammonia. Here we discovered a measure of confusion existing in Canada between American and British standards. The samples examined were obviously U.S.P. standard to start with, allowing for a slight loss in storage, but were sold labelled as a B.P. product. The relative strengths are 28 and 32.5 per cent respectively. Now "Aqua Ammonia" and "Liquor Ammonia" appear to be synonymous terms to drug clerks and here may be part of the explanation of the low strength spirit of ammonia. The manufacturer is using U.S. material to make a B.P. product. His protection is an analytical laboratory to check raw material and finished product.

A good many samples of aromatic spirit of ammonia were examined during the year, 40 per cent of which were definitely understrength. In all cases, the matter was referred back to manufacturers who were required to bring the stock up to strength before filling further orders.

*Camphorated Oil*

Interesting features in administration come up year after year in connection with this familiar household remedy.

The product containing only 6.5 per cent of camphor, instead of 20 per cent, to which reference was made a year ago, took a long time to eliminate completely from the market. As late as March, 1935, stocks of it were still found in a village store in the Niagara peninsula. This shows just how hard it is to overtake faulty material after it has got into circulation. The manufacturer's stock was checked and found to be in good order by midsummer.

Olive oil and cottonseed oil continue to share honours as a vehicle for this preparation. The British Pharmacopoeia prescribes the former, the United States Pharmacopoeia the latter. In 82 samples, 30 were made with olive oil, 49 with cottonseed. Cottonseed oil is cheaper than olive oil, but, being a semi-drying oil, has not been favoured by pharmacopoeial authorities in Great Britain. Only ten samples were mislabelled: nine omitted to call attention to the cottonseed oil used either by naming it or using the legend "U.S.P." and the tenth used these letters to describe a preparation made with olive oil.

An interesting specimen contained over 50 per cent of mineral oil with which was believed to be associated a small amount of cottonseed. The saponification number of the base was 80 instead of around 90. On investigation, it transpired that two Toronto firms had procured supplies of the same parcel of oil from a drug broker who had exchanged for it several casks of virgin olive oil with an ecclesiastical institution. The institution had found the oil would not burn well in their lamps and believed the defect was caused by acidity which would



not interfere with its medical properties so far as external use went. They had imported the stuff in good faith from the olive yards of Southern France. As a result, the broker took back the faulty material, and instructions have been given to exercise special surveillance at the port of entry over the products of these exporters.

A relic of a former era, purchased in a small village in eastern Ontario, had been made with a fluorescent mineral oil redolent of turpentine and contained only 1·3 per cent of camphor. The vendor was persuaded to destroy the small balance of his stock.

On the whole, the average content of camphor in our samples has been remarkably good. Excluding a number of the 6·5 per cent strength which all came from the one source, the mean content is 19·67 per cent of camphor, a figure well within the official range of 19 to 21 per cent. Twenty-nine samples contained less than 18 per cent and eight more than 22 per cent. There is still room for improvement, but considering the falling off in the number of mis-brandings, the situation is an encouraging one.

### *Chemical Food*

This is essentially a syrup containing iron and calcium phosphate, with smaller amounts of other ingredients, and is generally used as a body builder. It was introduced into the United States about 1857 by the late Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, hence its other name, Parrish's Syrup. Recently it has attained recognition in the British Pharmacopoeia and is obliged therefore to conform to that standard. A survey was reported in 1933 in which only two samples out of thirty-six were satisfactory. Six samples were examined during the past year, four of which were classed as adulterated. One of these was exceptionally low in iron, containing only 0·03 per cent of ferrous phosphate instead of 0·90 per cent. This preparation is receiving further attention.

### *Cod Liver Oil*

All samples examined in the laboratories were well up to standard, with the oil from Nova Scotia showing up best in the matter of vitamins as indicated by the antimony trichloride test initiated by Carr and Price.

Some advertising came to our notice in which the analytical certificate of an official of a Crown Colony was employed to convince the purchaser the oil was 100 per cent pure. This procedure is somewhat misleading unless every shipment has been sampled and tested by the same authority, and the vendor, in making such declaration upon his labels, personally assumes responsibility for purity if the analysis has not been made as stated.

### *Colchicum Preparations*

Colchicum is used to some extent for increasing the circulation in gouty and rheumatic conditions. A partial survey of liquid extract was made during the year. It should contain about 0·3 per cent of colchicine. Five out of eight samples taken in manufacturing establishments contained from 0·26 to 0·29 per cent colchicine and the other three 0·145, 0·15 and 0·21 per cent respectively. It is rather disconcerting, however, to find colchicum wine, a very much weaker preparation, supplied when liquid extract is asked for.

### *Eucalyptus Oil*

The quality of eucalyptus oil has been good. Our samples included four No. 2 grades, containing from 74 to 76·7 per cent of cineol as compared with a minimum standard of 70 per cent, whilst three No. 1 grades gave 85·7, 87·7 and 87·7 per cent cineol respectively. The last two were of exceptionally high quality. No adulterated stocks were found.

### *Hydrogen Peroxide Solution.*

It is gratifying to be able to record an appreciable improvement in the quality of supplies of this widely used commodity. Five years ago, 50 per cent

of the samples examined were adulterated; in 1932, the figure had fallen to 25 per cent and last year only 16.4 per cent were deficient in strength. The mean content of hydrogen peroxide during the year was 2.71 per cent, as compared with 2.62 per cent a year ago and is comfortably within the official range of 2.5 to 3.5 per cent. The mean strength of genuine samples was 2.98 per cent hydrogen peroxide. Two samples were exceptionally weak, containing 0.05 per cent and 0.55 per cent of hydrogen peroxide respectively, due perhaps to long storage.

The extravagant label claims to which attention was called a year ago seem to have disappeared, but there are still a number of manufacturers who require to be reminded that the regulations under the Food and Drugs Act prescribe that the label shall carry a statement of net contents and the name and address of the seller or of the manufacturer.

#### *Iron and Quinine Citrate.*

The matter of conflicting standards causes considerable confusion from time to time. In a check up of supplies of iron and quinine citrate, four samples were submitted, none of which were labelled in a manner calculated to indicate conformity with a United States standard. The following percentages of quinine were found:—11.12, 11.25, 11.23 and 11.79. Now the United States Pharmacopoeia calls for 11.5 per cent quinine, whilst the British Pharmacopoeia provides a range of 14.5 and 15.5 per cent. Thus all four had to be returned adulterated because the vendors omitted to add the reference "U.S.P." to the name.

#### *Liquor Cresolis Saponatus.*

This preparation analogous in composition to the well known household disinfectant, Lysol, has received a fair amount of notice during the year. Among disinfectants of this class examined, only two or 6 per cent, were seriously deficient in cresol. Eliminating these two from the group, the average cresol content was 50.3 per cent, comparing well with a pharmacopoeial requirement of 47 to 53 per cent. In some cases there was a slight excess in alkalinity but the quality of the cresol and its efficacy were above reproach.

#### *Liquid Paraffin (Heavy).*

Twenty-two samples of heavy liquid paraffin were examined at the request of the Departmental Purchasing Agent and give one a fair idea of the quality of supplies on the market. Eighteen of these possessed Saybolt viscosity values ranging from 186 to 345 with specific gravities of 0.875 to 0.885. One offered as "medium" was as stated, the viscosity being 173. The other three were light oil. These were samples of actual shipments which failed to correspond to the buying sample. The point emphasizes the need for purchasers of large quantities to check goods thoroughly before acceptance.

In other respects, in the matter of refinement, appearance and tastelessness, all samples were entirely satisfactory.

#### *Narcotics, Etc.*

The usual service has been accorded the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and our own Narcotic Branch in the examination of suspected narcotics to the number of 279. The police have also taken advantage of the facilities offered in Ottawa and outside for the examination of liquor (135 samples), counterfeit coins and counterfeiting equipment and other things connected with the suppression of crime.

#### *Nux Vomica Preparations.*

*Tincture.*—This galenical has been under more or less careful observation since serious discrepancies were found in the quality of supplies in the year 1926. During the period under review, the supervision has been maintained. Thirty-three samples were examined indicating an average content of 0.124 per cent of

strychnine as compared with the standard of 0.125 per cent. Two were found seriously deficient, one with only 0.60 per cent of strychnine, the other with 0.95 per cent. A third had a content 0.109 per cent and the rest were satisfactory. The manufacturers were required to put their stocks in order before issuing any more.

*Extract.*—Two samples showed 4.03 and 4.75 per cent strychnine respectively, as compared with an official requirement of 4.75 to 5.75 per cent.

### *Oil of Pine.*

Oil of Pine presents a typical example of the confusion liable to arise between conflicting authorities and the existence of a common name.

Oil of Pine used to mean Oil of Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), but through doubt as to authenticity of the source, the Dwarf Pine (*Pinus pumitzi*) was selected by the revisers of the British Pharmacopoeia of 1898 as being more reliable and in 1914 the source was changed once more to the Siberian Pine (*Abies sibirica*). The Siberian Pine not being native to this continent, United States authorities have adhered to the Dwarf Pine. Technically, then, Oil of Pine means Oil of Siberian Pine, which, in view of its distinctive aroma, has met with a favourable reception in Great Britain as an ingredient of nose and throat sprays. Of five samples procured locally, only one approximated the official specification in any way; none appeared to have been derived from Dwarf Pine, although all were undoubtedly products of conifers. The conclusion is they were spruce oils from various sources.

### *Syrup of Squill*

It is two years and a half since the 1932 edition of the British Pharmacopoeia became official, yet only 2 out of 6 samples of syrup of squill conform to the new standard and 4 were obviously prepared according to the old formula. This gives some idea of the time needed to exhaust old stocks.

### *Tablets for Dakin's Solution*

The procedure adopted in this case will show how the market is checked up and irregularities rectified.

Two samples were purchased in Ottawa representing the only brands available in the Capital. The labels indicated that one tablet dissolved in one fluid ounce of water would yield a 1 per cent solution of available chlorine. One sample yielded 0.28 per cent, the second, issued in a thick paper pill box, only 0.023 per cent. Montreal was the source of both.

The Analyst in charge in Montreal was requested to check up the manufacturers' stocks. One was correct—a new batch, the other half strength. The latter was destroyed and a fresh batch made to meet standard requirements. At the same time, the Analyst in charge in Toronto was requested to survey his territory and have the necessary adjustments made.

This product will be the subject of periodic review.

### *Tincture of Iodine*

The universality of the use of alcoholic solutions of iodine as a first-aid treatment places upon the Branch a special responsibility for safeguarding the quality of supplies. During the past year this has not been neglected. Thirty-five of the ordinary tincture (the weak solution of the British Pharmacopoeia) have been examined. The average iodine content was 2.32 per cent as compared with an official requirement of 2.45 to 2.55 per cent. When one reflects that the majority of our samples nowadays do not constitute a representative cross section of available supplies, but as a rule the poorer grades with brands under suspicion or needful of special surveillance preponderating a figure such as that just quoted is not discouraging. Owing to the alteration of potassium iodide content in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1932 from 2.5 to 1.5 per cent, one can gather some idea



of the length of time old stocks linger on merchants' shelves. At least 15 or 40 per cent were intended to have complied with the old standard in a period ranging from 18 to 30 months after an alteration had become effective.

Fourteen samples of the 5 per cent tincture official in the Canadian Formulary were all within reasonable limits in the matter of iodine content except two; one contained 4.30 per cent, the other 7.04 per cent. The average content was 5.09 per cent. In several cases the amount of potassium iodide was deficient. This is a much better showing than a year ago.

In 1932 and again in 1933 comment was made in these pages upon the poor quality of a stronger tincture, introduced into medicine by Churchill. It is supposed to contain 16.5 per cent of iodine and 10 per cent of potassium iodide. This preparation received more prominent attention last year. Fifteen samples were examined with an average iodine content of 13.8 per cent and 6.7 per cent of iodide. These figures are not regarded as reflecting any credit to the manufacturing pharmaceutical business generally. Indeed one case, in which 6.7 per cent of iodine was indicated was investigated at the source and the conclusion drawn from analysis of remaining stocks in the manufacturer's own laboratory that the tincture had been bottled before all the iodine had dissolved.

A fourth variety, the so-called "Colourless tincture of iodine," presents a sorry spectacle. Popular demand has insisted on its recognition as a standard preparation and so it is found in the British Pharmaceutical Codex 1934, with an iodine content of 2.86 per cent. It is to be hoped that the public realize that in view of the state of combination of the active ingredient, it is not an adequate substitute for ordinary tincture of iodine. The five samples examined showed 4.06, 0.90, 4.13, 0.82 and 2.81 per cent of iodine (combined) respectively. Thus only one was satisfactory.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES AND PATENT MEDICINES

Judging from numbers alone, this would appear to represent the preponderating volume of the work of the Branch. It is true that the problems presented call for much careful study and discriminating judgment, especially as parties nursing a grievance, supposed or otherwise, against a decision, are not hesitant in raising their voices in protest where they feel they can command the most favourable hearing. No fewer than 5,006 samples of this class, representative of import shipments, were detained at customs for examination by Dominion analysts, who declared 3,084 of them misbranded. In addition, 6,083 were examined by food and drug inspectors, and passed as being acceptable in the eye of the law without recourse being necessary to the decision of a Dominion Analyst.

##### A. PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES

The term "Pharmaceutical Specialties" has been applied by the department to connote medicinal preparations which cannot be classed as pharmacopoeial or standard drug preparations nor which are registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, but which are, therefore, more or less particular products of individual manufacturers. As a rule they bear coined names, allusive either of their constituents or the diseases or conditions which they seek to remedy.

It is not possible in the space allotted to discuss the miscellany of goods coming to our gates in the numbers just quoted, but perhaps it may not be without profit to refer briefly to several classes.

*Cough Drops.*—These stand on the borderland between candy and medicine. If they contain no medication other than liquorice or flavouring oils, they may be reasonably classified as candy and the word "cough" ought never to form part of the name. If, on the other hand, they do contain medication, such, for example,

as ipecacuanha or rhatany, they are obviously medicine, intended to remedy a physical complaint. In such cases, the expression "cough" is quite relevant and the list of ingredients must appear on the label. No complaint has been made against the composition of any parcels coming under our notice, but in quite a number of cases the labelling has called for amendment. People would seek to avail themselves of the benefits of both classifications and disavow the responsibilities of either. Moreover, the name must be truthful. To take a well known example, certain lozenges in the Old Land have been described as "Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne" for a good many years, notwithstanding the fact they contain no morphine, an essential ingredient of chlorodyne, to wit, the sedative. This description is not allowed in Canada; the ingredients must be specified and the word "Chlorodyne" omitted. The example cited was an actual case during the year under review.

*Obesity Remedies.*—According to the amended Food and Drugs Act, treatments for obesity may not be sold freely to the general public. Notwithstanding this fact, a great many so-called "cures" seek admission to Canada, the manufacturers of which claim that the pounds will disappear at the rate of 10, 20, 30 per month, as the case may be, whilst the patient continues to eat, drink and be merry withal. Some of these consist of teas made from a combination of herbs one may gather by the hedgerows or cultivate in one's garden. In one case there was a tea to be taken internally to loosen the bowels, bath salts supposed to "penetrate" when very hot water was used and a soap, presumably to remove the extruded grease. In others, our old friend, epsom salt, played a prominent part. But a new, rather potent and dangerous drug has come into the limelight for this purpose and outside the Dominion of Canada has been enjoying an unrestricted distribution over drug store counters. Several attempts have been made to introduce alpha di-nitrophenol into Canada under various fancy names, but so far as can be ascertained, none of these preparations has got any nearer the homes of our people than the customs detention warehouse.

*Flesh Producing Treatments.*—In apposition to the last paragraph, it appears congruous to allude briefly to the reverse process namely, that of putting on flesh. For many years, thyroid, which contains a goodly portion of organic iodine, has been used to stimulate metabolism with a view to "burning out" excess fat, but we have now encountered a treatment, which, partly through the "natural" iodine it is alleged to contain, is calculated to lay down pounds of sound flesh on skinny folk and, together with other ingredients, to contribute to the human system in a dose of three tablets more nourishment than the gargantuan banquets of the Middle Ages. Active steps are still being taken to circumscribe the advertising of this preparation within the bounds of recognized veracity.

Another treatment with the same end in view originated in California, and consists of dehydrated, pulverized vegetables containing nothing more than one might expect from a reasonably balanced diet. Naturally, the importation of such material into Canada has been steadfastly refused.

*Iodine Appliances.*—From abroad comes a new "discovery" that a slow discharge of iodine near the skin in the neighbourhood of the neck acts as a protection against croup, colds, "flu" and allied troubles. One testimonial hints at its efficacy in preventing haemorrhoids. The iodine is exhibited as iodine enclosed in a locket to be worn at the neck underneath one's clothing. Needless to say, our people have been delivered from such shameless exploitation by denial of entry to these devices.

*Tuberculosis Remedies.*—Tuberculosis is one of the scheduled diseases treatments for which may not be imported, offered for sale or sold freely to the general public in Canada. Whilst little trouble has been experienced during the past year with regard to importations in view of the explicit wording of the Statute,



some domestic cough remedies have come to notice professing by label to be beneficial for pulmonary conditions. As this statement includes tuberculosis by implication, the manufacturers concerned have been called upon to revise their labels and literature.

One could go on at much greater length to multiply examples, such, in passing, as the medicine claiming to be in itself all sufficient in curing innumerable disorders for which medical science knows no single effective remedy. It is indeed surprising that after the existence of so much regulatory legislation for so long a period, it is still necessary to enter prosecution against activities of this type. It is believed, however, that what has already been written will convey a fairly correct perspective of the administrative work involved. It may be observed that the points at issue are not so much the composition of the product, granted that potent drugs are not present in excessive amounts that would involve danger in self-administration, but that the claims made, on label, circular, carton or collateral advertising in the press as well as over the air, shall be reasonable, fair and just, so that the health and pocket book of the average citizen shall be protected from unscrupulous charlatanism and from high pressure salesmanship.

#### B. PATENT MEDICINES

The expression "Patent Medicine" is restricted to medicinal preparations registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. They come under the notice of this Branch for purposes of analysis.

A great many have been checked up during the year under review, but it should be borne in mind that, inasmuch as the licence is required to specify proportions used only in the case of ethyl alcohol and of certain potent drugs mentioned in the schedule of the Act, quantitative chemical work is naturally confined to these substances. The work involves a high degree of professional skill, with improvisation of new methods of technique to meet unusual circumstances created by special combinations of ingredients. In many cases, too, the active principles are present in such minute quantities—fractions of a grain per ounce, that accuracy can be achieved only by the most careful and painstaking manipulation. Thus work in this field is of a highly responsible character.

Those examined comprised a wide range of preparations, including pills, tablets, syrups, wafers, plasters, liniments, capsules and liquid mixtures, and were recommended for the treatment of a varied assortment of bodily disorders.

The largest group was tonics, representing about 24 per cent of the whole: these were exhibited mainly as pills and tablets. Only in one instance was there marked divergence from the formula, the strychnine being very low. Next came headache remedies, amounting to about 13 per cent and consisting of powders, capsules, tablets and effervescent salts. Where individual doses had to be measured out without the aid of automatic machinery such as the tablet machine, there was plenty of opportunity for achieving a greater evenness in distribution. Agreement with formulae was, on the whole, good. One preparation, unfortunately, spoiled a good showing in containing just 12 times the amount of acetanilid declared in the application.

The same favourable comment of reasonable approximation to the declared formula applies equally to other groups present in smaller numbers, to the rheumatic remedies, to cough remedies, to laxatives and digestion aids, to grippe tablets, to hair applications, etc.

The labelling of patent medicines is not the immediate concern of this Branch, but where errors and illegalities have been found, they are referred to the proper quarter for correction.

## INSPECTION SERVICE

Fortunately, even in times of adversity, it has been possible to maintain the twenty-five inspectors of food and drugs at strategic points. Their time is fully occupied with the numerous activities of office routine, market surveys, investigation of complaints, answering enquiries, collection of samples, examination of customs imports, seizures and prosecutions. It becomes more evident each year that detail policing of the entire country is not possible with a small staff, and that practical wisdom must be exercised in directing energies and resources against the most important forms of adulteration and misbranding. The entire field cannot be covered exhaustively.

Through the co-operation of the collectors of customs, much has been accomplished in preventing the entry of adulterated and misbranded goods. It is obviously better to refuse importation than to attempt to correct irregularities after distribution. Records show the examination of 41,178 import shipments. Of these consignments, 30,662 were passed by inspection, and 10,516 were sampled for laboratory examination. In the trade itself as much as possible is accomplished by warnings, but it is found necessary in some cases to resort to seizures and prosecutions. The following table summarizes these activities.

## IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples ex- amined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or misbranded
Halifax.....	680	415	36
Montreal.....	23,483	3,171	1,864
Toronto.....	663	2,228	372
Winnipeg.....	3,082	1,651	641
Vancouver.....	2,754	3,051	855

## SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Hop Ale.....	213 bottles.	Misbranded and false state- ments.	Destroyed.
Lime Thrill.....	126 bottles.	Misbranded and false state- ments.	Destroyed.
Cream of Tartar, Compound.....	11 dozen (2 oz. bottles).	Slack fill.	Released with warning.
Pepper.....	104 dozen tins. 400 cartons.	Slack fill and adulterated with foreign starch.	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Raspberry vinegar.....	12 bottles.	Saccharin found.	Destroyed.
Soft drink tablets.....		Saccharin found.	Destroyed.
Cider vinegar.....		Purity below standard.	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Macaroni.....		Not correctly labelled.	Relabelled and released.

The following table summarizes the results of the prosecutions:—

<i>Nature of Samples:—</i>	
Meats (sausages, etc.).....	83
Olive oil.....	1
Pickles.....	1
Soft drinks.....	10
Spices.....	7
Vinegar.....	2
Total.....	104
<i>Disposal:—</i>	
Convictions recorded.....	44
Settlements by payment of penalties.....	60
Total.....	104

### NARCOTIC BRANCH

There has, beyond question, been a marked improvement in the illicit narcotic situation in Canada during 1934. For years past the number of drug addicts has been estimated to approximate 8,000. In last year's report this figure was referred to as being the maximum, with a material reduction during the latter part of 1933. With every regard for caution in relation to excessive claims, it can now be definitely stated that in all parts of the country, and particularly in the large centres of urban population, there has been a most decided decrease in the number of those addicted to either heroin, morphine or cocaine.

The fact that more of each of these drugs, as also opium, was seized in Canada during 1934 than in the preceding year is not a contra-indication to the above statement, but is in reality an indication that less illicit drugs than formerly have reached the addict. The number of convictions obtained (226) is less than half the figure for 1929 or 1930, and is the lowest yet achieved. For the fourth year in succession, however, the number of cases in which imprisonment was awarded has exceeded that in relation to cases in which a fine only was imposed, indicating that attention is not being particularly devoted to the lesser offences, but to those in relation to which continuous activity is well worth while. The fourteen-year sentence, with ten lashes, imposed upon Harry Davis in 1933, together with the subsequent extradition from the United States of his fellow conspirator, Pincus Brecher, who committed suicide immediately after conviction in Montreal, undoubtedly had its effect, and enabled us at last to fairly claim that the international illicit situation, insofar as Canada was concerned, was reasonably under control.

Another angle which cannot be overlooked as a controlling factor is the coming into international effect on January 1, 1934, of the Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs. This Convention has now been ratified or acceded to by forty-nine nations, and as a result the legitimate manufacture of narcotics has been reduced to the medical needs of the world, as indicated by estimates submitted by each country to, or in their absence provided for them by, the Supervisory Body at Geneva, and thus a former vast reservoir for the illicit traffic has been abolished. Similarly, Canada's participation in the work of the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, to which the Chief of the Narcotic Branch was appointed as the Canadian representative early in 1934, has afforded additional opportunities for international co-operation in the control of illicit traffic, which proved most useful in striking at the sources of supply. The action taken by this committee, for example, during 1934 in relation to illicit manufacture of heroin in Bulgaria, based upon information supplied by the United States, Egyptian and Canadian delegates, resulted in the Bulgarian authorities effecting a drastic clean-up within a short period of months, with repercussions upon the situation on the North American Continent which were well worth while.

The amelioration of the situation within Canada with regard to the more commonly known drugs of addiction resulted, however, in increased recourse being had by addicts, and in some cases by others, to preparations such as paregoric, with a large alcoholic content and one-quarter of a grain of morphine per fluid ounce, and codeine, an opium derivative.

Reference was made last year to the measure of control obtained, with the co-operation of the Excise Branch of the Department of National Revenue, over paregoric, as a result of which the proportion of purchases thereof devoted to obviously anti-social use was largely reduced. This control continued to be beneficial, without in any way creating a shortage of paregoric for legitimate medicinal use, and the figures in relation to sales by wholesalers to retail druggists, before and after the control became effective on March 1, 1933, are interesting:—

1932—8,727 gallons.

1933—5,044 gallons.

1934—4,290 gallons.

Similarly, the sales in one large city (Toronto) were reduced from 1,221 gallons in 1933 to 632 gallons in 1934.

The fear had been expressed that limiting a retail druggist to one-half gallon of paregoric a month would merely transfer the demand to a greater number of stores, without reducing the total consumption, but this has been strikingly refuted, as a reduction of over fifty per cent in consumption has been effected and maintained. The reason is simple; that there is only a small percentage of retail druggists who would have anything to do with the sale of paregoric in large quantities, which ranged as high as 75 gallons per month in single stores, and once the unethical activities of the small minority were controlled, the remainder would not countenance any extension of their own sales. It is believed and hoped that this will also prove to be the case in connection with codeine control, to which a great deal of attention is being devoted.

Reference was made in last year's report to the fact that codeine was being used anti-socially, largely by addicts, as a "carry-over" until the illicit supplies of their drugs again became available. During 1934 many reports were received from a variety of sources, including police authorities, social agencies, medical health officers and individual physicians, which indicated that the practice was largely increasing. It was also definitely ascertained that in many instances the daily dosage was far in excess of that ever prescribed medicinally, ranging as high as eighty grains daily, taken hypodermically. In more than one hospital definite "withdrawal symptoms" were observed when codeine, previously taken in massive dosage, was no longer available, such symptoms being equivalent to those displayed when the withdrawal of morphine or heroin, in comparable dosage, was involved.

At a meeting of the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva in 1934, Canada's attention was drawn to the fact that her codeine consumption was the highest in the world, France being the next highest, while, for comparable countries, the figures were:—

Country	Kilograms per million inhabitants
Canada.....	109
U. S. A.....	29
Great Britain.....	11
Australia.....	4

We were able to point out that, while there was some small illicit traffic in codeine to the United States, where it is classed as a narcotic, such as did exist was being energetically combated by the narcotic authorities of both countries,



with very definite results, and that the proportion leaving Canada was negligible in relation to our total imports. Such imports, however, had for several years shown a steady increase, as follows:—

Year	Codeine* (pure drug) Ounces
1921.....	3,681
1931.....	15,918
1932.....	17,019
1933.....	26,361
1934.....	28,915

The amount of codeine imported into Canada in preparations during 1934 was only 65 ounces.

It has to be borne in mind that codeine is a most useful drug in the hands of the medical profession, and its legitimate use is very great. It has, to some considerable extent, been substituted for morphine and heroin in medical practice, the imports of the latter drugs having very largely decreased in the last fifteen years. The figures are as follows:—

Year	Morphine and Heroin ounces
1919.....	30,087 (salts and alkaloïds)
1920.....	28,198 " "
1933.....	5,316 (pure drug)
1934.....	5,476 " "

As heroin is approximately eight times, and morphine three times, stronger than codeine, it might be claimed that a reduction of 24,500 ounces of morphine and heroin imported in 1934, as compared with 1919, would, in itself, warrant a present importation of at least 73,000 ounces of codeine, or two and one-half times as much as we do in fact import. At the same time, however, there was a large and increasing anti-social use of codeine in massive dosage during 1934, which amply warranted energetic action.

The question was discussed at length with the Council of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, when representatives were present from every province, as also at a meeting with a large number of narcotic wholesalers. The existing situation and its future implications were fully realized, and every desire shown to co-operate. As a result a plan involving scrutiny of codeine sales, together with action by provincial pharmaceutical associations when such sales were considered by them to be excessive, was evolved and put into operation on December 1, 1934. While sufficient time has not yet elapsed to form a definite judgment on the results, it is at least safe to say that very considerable progress has been made in ensuring that codeine is only available in reasonable quantities to retail druggists, and that excessive purchases result in wholesalers not filling future orders.

No difficulty has been experienced in relation to opium poppy heads, which have a morphine content of 0.25 per cent, and which were brought under control in 1933. The sentences imposed upon three Hindus who persisted in harvesting large quantities of these poppies, the heads of which are infused and the resulting liquid drunk, effectively put a stop to their cultivation on Vancouver island. While certain Hindus did for a time succeed in obtaining prescriptions for them from physicians, this was a matter easily susceptible of adjustment by correspondence, and such ailments as the Hindus now have, or claim to have, are being treated by medicaments which come within the orbit of the Pharmacopœia.

The books and narcotic transactions of the 111 wholesalers in Canada who are in possession of narcotic licences continue to be audited by a chemist auditor permanently employed for this work. A great improvement, and much greater uniformity in methods of recording and general conduct of this angle of their business, has resulted. The narcotic registers, stocks and prescriptions in the hands of the retail druggists, who number over 3,000, have been regularly inspected and checked by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police acting on behalf of this department. Most satisfactory co-operation has been received



from both wholesalers and retailers, and to the wholesalers, in particular, recognition is due for the very considerable extra work which they have voluntarily undertaken in relation to the present co-operative scheme of codeine control.

Our contact with the medical profession is very close, and we are indebted to many members thereof for most valuable work in dealing with cases of addiction which by no means came within the category of hopeless addicts. Our experience in connection with many such cases has been such as to amply confirm the following statement made in the 1930 report, which has since been extensively quoted:—

There are certain unfortunate people who, by reason of a medical condition which absolutely requires narcotics to be administered by a medical man, eventually develop an addiction which requires increasing quantities of narcotics to cope with such medical condition and addiction. In such instances there can be nothing but sympathy for the persons concerned, and usually the medical condition itself terminates the case. Then there is the person who, occupying a decent position in the community, becomes an addict from a variety of causes such as overwork, nervous strain, dissipation or the appetite remaining after receiving narcotics for a medical condition which no longer exists. In such cases it has been found that, where the person concerned has *something to lose*, such as family ties or the right to practise a profession, much can be done *after* the withdrawal of the drug has been effected, and the opportunity exists to weigh carefully against the remaining appetite the serious consequences which will inevitably accrue if reversion again occurs. Cases such as these, and they are unfortunately only too frequent, are naturally dealt with in the strictest confidence, but I am glad to be able to report that so far definite success has been achieved in a number of cases. . . . . The greatest credit belongs to the medical profession, many members of which, when given opportunities along the lines mentioned above, co-operate to a remarkable degree, and in a surprisingly large number of cases with little or no prospect of material reward. This Department is quite prepared to definitely state that in cases where there is no underworld association, and the person involved is in a position where the continuance of the narcotic habit will involve serious social, professional or pecuniary consequences, there is every reason to hope that a proportion of cures can be effected, although naturally a number will revert. Some of the cases initiated by, and known to us, have been completely free from addiction for over two years, although it is considered that a period of five years should elapse before any definite claim to permanent cure is made.

Then there is the underworld type of criminal addict, who spends a considerable proportion of his life in jail, either on narcotic charges or for other crimes usually committed in an endeavour to maintain a supply of the drug of addiction. For these cases there would appear to be no present solution, as the social environment occasioned by association with other addicts, both in jail and after the sentence is served, affords an opportunity of continuance in addiction which is taken full advantage of, and our efforts would apparently be best directed in preventing, so far as is possible, addicts who are now respectable members of society from descending, as is so often the case, into the category of criminal addicts.

The importations of morphine, heroin and cocaine during 1934 approximated those of the previous year, and were within the estimates furnished to the League of Nations. There was a drop in the importations of crude opium, used in making medicinal preparations, from 685 pounds in 1933 to 458 pounds in 1934, which was 200 pounds less than actual consumption in Canada during the latter year. During the past four years 2,757 pounds of crude opium have been imported, while domestic consumption has been 2,876 pounds, which is good evidence of the fact that estimates are carefully prepared in the first instance, and that no undue accumulation of stock is possible.

Canada's exports of narcotics are comparatively negligible, consisting of approximately 32 ounces of straight narcotics and 112 ounces in preparations, consigned principally to physicians and druggists in Newfoundland and the West Indies. All imports and exports of narcotics are conducted under the licensing system provided by the International Conventions.

During the year it became necessary to prosecute three physicians for supplying large quantities of narcotics to persons under conditions which could not possibly be considered either legal or ethical. In one case a sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed, while in the two others fines of \$1,250 and \$800, respectively, were paid. It was not found necessary to institute proceedings against any retail druggists.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, the Narcotic Branch received \$10,922.67 in revenue, made up as follows:—

Business licences.....	\$ 2,885 00
Import licences.....	720 00
Export licences.....	10 00
Fines received.....	6,143 25
Sale of seized cars.....	1,164 42
	<hr/> \$10,922 67

The expenses incurred in connection with lawyers' bills alone, in relation to prosecutions, amounted to \$17,201.50.

Dealing with the illicit traffic, larger quantities of morphine, heroin, cocaine and opium were seized than in 1933. Details thereof will be found in table No. 6.

The total number of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the judicial year ending September 30, 1934, was 226, as compared with 240, 340, 333 and 458 in the four preceding years. Convictions for the illegal possession, importation or selling of narcotics decreased to 134, as compared with 155 and 189 in the two preceding years. With regard to minor offences in relation to the smoking of opium, possession of paraphernalia, etc., there was also a decrease to 78, as compared with 83 and 147 in 1933 and 1932 respectively. Ten convictions were registered, as against one in the preceding year, for obtaining drugs from more than one physician, which is significant in relation to the great shortage of illicit narcotics in underworld circles, and the consequent efforts made by certain addicts to maintain a normal dosage by deceiving two or more physicians simultaneously by the use of false names, expressed desire for cure, etc. A study of table 1-C, indicates the steady progress which has been made year by year in reducing the number of convictions obtained for opium smoking, as well as other offences. The use of codeine and paregoric in Chinese circles, where opium has become increasingly hard to obtain, is by no means unknown.

Of the 226 convictions obtained, 170 were initiated federally and 56 by provincial and municipal police forces, whose co-operation has been much appreciated. 27 non-federal cases were handled in Quebec and 15 in British Columbia, the remaining 14 being distributed through the provinces east of Quebec. It is also apparently the experience of non-federal forces that narcotic offences are becoming more rare, although their proportionate decrease of cases is greater than that in relation to those initiated federally, the figures being:—

Year	Convictions	Federally initiated	Percentage	Municipally or Provincially initiated	Percentage
1932.....	340	164	48%	176	52%
1933.....	240	162	67%	78	33%
1934.....	226	170	75%	56	25%

The following sentences of one year or over were imposed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935: 1 of 5 years, 2 of 4 years and over, 4 of 3 years and over, 4 of 2 years and over and 18 of 1 year and over.

The principal case handled during the year was that of Pincus Brecher, who was extradited from the United States and convicted in Montreal for participation in a huge international conspiracy which involved the importation during 1930 of enormous quantities of illicit narcotics into the United States and Canada. The facts were outlined in comparative detail in last year's report in dealing with Harry Davis, but it may be relevant to state that the despatch of over \$183,000 from Montreal and New York to Paris, in payment for narcotics, was definitely proved. Brecher was never sentenced, as he committed suicide within an hour of the jury's verdict. Four members of the same gang are now serving

sentences in the United States and, by co-operative action between the two countries, a very definite menace has been stopped and thoroughly deterrent effects obtained.

We are greatly indebted to both the customs and narcotic services of the United States for much valued work in locating Brecher, assisting in his extradition and making numerous witnesses available at his trial in Canada.

A quantity of heroin was seized from a Chinese in Windsor, Ontario, in connection with much larger purchases in the United States, made by the officers of that country working in co-operation with Canadian officers.

Twelve ounces of morphine were seized on the Pacific coast, the vendors of which were Chinese, and the strong belief exists that same came from the Orient, although that point cannot be definitely proved.

Two cases also occurred in Montreal in connection with which heroin was smuggled into Canada from the United States for use in connection with the doping of horses on race tracks. During the year the authorities of both Canada and the United States have been closely associated in connection with this subject. All palace horse cars, containing horses from the United States destined to race tracks, have been thoroughly searched by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Two hundred one-tael tins of opium, in tins of a type not hitherto encountered, were seized in Vancouver on a steamer arriving from the Orient.

Forty tins of opium were also seized at Vancouver while in process of being delivered in that city from a steamer arriving from the Orient. An elaborate system designed to effect delivery without detection had been arranged for by the five Chinese involved, three of whom were members of the crew. Four of them were convicted and sentenced to four and three years in the penitentiary.

During the year thirty-eight separate seizures of Chinese pills were effected in Canada, thirty-seven of which were on the Pacific coast. The number of pills involved was 361,148, and a uniform morphine content of 2.60 grains per ounce was established by analysis.

Marihuana, both as a herb and in cigarette form, was seized on four occasions, three in Montreal and vicinity and one in Toronto. Two of the cases involved smuggling from the West Indies on boats destined to Montreal, one related to an orchestra player, who brought in a supply from New York, while in the Toronto case the source of supply was Detroit. Adequate sentences were imposed in each instance. The quantities of the drug involved were larger than those seized during the preceding year, although the belief exists that there has been no extension of the use of marihuana.

Sixty-nine aliens were deported from Canada at the conclusion of their terms of imprisonment for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, details in connection with which will be found in table No. 5.

While Canada, after a number of years' hard work which involved considerable expense, is now in a position to claim that a great improvement has been effected in relation to narcotic conditions within her borders, it is unfortunately not safe to assume that such a condition will continue indefinitely. As Canada does not manufacture narcotics nor grow the raw material therefor, it is obvious that the narcotic problem would not exist in this country were it not for the illicit supplies which arrive from abroad.

Although many successes have been achieved in the international field in terminating the activities of large gangs, details in connection with which are constantly exchanged between interested countries, the potential profits are so enormous that the reduction of narcotic trafficking to anything approximating zero cannot be safely contemplated. While the legitimate manufacture of narcotic drugs has been very much reduced and now approximates the legitimate medical need of the world, there are enormous quantities of raw material in various parts of the world available for illicit manufacture and for smuggling in the raw state



into various countries. This applies with particular force to the Orient, in certain portions of which, for a variety of reasons, conditions are almost ideal for illicit manufacture, which it is known exists on a very wide scale.

The introduction of orientally manufactured morphine, heroin and cocaine, on the Pacific coast of North America is a well established fact, and a very live problem at the present time, so much so, in fact, that we have not only to envisage, but combat, the possibility of not only the illicit demands of the North American Continent being supplied from that source, but of this Continent being developed into the highway for the supply of Europe as well. The best efforts of the narcotic services of both Canada and the United States are being devoted to this highly important subject, which, being so completely international in its scope, renders it possible for both countries, by means of our association with the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, to ensure that measure of co-operation from without which is so essential.

Great benefit has continued to be derived from the constant exchange of information with other countries, particularly Great Britain, the United States, Holland and Egypt. The impossibility of successful results accruing from the narcotic service of each country being dependent upon sources of information from within its own borders has been abundantly made manifest, and we gratefully acknowledge the assistance which we have received from other narcotic services in various parts of the world.

TABLE 1A—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1934.

Province	Nature of Offence								Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island.....									3
Nova Scotia.....	2						1		3
New Brunswick.....									79
Quebec.....	31	16	4		7	10	8	3	71
Ontario.....	17	3				1			21
Manitoba.....	2						1		7
Saskatchewan.....	3	2		1		1			9
Alberta.....	4	2		1		1		1	3
British Columbia.....	42	6		6	37	13			104
Total.....	101	29	4	8	44	26	10	4	226

TABLE 1B—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1934.

Province	Total convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British & American.	Chinese	Italian	Russian	Hindu	Romanian	
Prince Edward Island.....											3
Nova Scotia.....	3		1	2	2	1					3
New Brunswick.....											79
Quebec.....	72	7	27	52	50	25	2	1		1	71
Ontario.....	21		1	20	11	7	3				21
Manitoba.....	3		1	2	3						3
Saskatchewan.....	6	1	2	5	3	4					7
Alberta.....	9		3	6	5	4					9
British Columbia.....	104		56	48	3	99			2		104
Total.....	218	8	91	135	77	140	5	1	2	1	226

TABLE 1C—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, TO 1934

Year	Nature of Offence										Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drug without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	
1925.....	381	55	.....	.....	139	208	.....	.....	.....	52	835
1926.....	302	33	.....	.....	149	180	.....	.....	.....	79	743
1927.....	163	37	.....	.....	85	81	.....	.....	.....	124	490
1928.....	183	52	.....	.....	69	69	28	.....	.....	29	430
1929.....	150	38	1	.....	103	223	47	1	4	.....	567
1930.....	166	32	2	.....	47	155	46	5	5	.....	458
1931.....	173	45	3	.....	42	39	24	.....	7	.....	333
1932.....	138	45	4	2	71	51	.....	3	1	.....	340
1933.....	111	39	5	.....	17	42	24	1	1	.....	240
1934.....	101	29	4	.....	8	44	26	10	4	.....	226

TABLE 1D—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1934

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option	Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280	1930.....	255	203
1926.....	474	263	1931.....	110	223
1927.....	327	159	1932.....	144	196
1928.....	190	240	1933.....	82	158
1929.....	375	192	1934.....	91	135

TABLE No. 2

(a) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1934

Country imported from	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	144*
France.....	14*
Great Britain.....	33*
Germany.....	7
Holland.....	2
Switzerland.....	14
Newfoundland.....	1
Spain.....	1
Total.....	216

\*One licence cancelled in each case at the request of the importer.

Country to which exported	
Newfoundland.....	62*
Switzerland.....	3
British West Indies.....	6
British Guiana.....	1
Republic of Panama.....	1
Total.....	73

\*One licence cancelled at the request of the exporter.

(b) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934

Wholesale.....	111*
Retail.....	19

\*Two licences cancelled at the request of the wholesalers.



TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1934 INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458

NOTE: Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine.

Statistics now prepared by Calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1934

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca Leaves
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tr., ext., etc.)	Alkaloids of opium (non-Morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.
Great Britain.....	458-00	218-43	58-09	11-83	2,924-25	55-04	394-87	0-07	1073-60	1-48	.....
France.....	.....	.....	5-50	20-56	29-56	9-78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	35-00	0-39	0-02	.....	.....	550-02	10-58	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90-00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	210-00	1,516-84	.....	185-00	.....	315-00	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170-00	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0-54	0-05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	458-00	218-43	63-59	277-39	4,471-58	64-39	669-87	0-07	2,108-62	12-06	.....

NOTE:—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.  
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with other non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1934

Country imported from	Eucaine oz.	Cannabis Sativa contained in Calen- ical preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis Sativa oz.	Cannabis Sativa (herb) lb.	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug) oz.	Dilan- dide Str. (pure drug) oz.	Geno- morphine Str. (pure drug) oz.	Dico- dide Str. (pure drug) oz.	Eucodal Str. (pure drug) oz.	Aceti- cone Str. (pure drug) oz.
				Str. (pure drug) oz.	Prep. (pure drug) oz.						
Great Britain.....	1.42	1,403.00		249.18		18,399.93	0.18		0.18	0.22	0.23
France.....			0.64		0.35	3,150.00					
United States.....		63.00	155.00		0.04		1.76				
Germany.....						1,476.00					
Switzerland.....				20.25		5,890.00					
Netherlands.....											
Newfoundland.....											
Totals.....	1.42	1,526.00	155.64	269.43	0.39	28,915.93	1.94		0.18	0.22	0.23

Note:—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.  
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with other non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934

Country Exported to	Opium contained in tr., ext., pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa in Galenical preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis Sativa
		Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
British Guiana.....	0.06	0.11	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	1.58	0.05	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.79
Newfoundland.....	103.83	19.29	1.47	.....	2.02	0.76	0.05	1.60
Republic of Panama.....	0.13	0.05	0.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	11.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	105.60	31.40	1.62	.....	2.02	0.76	0.05	3.39

NOTE:—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with other non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE THIRTEEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1934.

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Totals
British South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	59	901
Czecho-Slovakia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
English.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	7
French.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	7
Greek.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Irish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	17
Japanese.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Philippino.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Roumanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Scotch.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Swedish.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Swiss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
United States citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	5	143
Lithuania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	69	1,104

TABLE No. 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934

*Opium—*

Opium, crude.....	4 lbs.	6 ozs.	109 grs.
Opium, smoking.....	1 lb.	14 ozs.	122 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	.....	14 ozs.	129 grs.
62 tins smoking opium containing.....	31 lbs.	.....	.....
200 tins smoking opium (1½ ozs. each) containing.....	16 lbs.	10 ozs.	292 grs.
Yen Shee Water.....	.....	29 ozs.	145 grs.
*Decks of smoking opium.....	601	.....	.....
*Decks of opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	10	.....	.....
Pills of opium.....	12	.....	.....

*Morphine (salts and alkaloid combined)—*

Morphine.....	5 lbs.	13 ozs.	78 grs.
*Decks of morphine.....	5	.....	.....
Tablets of morphine.....	1,122	.....	.....
Chinese pills.....	361,148	containing an average of 2.60 grains morphine per ounce.	.....

TABLE No. 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1934—*Concluded*

<i>Cocaine (salts and alkaloid combined)—</i>			
Cocaine.....	2 lbs.	4 ozs.	9 grs.
*Decks of cocaine.....	8		
Tablets of cocaine.....	30		
<i>Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (salts and alkaloid combined)—</i>			
Heroin.....	1 lb.	3 ozs.	20 grs.
*Decks of heroin.....	9		
Tablets of heroin.....	1,261		
Capsules of heroin (approx. 3 grs. each).....	25		
<i>Cannabis Sativa—</i>			
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana).....	2 lbs.	9 ozs.	426 grs.
Cigarettes (Marihuana).....	132		
<i>Poppy Heads</i> .....	262 lbs.		
<i>Alleged Drugs (miscellaneous) including morphine, heroin, cocaine and codeine—</i>			
Drugs, alleged.....	1 lb.	1 oz.	24 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs.....	7		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	468		
Capsules of alleged drugs (approx. 3 grs. each).....	45		
<i>Paraphernalia—</i>			
Opium lamps.....	53		
Opium lamp globes.....	22		
Opium smoking pipes.....	68		
Opium pipe bowls.....	16		
Scrapers, opium pipe.....	53		
Yen-hocks (needles).....	76		
Opium scales (Chinese), etc.....	9		
Opium tins, empty.....	9		
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty.....	34		
Hypodermic syringes.....	27		
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.).....	7		
Scissors.....	21		
Hypodermic needles.....	51		
Bowls (glass and china).....	22		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	16		
Mouth pieces for opium pipes.....	1		
Opium decking tools.....	5		
Water pipe (smoking).....	1		

\* Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

## THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE BRANCH

"The healing of the sick is not dependent upon drugs alone, but chiefly upon a knowledge of when and how to use them."

We have not altered much in our attitude towards the relief of pain and suffering since the beginning. Self-diagnosis and self-medication are still largely practised and there are many Canadians who depend upon proprietary medicines for the treatment of their minor ills at least.

A great percentage of the prepared medicines sold in Canada is made by large manufacturing houses who maintain a highly efficient staff and laboratories equipped with all modern facilities for testing drugs and investigating medicinal compounds.

Registration under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act is for the most part confined to medicines designed for simple ailments. Particular attention is given to the application of the various restrictive clauses of the Act, having regard to the responsibility of the manufacturer for the truthfulness of the claims which he makes for his product and realizing that prepared medicines are intended for persons in various weak stages of health who diagnose their own illness and choose their own medicine and who, because they are sick, are the more easily deceived.



Prior to the registration of a medicine the formula and the recommendations made for its use are carefully examined by a medical doctor and where it is held that the formula is improper, or that the claims made are extravagant, false or misleading, registration is refused or the applicant is required to make suitable modifications or deletions. A strict censorship is exercised over the claims made in respect of registered medicines on the labels, wrappers, literature, newspaper advertisements and radio broadcasts. Inspectors stationed throughout the Dominion in separate districts report irregularities. Samples, especially of those containing potent drugs, are constantly being obtained and examined in the Departmental laboratory with a view to ascertaining whether such articles conform to the conditions on which registration was granted.

While the manufacturers and vendors of proprietary medicines are not without the exploiter and the ignorant in their ranks, many of the extravagant and unjustifiable claims for medicinal preparations are made by honest, but misguided, enthusiasts. In this, as in any other field, the censorship exercised by the Department meets with some objection and controversy, but the responsible manufacturer recognizes the necessity for control of this business, which involves the health of the public, and co-operates with the Department in its endeavour to eliminate the cause for objection to proprietary medicine advertising.

The drug *Adonis vernalis* was added to the schedule of the Act by Order in Council dated December 18, 1934, P.C. 3187.

During the fiscal year 1934-35, 566 medicinal preparations were assigned registration numbers; the registration of 4,668 was reviewed, and a total of 5,234 licensed. The Advisory Board approved 66 preparations and rejected 4 as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages. One hundred and twenty-nine applications for registration were rejected for valid reasons.

Printed material, comprising 979 labels and wrappers, 268 cartons, 314 circulars and 142 newspaper advertisements, was examined and manufacturers advised of necessary corrections. The labelling of 163 samples of registered medicines received at the Department was also examined. Two hundred and eighty-three radio broadcasts were censored; 7 seizures were made, and registrations to the number of 437 were cancelled.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING BRANCH

Public health engineering is concerned with the improvement of the environment, thus promoting health and comfort; it is also necessary in order to continue the sanitary conditions obtained through past efforts and to apply new discoveries for the general benefit of the public at large.

This branch does much towards protecting the health of the tourists, travelling public and the persons engaged in transportation activities. The value of this work is emphasized by consideration of the total numbers of the army of tourists that annually visit Canada, and corresponding amount of money they spend while in this country.

Few countries can match, and none exceed, Canada, in its natural water resources, which include thousands of miles of Great Lakes' shorelines, many thousands of inland lakes, and countless rivers and streams. These resources, together with the summer climate, combine to make Canada an attractive resort for tourists.

At the same time, nothing so surely converts such assets into dangerous liabilities as "pollution". Uncontrolled sewage discharges and detrimental industrial wastes overload certain watercourses to-day, and threaten others; many natural bathing places are rendered definitely dangerous, while the quality of water at others is periodically questionable.

Municipal sewage continues to rate as the most widespread and serious factor in the pollution of the inland waters.

For over twenty years, the public use of such waters for drinking and other domestic purposes has been protected by chlorination. This step has corrected most of the typhoid fever that was quite common in previous years. Many downstream municipalities are compelled to accept as their water supply the highly chlorinated, filtered and diluted sewage of their neighbours upstream.

Irrespective of the aesthetic considerations involved, it is obvious that unwarranted health hazards are imposed upon these downstream municipalities. Their health and safety is entirely dependent at all times upon the local water-works and the personal factors involved in its operation.

Little thought appears to have been given until recently to the safety of these polluted waters for bathing and allied outdoor recreational purposes. While the incidence of disease and disability among bathers is nominal, sewage pollution in certain rivers and lakes has been constantly increasing. Modern swimming in waters of questionable purity is an invitation to numerous skin, eye, ear, nose and throat infections, if not more serious disabilities.

The amount and quality of a country's water resources have proved to be a limiting factor in the location, type and capacities of its industries, and the growth of its cities. If Canada is to make the most of its greatest natural heritage, any remaining conception that streams are just sewers, and lakes are legitimate cesspools, will have to be abandoned.

The need of clean recreational waters and protected water supplies is often greatest near the centres of heaviest population and industrial activity.

On the part of the general public there is a growing consciousness of the dangers and economic losses inherent in the excessive pollution of our waterways by sewage and industrial wastes. With the increase in leisure of all classes, and the consequently wider opportunities open to everyone for the enjoyment of streams and lakes for various forms of recreation, this consciousness will tend to become more acute and widespread.

### VESSEL WATER SUPPLIES

A measure of the importance of a safe water supply for drinking and culinary purposes aboard vessels is indicated by consideration of the number of passengers carried in a single season: thus, during the season of navigation of 1934, the steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland waters of Canada, and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office, carried 11,117,130 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels.

The drinking and culinary water supply systems of 340 vessels on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada were examined, and the proper authorities informed regarding existing conditions.

There are a large number of British and foreign vessels that annually enter the Great Lakes, and usually the water supplies of these vessels need attention.

A total of 2,657 water samples were collected from the drinking and culinary water supplies of vessels and subsequently subjected to analyses.

That the season of navigation of 1934 was a busy one is evidenced by the traffic returns of the various connecting canals of the Great Lakes' system. Thus, the official figures for the Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie give a total traffic of 42,248,812 tons. This was an increase of 1,945,414 tons over 1933. Similarly, the traffic using the Welland Ship canal during the season of navigation of 1934 created a new high record at 9,281,182 tons.

## RAILWAY SANITATION

Considerable progress has been made in the improvement of conditions aboard dining cars operated on railways in America since the passing of Amendment No. 1, to the United States Interstate Quarantine Regulations, dated February 15, 1929, and the standards suggested in the report of the Joint Committee on Railway Sanitation, November, 1931.

Amendment No. 1, to the Interstate Quarantine Regulations, reads:—

No spoiled or tainted food, whether cooked or uncooked, shall be served in any dining car or dining room of vessel, and no milk or milk products shall be served unless the milk is Grade "A," pasteurized, as defined in the United States Public Health Service Sanitary Milk Code, or Grade "A," boiled, except that Certified Milk, as defined in the standards adopted by the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, may be served in addition, if the carrier elects.

Data regarding the quality of milk and cream, and the sources from which it is obtained for use aboard dining cars and in dining rooms of vessels in international traffic between the United States and Canada, will be obtained along lines somewhat similar to that followed in regard to drinking and culinary water supplies for common carriers, as the result of discussions during conferences at which officials of the United States Public Health Service, the railways concerned, and this Branch were present.

As the opportunity offered, and time permitted, examinations were made of coachyards, terminals and watering points. In the twelve months under consideration, such examinations totalled 166. In addition to this, 703 samples were collected for analyses from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. So, also, the kitchens and pantries of dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route.

Attention is also being given to the sources from which oysters and shellfish are obtained, as well as the care taken in handling these products in dining cars of trains and dining rooms of vessels. Distribution of the list of dealers, as certified and published by the United States Public Health Service, was inaugurated for the benefit of interested Canadian railways and vessel companies.

The importance of railway sanitation is emphasized by the fact that the railways of Canada carried 19,172,193 passengers in 1933.

## CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Examination and certification of drinking and culinary water supplies used by international carriers, and supervision of drinking water supply systems on vessels operating on the Great Lakes and boundary waters, were continued through co-operation with the United States Public Health Service. Canadian water supplies used by United States carriers were examined and certified by Canadian health authorities and, similarly, United States supplies used by Canadian carriers were examined and certified. In addition, the Canadian authorities were supplied with reports regarding eleven United States supplies used by United States carriers that regularly cross the international boundary line and operate into terminals in Canada.

This Branch co-operated with the office of Stream Sanitation, United States Public Health Service, the Minnesota State Department of Health, and the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario, in planning a survey of the Rainy river, an international boundary stream, which is stated to be severely polluted by trade wastes and sewage. There was also considerable correspondence arising out of the pollution of the boundary waters of the Detroit



river by the discharge of untreated sewage from the adjacent municipalities. This matter was dealt with in co-operation with the International Joint Commission.

The co-operative public health engineering work, with other branches of this department, and other federal departments, has increased throughout the year. This includes the annual check-up of sanitary conditions in the National Parks in both Eastern and Western Canada. Assistance was given by this Branch in matters of water supply, sewage disposal, ventilation, and similar matters of sanitation.

Co-operation with official and unofficial agencies tends to promote efficiency, reduces costs and co-ordinates related activities.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Increase in the pollution of the sources of water supply, as well as the increasing general interest in public health, have emphasized the necessity for closer attention to matters of sewage disposal. In this connection, a careful study was made by request during the winter months of a proposed scheme for the treatment of the sewage of the city of Winnipeg, instead of, as heretofore, permitting such sewage to be discharged in its raw state into the waters of the Red River, the volume of which, incident to the lack of rainfall in recent years, has been very dangerously reduced.

Where insufficient dilution is present, as in ditches, creeks and small streams, sewage creates an odour nuisance with resultant injurious effects, but warns of its presence. Due to its character, sewage-polluted water generally presents a definite health hazard. This increases with public or private use of such waters, and is most serious where visible evidence of the contamination is lacking, or where the water appears to be clear.

During the year pamphlets were written dealing with the following subjects: "Wells," "Septic Tanks," and "Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage Systems Are Not Available."

#### HOUSING

In line with the general public interest in slums and housing conditions throughout Canada, work was done by this Branch in co-operation with the local sub-committee of the National Construction Council. Data was compiled regarding housing conditions in the city of Ottawa, particular attention being given to play-space for children, overcrowding, and sanitation, because of the importance of these factors from a health standpoint.

#### SHELLFISH SANITATION

During the month of September, sanitary surveys were carried out in the areas adjacent to the oyster beds at Malpeque bay, Prince Edward Island.

Similarly, a sanitary survey was made of the area bordering on Brackley beach, Prince Edward Island, in connection with a check-up of the contamination of the waters adjacent to the local oyster beds.

#### PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT

This Act and the Regulations thereunder have been applied in unemployment relief camps.

In the above connection, technical information and assistance have been given by this Branch in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects where relief labour was being used in the development of certain permanent structures.

TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER APRIL 1, 1934—MARCH 31, 1935.

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases Reported	From Where Reported	Date	Patient's Name, Remarks, Etc
SS. "Lady Gray"	Department of Marine	One	General Hospital, Sorel, P.Q.	Apr. 17-30	Silbriol Turnel.
SS. "Commodore"	Abitibi Power & Paper Company	One	Plummer Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	July 17	George Girard.
SS. "Vercheres"	Department of Marine	One	Dr. Celestin Guimont, Batiscan, P.Q.	Sept. 2	P. E. Dresseault.
"Foundation Franklin"	Foundation Company of Canada	One	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal	Sept. 28-30	G. Legendre.
SS. "Lady Somers"	Canadian National Steamships	One	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal	Oct. 14	J. C. Reid.
SS. "Lady Somers"	Canadian National Steamships	One	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	Oct. 20-29	J. H. Hookes (seaman).
"Dredge No. 2"	Canadian Dredging Co.	One		Nov. 27	Elle Germaine—Age 26. Ill from Nov. 6th.
Dredge "Jack Canuck"		One	Kingston General Hospital	Dec. 22	M. Miller. Drank overboard water.
SS. "Magog"	Canada Steamships Limited	One	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal	Oct. 24-31	L. Villeneuve.

TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS IN THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT APRIL 1, 1934—MARCH 31, 1935.

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases Reported	From Where Reported	Date	Patient's Name, Remarks, Etc
Schooner "Phillip J"		One	Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	May 27-31	W. D. D'Entremont (paratyphoid).
"J. M. Jessen"	Clarence Levy, Little Tancock, N.S.	One	General Hospital, Glace Bay, N.S.	Sept. 14	M. Levy (enteric fever).
Schooner "Peaceland"		One	Treated at seaman's home, Parrsboro, N.S.	Oct. 14	Thomas Antle (typhoid suspected).
SS. "Farnorth"		One	City Hospital, Sydney, N.S.	Sept. 17	George Burke.
				Dec. 25-31	

A total of 13 cases of typhoid fever were reported as occurring among crews and passengers on all vessels during the year.



## QUARANTINE SERVICE

## ORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—Saint John, the harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours and substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the department.

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station the local customs officer is *ex-officio*, the quarantine officer, as provided by the quarantine regulations. The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

## QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera,
- (b) Plague,
- (c) Smallpox,
- (d) Typhus fever,
- (e) Yellow fever.

## MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons ill with minor infectious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

## SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following tabulation indicates the number of ships inspected during the fiscal year 1934-35, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective categories:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel inspected					
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage		
Father Point, P.Q.	1,004	10,451	8,764	11,391	12,795	70,994	763
Halifax, N.S.	471	5,929	3,389	6,853	14,343	50,344	102
St. John, N.B.	290	672	153	.....	37	13,662	142
William Head, B.C.	816	5,158	2,922	843	7,319	55,803	60
Totals	2,581	22,210	15,228	19,087	34,494	190,803	1,067
							285,470

No cases of quarantinable diseases were reported at any of the quarantine stations. This may be regarded as an indication of the value of improved public health measures now general throughout the world, including the steadily improving sanitary conditions on board ocean-going vessels.

## FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. Following such fumigation a Deratization Certificate is issued. When, upon inspection, a ship is found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, fumigation may be waived and a Deratization Exemption Certificate issued.

Facilities for the deratization of ships exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, William Head and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The fumigating agent in general use at Canadian ports is hydrocyanic acid gas. Where this is not practicable, sulphur is used. No plague-infected rats were discovered. The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports:—

Port	Vessels fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Dead rats recovered	Vessels inspected and deratization exemption certificates issued
Halifax, N.S.	23	170	20
Saint John, N.B.	2	.....	9
Montreal, P.Q.	26	138	56
Three Rivers, P.Q.	1	.....	.....
Sorel, P.Q.	.....	.....	1
Chicoutimi, P.Q.	.....	.....	1
Vancouver, B.C.	30	281	31
William Head, B.C.	1	.....	9
Port Alberni, B.C.	.....	.....	2
Victoria, B.C.	3	.....	.....
Totals	86	589	129

## REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service—Quarantine Officer, Dr. J. S. Douglas.*

"The past season has been notable for the absence of epidemics of the graver quarantinable diseases in the great majority of ports of countries with which Canada exchanges traffic, for the relatively few cases of even minor infectious diseases which occurred among the passengers arriving on the steamers during the season, and for the small number of cases of various diseases among the crews of vessels. Otherwise, the season has been uneventful.

"The season opened later than usual, following the severe winter. The first steamer was cleared on April 25, as compared with April 9 in 1933. The last steamer was cleared on December 1, as compared with December 2 in 1933. The station at Father Point was closed on December 6.

"There were 1,764 vessels inward bound, which called at Father Point for pilots, of which 1,004 required quarantine pratique. This compares with 1,035 ships in 1933 which obtained pratique.

"Of the total vessels cleared, 208 were passenger vessels (20.7 per cent of the total), an increase over last season, and with the total number of passengers 4,149 more than last season.

"There were no major quarantinable diseases reported on any vessel, but all the minor infectious diseases, except diphtheria and mumps, occurred, as well as several other non-quarantinable diseases. These were all reported to the Chief Medical Immigration Officer at Quebec, where they received his attention.

"During the season eleven vessels were allowed to proceed to Quebec for clearance there, due to stormy weather conditions at Father Point. Weather conditions were good, however, for the greater part of the season, and all boats were cleared at Father Point except those above mentioned.

"Written notice was served on 107 vessels for breach of Quarantine Regulations, and a copy of these regulations given to each of these ship's masters. This shows an increase in the number of vessels failing to comply with the Quarantine Regulations. Three vessels were found to have disregarded section 17 of the regulations for the second time and were fined. Towards the end of the season, the agents of vessels warned were advised in writing, in the hope that this step would help to reduce the large number of warnings given.

"The immigration medical inspection on the *Empress of Britain* and the *Empress of Australia* was carried out by the staff here. Saloon, tourist third and third class passengers were inspected and, with one exception, the work was completed before the docking of the vessels at Quebec. The *Empress of Britain* made eleven voyages and the *Empress of Australia* four voyages during the season. Dr. George E. Beauchamp, quarantine officer at Montreal, assisted in the inspection of the *Empress of Australia* on one occasion.

"The quarantine station at Grosse Isle was visited at monthly intervals and the Quebec substation after completion of the medical inspections on board the *Empresses*. For reasons of economy, no visits were made to the substations at Three Rivers, Port Alfred and Chicoutimi."

*Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. D. Reid.*

"The number of vessels passing through quarantine during the year was 290, which was an increase of 17 over the number last year. There were 240 vessels inspected during the day and 50 during the night. Nine vessels called here en route to the United States from ports in India and Ceylon, which ports showed presence of quarantinable diseases. These nine vessels were inspected on arrival and were visited each day while discharging cargo, and no signs of rats were observed. After discharging that portion of their cargo which was

destined here they proceeded to Eastern United States ports, where they were fumigated when more nearly empty of cargo.

"No cases of any of the major quarantinable diseases were reported or discovered on any of the vessels arriving here during the year. The only minor infectious disease found was measles—three cases, captain and two members of his crew, from one vessel. These cases were hospitalized in the annex of the Saint John General Hospital and all made uneventful recoveries.

"Two vessels reported death at sea: heart disease, 1; disappeared, presumed suicide, 1.

"All the members of our staff and those members of their families who reside at the station were vaccinated during the year. One child, a first vaccination, gave a positive reaction; all the others gave an immunity reaction. There were no other vaccinations performed.

"Two vessels were fumigated, Zyklon-B being the fumigant used. These were both Canadian vessels. One was from North American ports and was fumigated by request. There were no rats discovered on this vessel, but 37 mice were found, all in the holds. The other was from a South American port via the West Indies, fumigation order given on arrival. Inspection revealed no sign of rats but owners requested fumigation. No rats were found after fumigation.

"Nine vessels were inspected and granted exemption from fumigation. Of these, 2 were from Northern Europe, 6 from North American ports and 1 from South American ports. Nationalities of these ships—British, 2; Norwegian, 5; Danish, 1; and Hondurian, 1. Of these vessels 8 were routine inspections following the issuing of a fumigation order, and 1 was inspected by request of the agents.

"Three vessels had their certificates extended to permit of the necessary action being taken at their home ports. Of these vessels, 2 were from Northern European ports and 1 from Mediterranean European ports. Nationalities—British, 2; Italian, 1.

"Four vessels were remanded to Halifax for necessary action. Two of these were from South American ports, one from Australasia and one from South Africa. Nationalities—Canadian, 1; British, 3."

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. A. Chisholm*

"We have not been obligated by having to segregate any cases of the major quarantinable diseases during the year. A few cases of the minor communicable diseases were found on the ships cleared, as follows: One case of measles, recovered on arrival and allowed to proceed; one case of measles with 2 contacts, hospitalized at the Pier hospital for 12 days; a case of measles hospitalized at the City Infection Hospital for 9 days; and one case of mumps, recovered on arrival and allowed to proceed.

"A total of 471 ships passed quarantine during the year, this being a decrease of 34 from the preceding year. There were 409 ships cleared by day and 62 by night, or 13 per cent night work. The total personnel carried by these ships was 80,958, a decrease of 11,164 from the preceding year.

Nationality of ships			Origin of ships		
British.....	282	59.8%	North Europe.....	267	56.6%
Norwegian.....	65	13.8%	West Indies.....	70	14.8%
Danish.....	26	5.5%	South America.....	34	7.2%
Polish.....	14	2.9%	East Indies.....	31	6.55%
Dutch.....	17	3.6%	Africa.....	9	1.9%
United States.....	21	4.4%	Asia.....	33	7.0%
French.....	8	1.7%	European Mediterranean	11	2.3%
Swedish.....	18	3.8%	Australasia.....	16	3.4%
German.....	14	2.9%			
Belgian.....	1	.21%			
Italian.....	1	.21%			
Finnish.....	1	.21%			
Spanish.....	3	.63%			



"There were 23 ships deratized during the year and 18 exemptions granted, being a decrease of 5 deratized from the preceding year and an increase of 2 exemptions granted over the preceding year. In addition, on request, we fumigated an office building for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Origin of ships fumigated—West Indies, 15; South America, 2; Australasia, 1; local coastwise, 5.

"A total of 170 dead rats were recovered on 10 of the vessels fumigated and, in addition, 10 dead mice were recovered on 4 of the 10 vessels fumigated. The ships on which dead rats and mice were recovered after fumigation all originated in the West Indies.

"No ships were fumigated on account of coming from an infected port. Ships coming from infected ports merely call at this port en route to United States ports and are subject to the routine of placing rat guards on all lines to the shore and the layers of cargo to be unloaded here are carefully inspected for signs of rats. So far, it has never been found necessary to halt unloading and to fumigate on account of evidence of rat infestation.

"The plant on Lawlor's Island has been tested out regularly every three months and any defects discerned made good. In this connection, the Thresh sterilizer from Rockhead Detention Hospital was removed to the Island and set up in the disinfecting building where the hot-air engine for the old lighting plant had been, which was sold and removed by the Public Works Department. This Thresh sterilizer has been connected up to the auxiliary steam boiler and proves a very speedy and effective means of dealing with smaller quantities of infected clothing and other material. It is a very useful addition to the plant here."

*William Head, Victoria, B.C.—Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. E. Tremayne*

"*Vessels Inspected.*—We have again had a decrease in the total number of vessels granted pratique at William Head, the total being 816 as compared with 873 last year. This decrease may be ascribed to the longshoremen's strike during the past summer at all the Pacific coast ports, together with the fact that the Grace Line has discontinued making calls at Canadian ports. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States has also caused a discontinuance of rum runners to the station.

"To offset the above decrease, there has been an increase in the number of vessels entering unorganized Canadian ports on the Pacific coast, these numbering a total of 43 vessels.

"There were 31 duplicate pratiques given at Port Townsend, making a total of 890 vessels entering Pacific ports under quarantine supervision.

"A total of 124 duplicate pratiques were issued here for vessels going to the United States.

"*Hospital and Detentions.*—We were fortunate this year in having no admissions to the Quarantine Hospital. On April 9 last the ss. *Empress of Russia* arrived with one fireman recently deceased with cerebrospinal meningitis. We landed 20 contacts who had slept in the same compartment with the deceased man. Dr. W. P. Walker swabbed and cultured smears from these contacts, with negative results. They were all released on April 12.

"*Laboratory.*—With the exception as above, only routine work has been done in the station laboratory. Additional equipment purchased during the year was at the request of Dr. Walker. This was a gas-heated horizontal Dean-Eclipse sterilizer, which, after being equipped for rock-gas, heats up very quickly and sustains the required temperature.

"*Boats.*—The two quarantine boarding vessels, *M.V. Salucan I* and *Salucan V*, have both given very satisfactory service. Certain changes were made to the *Salucan V*, including new lifeboat apparatus. This change has



worked satisfactorily and we now feel that the lifeboat can be launched in a reasonable time in case of urgency.

"The new launch which was built on the station has been completed and is in use, giving very satisfactory service.

"*Fumigations.*—One vessel, the ss. *British Monarch*, was fumigated during the year at this Station, the M.V. *Hurry Home*, in Victoria, and H.M.C.S. *Skeena*, at Esquimalt on two occasions. Nine vessels were inspected and given exemptions at William Head, and two at Port Alberni by Dr. Hilton.

### LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS IN CANADA

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S., 1927, c. 136), two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C., are administered by the Quarantine Branch of the department. In these institutions are segregated all known cases of leprosy in Canada.

#### LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. T. Ryan*

At the close of the fiscal year there were eight patients in this institution, three males and five females, the number being unchanged from the previous year. There were no new admissions. Three of the patients show signs of active leprosy; the remaining five are considered to be arrested cases.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P.D.....	48	M.	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B.T.....	84	F.	October, 1914.....	".....	Portage River, N.B.
A.D.....	36	F.	July, 1918.....	".....	Lameque, N.B.
J.D.....	73	M.	April, 1919.....	".....	"
V. de L.....	35	F.	January, 1921.....	French and Scotch descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
J.P.....	41	F.	November, 1926.....	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
G.A.L.....	39	M.	August, 1930.....	British.....	Montreal, Que.
A.D.S.....	35	F.	August, 1932.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.

#### LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. E. Tremayne*

At the close of the fiscal year there were four patients in this institution, the same number as the previous year. There was one new admission, a Japanese, and one death.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
C.K.....	55	March, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Saanich, B.C.
W.K.D.....	50	October, 1925.....	".....	Nanaimo, B.C.
U.F.L.....	77	May, 1933.....	".....	Vancouver, B.C.
Z.N.....	28	June, 1934.....	Japanese.....	"

## MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SICK MARINERS

The Marine Hospitals Service has been administered in conformity with the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act since 1867. The main object of the Act is to provide medical and surgical attendance to sick and injured mariners belonging to vessels that call at our ports from foreign parts and to protect these ports from being burdened with the expenditure incurred. A duty of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

The dues are not payable oftener than three times during each calendar year and not more than once on the same voyage on any ship arriving from any place out of Canada and afterwards continuing her voyage to another port in Canada. Ships engaged in the coasting trade are eligible to pay these dues when they arrive from a place out of Canada or from a port in another province, with the exception of those arriving at a port in Quebec from a port in Ontario but those coasting within the limits of one province are exempt as the seamen on those may be covered by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act or looked after just as other citizens of a municipality would be.

Vessels engaged exclusively in fishing may pay these dues, if they so desire, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment for the calendar year is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year. During the year, it was brought to the department's attention that some misunderstanding existed concerning this provision for fishing vessels with the result that a circular letter was forwarded to all collectors and sub-collectors of national revenue in which the fact was emphasized that the payments must be made prior to the first fishing voyage in the calendar year.

Sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment for a period of one year at any port in the province where these dues are collected, if they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the person in command of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of national revenue.

In localities where hospitals are not readily available for the care of sick mariners who require hospitalization, the best arrangements possible are made by the renting of rooms in private houses for their care. These rooms might be termed emergency hospitals.

The net amount of sick mariners' dues collected during the fiscal year was \$181,203.58, and the expenditure, not including the cost of administration was \$152,259.44. Dues were collected from 2,845 vessels and the number of seamen on these vessels, eligible for treatment were 75,578. Hospital care, out-patient treatment or other medical services were furnished to 7,064. Three thousand five hundred and seventy-five of these were admitted to the various hospitals, 1,715 as out-patients and 1,860 as ward-patients. The number of out-patient hospital treatments was 3,748 and the number of hospital days was 36,636. The number of treatments furnished by the doctors paid by the department aggregated 14,877.

Number of hospitals in which sick mariners were hospitalized is as follows:—

Nova Scotia .....	19
New Brunswick .....	11
Prince Edward Island.....	5
Quebec .....	28
British Columbia .....	19

The diseases for which sick mariners were treated fall under the following headings:—

General diseases .....	1,995
Nervous system .....	150
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	857
Circulatory system .....	64
Respiratory system .....	182
Gastro-Intestine .....	797
Lymphatic system .....	47
Genito-Urinary .....	679
Skin .....	404
Injuries .....	1,474
Fractures .....	164
Dislocations .....	14
Others .....	237
Total.....	7,064

### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Immigration medical officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health act as advisers to the Department of Immigration. Their duty is to examine intending settlers in Canada, with the object of detecting those who are mentally or physically diseased or defective.

The Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following "prohibited classes," subject to the modifications set forth under section 3 (c).

#### *Mentally Defective Persons—Section 3 (a)*

Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

#### *Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases—Section 3 (b)*

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment.

#### *Physically Defective Persons—Section 3 (c)*

Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an Immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge.

#### *Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority—Section 3 (k)*

Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority.

#### *Chronic Alcoholism—Section 3 (l)*

Persons with chronic alcoholism.

#### *Minor Mental or Physical Defects—Section 3 (m)*

Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

## OVERSEAS

Total number medically examined.....	5,735
Total number certified as prohibited under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	47
Total number certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	422
Total number excluded by the Immigration Department as a result of the above medical certifications:—	
Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	47
Sec. 3 (c).....	179

## CANADA

Total number passing medical inspection at ocean ports.....	5,323
Total number certified as prohibited under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a) and (b).....	9
Total number certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	25

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OVERSEAS

During the fiscal year 1934-35 the policy was continued of requiring persons emigrating to Canada from the British Isles and Europe to be medically examined before obtaining permission to come forward.

## BRITISH ISLES

Canadian medical officers employed by the Dominion Government are stationed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast. Prospective emigrants to Canada who present themselves at these area centres are medically examined without charge. At other cities and towns of the British Isles prospective emigrants may be examined by selected British doctors, for which service the examinee is required to pay a stipulated fee.

The total number of British doctors conducting medical examinations at the end of the fiscal year was 577. Supervision of the work of these doctors was divided between the Canadian area centre doctors, as follows: London, 252; Liverpool, 142; Glasgow, 150; and Belfast, 33.

The following statement shows the number of persons medically examined in the British Isles during the fiscal year:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS FROM  
BRITISH ISLES

Month	By Canadian Medical Officers				By British Roster Doctors	Monthly Totals
	London	Liverpool	Glasgow	Belfast		
1934—						
April.....	103	33	44	16	109	305
May.....	51	23	39	27	90	230
June.....	55	23	39	23	92	232
July.....	79	23	26	21	87	236
August.....	72	25	49	29	88	263
September.....	36	27	26	15	78	182
October.....	40	20	26	15	59	160
November.....	36	12	17	10	46	121
December.....	21	5	9	3	19	57
1935—						
January.....	46	5	29	7	36	123
February.....	27	15	21	19	39	121
March.....	55	29	31	19	80	214
Totals.....	621	240	356	204	823	2,244

It was found necessary to re-examine 545 of the 2,244 persons indicated above, before a decision as to their condition could be arrived at.



## EUROPE

On the Continent of Europe, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers are located at Paris, Hamburg and Antwerp. The medical officer at Hamburg makes periodical visits to Bremen for the purpose of conducting examinations at that port, and the medical officer at Antwerp visits Rotterdam for the same purpose. All persons emigrating to Canada from European countries, with the exception of Scandinavians coming direct from ports of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, are required to pass through Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp or Rotterdam, for the purpose of medical examination.

The following statement indicates the examinations in Europe:—

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE

Month	Paris	Hamburg	Bremen	Antwerp	Rotterdam	Monthly Totals
1934—						
April.....	116	71	16	115	23	341
May.....	258	78	49	28	17	430
June.....	200	43	32	38	31	344
July.....	161	71	.....	75	28	335
August.....	180	53	23	76	5	337
September.....	144	71	16	56	17	304
October.....	159	44	25	67	19	314
November.....	132	51	42	48	8	281
December.....	55	11	15	59	6	146
1935—						
January.....	61	44	10	70	8	193
February.....	54	26	28	51	.....	159
March.....	111	40	39	105	12	307
Totals.....	1,631	603	295	788	174	3,491

Medical re-examination of 134 of the 3,491 persons indicated above was conducted before a decision as to their condition could be determined.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—COMBINED TABLE

Month	In British Isles			In Europe		Net Monthly Totals
	By Canadian Medical Officers	By British Roster Doctors	Totals	By Canadian Medical Officers		
1934—						
April.....	196	109	305	341		646
May.....	140	90	230	430		660
June.....	140	92	232	344		576
July.....	149	87	236	335		571
August.....	175	88	263	337		600
September.....	104	78	182	304		486
October.....	101	59	160	314		474
November.....	75	46	121	281		402
December.....	38	19	57	146		203
1935—						
January.....	87	36	123	193		316
February.....	82	39	121	159		280
March.....	134	80	214	307		521
Totals.....	1,421	823	2,244	3,491		5,735

Of the above 5,735 persons medically examined before embarkation, 469 were certified as "prohibited" under the groups set forth in the following table:—



## PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	Totals
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	
Section 3 (a)— Mental diseases and defects.....	19	2	4	25
Section 3 (b)— Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	8	3	6	17
Section 3 (c)— Physical diseases and defects.....	273	74	75	422
Section 3 (k)— Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	4	1	.....	5
Totals.....	304	80	85	469

Persons shown in the foregoing table as coming under section 3 (a), (b) and (k) were not permitted to emigrate to Canada. Of the 422 persons medically certified as physically defective under section 3 (c) of the Act, the Department of Immigration permitted 215 to come forward, in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

## EMIGRANTS CERTIFIED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION ARRANGED ACCORDING TO EXAMINING CENTRES

Examining Centre	Insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, etc. Section 3 (a)	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease Section 3 (b)	Physically defective—liable to become a public charge Section 3 (c)	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority Section 3 (k)	Totals
<i>British Isles—</i>					
London.....	8	5	91	3	107
Liverpool.....	2	1	54	.....	57
Glasgow.....	7	1	90	1	99
Belfast.....	2	1	38	.....	41
Roster Doctors.....	2	3	74	1	80
<i>Continental—</i>					
Paris.....	1	.....	30	.....	31
Antwerp.....	1	2	14	.....	17
Rotterdam.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamburg.....	1	1	22	.....	24
Bremen.....	.....	3	9	.....	12
Totals.....	25	17	422	5	469

SPECIFIC MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOR WHICH PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS WERE CERTIFIED  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO EXAMINING CENTRES

Condition	British Isles						Continent				Totals
	London	Liverpool	Belfast	Glasgow	Roster Doctors	Paris	Antwerp	Bremen	Hamburg	Rotterdam	
Section 3 (a)—											
Epilepsy.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	1				1
Feeble-mindedness.....				3	1						13
Imbecility.....										1	1
Insanity.....	3		1	2	1						7
Previous insanity.....	1			1					1		3
Section 3 (b)—											
Psoriasis.....				1							1
Ringworm, scalp.....								2			2
Syphilis.....	3										3
Trachoma.....	2	1	1		1		1		1		4
Tuberculosis.....					2		1	1			7
Section 3 (c)—											
Absence of members.....	6	1		3	3						13
Alopecia, congenital.....				2							2
Blood vessels, defects of.....	8	8	7	12	6	2		1			48
Bone diseases of.....		1									1
Cataracts.....	1	1		1		4					7
Chest, diseases of.....	3			1	3		1				8
Deafness.....	3	4		9	13	1	1		1		32
Debility.....	2				2						4
Deformities.....	16	11	11	17	11	9	5	3	4		87
Disseminated sclerosis.....				1							1
Ear, diseases of.....	2	1	1	1	2						7
Glossitis, chronic.....				1					1		1
Goitre.....	2			1	2				2		7
Heart conditions.....	10	8	5	11	5				2		41
Hemiplegia.....					1						1
Hernia.....	7	3	2	3	5	5	3				28
Hydrocele.....				1							1
Loss of power, members.....		1		4	1	1					7
Migraine.....	1										1
Nephritis.....				1							1
Neurasthenia.....	4	1	1	3	2						11
New growths.....											1
Paraplegia.....	1	1									2
Poor physique.....		1	2								3
Prolapsus uteri.....					1						1

SPECIFIC MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOR WHICH PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS WERE CERTIFIED  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO EXAMINING CENTRES—*Concluded*

Condition	British Isles					Continent				Totals
	London	Liverpool	Belfast	Glasgow	Roster Doctors	Paris	Antwerp	Brussels	Rotterdam	
Furunculosis.....	4			1	4	3				14
Rheumatic conditions.....			1	4		1				6
Speech, defects of.....		1		2			1			4
Stricture, urethra.....	1									1
Tuberculosis, cured.....		1						1		2
Varicose ulcers.....	1			1						2
Vision, defects of.....	19	10	8	11	13	4	3		7	79
Section 3 ( <i>h</i> )—										
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	3			1	1					5
Totals.....	107	57	41	99	80	31	17	12	24	469

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Those immigrants whose documents indicate that they have passed medical examination overseas are not required to undergo a further medical examination on arrival at the Canadian port of landing except when symptoms are apparent indicative of pathological conditions. All immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation, are required to undergo a medical examination on this side.

The following figures, supplied by the Department of Immigration, indicate the number of immigrants who passed medical inspection at Canadian ocean ports during the fiscal year:—

## IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

Month	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	North Sydney	Montreal	Van- couver	Victoria	Monthly totals
1934—								
April.....	210	240	.....	22	2	11	10	495
May.....	465	102	5	23	11	17	5	628
June.....	441	129	1	20	7	43	5	646
July.....	366	96	2	21	7	23	2	517
August.....	334	82	1	23	6	13	4	463
September....	440	69	3	43	14	16	.....	585
October.....	324	74	2	37	5	31	3	476
November.....	289	114	2	24	5	21	10	465
December.....	5	228	.....	17	1	24	3	278
1935—								
January.....	6	161	.....	17	.....	5	3	192
February.....	7	182	4	8	2	10	2	215
March.....	13	312	.....	2	1	25	10	363
Port Totals.....	2,900	1,789	20	*257	61	239	57	5,323

\*Figure includes 5 immigrants landed at Sydney.

The following table indicates those certified as mentally or physically defective on arrival at Canadian ocean ports, and includes settlers from Scandinavian countries who were not examined prior to embarkation. Of the total of 25 medically certified as physically defective under section 3 (c) of the Immigration Act, the Department of Immigration approved the admission of 19; the remaining 6 were not permitted to land in the country.

## IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" ON ARRIVAL AT CANADIAN PORTS

Ocean Ports	Insane, feeble- minded, epileptic, etc. Section 3 (a)	Tuber- culosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease Section 3 (b)	Physically defective- liable to become a public charge Section 3 (c)	Totals
Quebec.....	2	.....	4	6
Halifax.....	.....	1	14	15
Saint John.....	.....	1	3	4
Montreal.....	.....	1	3	4
North Sydney.....	1	2	1	4
Victoria.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	3	6	25	34

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	North Sydney	Victoria
Section 3 (a)—						
Epilepsy.....					1	
Insanity.....	2					
Section 3 (b)—						
Carcinoma.....					2	
Syphilis.....				1		
Trachoma.....						1
Tuberculosis.....		1	1			
Section 3 (c)—						
Absence of members.....		1				
Blood vessels, defects of.....	1	2				
Cervical nelypus.....				1		
Chest conditions.....		1				
Deafness.....		1				
Endocarditis.....			1			
Heart conditions.....		2		1		
Hernia.....			1			
Loss of power of members.....	1	2	1		1	
New growths.....	1					
Parkinson's Disease.....				1		
Poor physique.....		2				
Speech, impediments of.....	1	3				
Totals.....	6	15	4	4	4	1

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. For this service the respective steamship companies are charged at the following per diem rates:—

Sick, adults and children, bed cases.....	\$3.00
Persons accompanying sick, including contacts of infectious diseases, etc.—	
Adults.....	2 00
Children under 10 years.....	1 00
Children under 2 years.....	Free

The following table indicates the reasons for detention at the respective ports. It includes the cases detained for medical observation, also the minor infectious diseases—measles, mumps, etc.:—

#### PERSONS DETAINED FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax
Adenitis.....	1	
Alopecia.....	1	
Bronchitis.....		3
Chickenpox.....	1	
Contusions.....	1	
Impetigo.....	2	
Infections.....		1
Influenza.....		2
Measles.....	5	3
Observation—		
Chickenpox contacts.....	1	
General.....	2	1
Measles contacts.....	2	4
Scarlet fever contacts.....	3	
Occlusion of coronary artery.....	1	
Phthiriasis.....	1	
Pediculi pubes.....		2
Phlebitis.....		1
Pneumonia.....		1
Scabies.....	2	
Scarlet fever.....	2	
Tonsillitis.....	1	
Totals.....	26	18



Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

### DEPORTATIONS AFTER ADMISSION

During the fiscal year, the immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 169 deportees who were being returned to their native land on account of alleged mental or physical defects which interfered with their ability to earn a living in this country. His report indicates that in 26 of these cases the symptoms suggest that their condition may have pre-existed their entry to Canada, and that in 107 cases their condition probably developed subsequent to their arrival.

### ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS

QUEBEC	
Specimens examined in laboratory—	
Immigration.....	46
Sick mariners.....	228
From Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.....	12
Radiographs taken in X-ray Department.....	40
Medical examinations—	
Civil servants.....	23
Pilots.....	4
Stowaways.....	6
Official visits to port, immigration detention quarters, city hospitals and city jail..	80
Visits to freight boats for medical examination of passengers.....	62
Attendance at immigration boards of inquiry.....	3
MONTREAL	
Dispensary cases treated.....	136
Medical examination of civil servants.....	64
HALIFAX	
Sick mariners examined.....	179
Sick mariners, number of treatments, medical and surgical.....	219
Dispensary treatments.....	112
Deportees given medical attention.....	7

### LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

The staff has been fully occupied in the past twelve months in the exercise of its various duties and has now become accommodated to its new quarters on John Street. However, it is felt that more room, and additions to the staff, are greatly to be desired, particularly in view of contemplated expansion of services.

During the year, 557 samples have been received, investigated and reported upon, an increase of eleven per cent over those of the preceding year. Material examined came to the laboratory from a variety of sources, such as departments of government, physicians and laity throughout Canada.

In the library there now are 644 bound volumes of journals, 249 books; and monthly issues of various periodicals on the shelves number 40. The library also loans through inter-departmental channels quite a number of bound volumes and periodicals; a few are also placed on outside-loan. It may be stated here that the library is well patronized by the staff and by some from outside of the department.

The particular activities of the two divisions of the laboratory are set forth as follows:—

## BACTERIOLOGICAL DIVISION

Bacteriological investigations to the number of 486 were carried out, comprising a great variety of subjects, such as sterility of certain biological products prepared for either intravenous or subcutaneous injection; strengths of coal tar disinfectants; qualities of milk and of water; special lactic acid preparations of living micro-organisms; bacterial vaccines; sputa, urine and feces; potency tests of antitoxins and toxins, and of smallpox vaccine; examinations of food and food products, and much else. From the laboratory's collection of bacterial cultures, samples have been distributed to hospitals, physicians, manufacturers, dairies, and to the American Type Culture Collection of Chicago.

Certain members of the staff have conducted general and special sanitary surveys of the shellfish areas in the Maritime Provinces, and reports of such are on file.

The usual yearly examinations of the premises of licensed manufacturers of biological products in Canada were undertaken and little cause for complaint was encountered. One plant in the United States was likewise inspected and found satisfactory.

Members of the staff have served at various times throughout the year on several inter-departmental committees and on some of those of the National Research Council of Canada.

## PHARMACOLOGICAL DIVISION

Market samples of biological products were collected and assayed, as required by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. These products included: digitalis, special preparations and tinctures, pituitary extract (posterior lobe), liquid extract of ergot, epinephrine, the arsenicals for parenteral use, and thyroid.

The new Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, issued August 16, 1934, include definitions of the potencies of special preparations of digitalis, strophanthus, and ergot, as well as for the tinctures and fluid extracts. Examinations of special preparations of digitalis were made, as required by these Regulations. The products examined included those of foreign manufacture imported for sale in Canada, as well as those made in Canada. In certain cases, action was taken to exclude unsatisfactory material from the market. Part of this work consisted of a systematic survey of the quality of digitalis and pituitary extract (posterior lobe) preparations offered for sale in Canada. In addition, miscellaneous samples, alleged to contain narcotics and pituitary, have been examined.

Work on the assay of digitalis preparations, with a view to improving standards and methods, has been continued in collaboration with the United States Government, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Canadian and Foreign Universities and Institutions. The method developed in this laboratory has been found satisfactory and adopted by some universities and commercial houses.

A new Canadian Substandard for digitalis has been prepared, and its potency compared with that of the International Standard Digitalis Powder. This work was necessitated by the depletion of the stock of Canadian Standard Digitalis Powder made in 1928.

Preliminary work has been completed comparing the relative potencies of International Standard Pituitary Powder (posterior lobe) and the national standards of a number of foreign countries.

One phase of the work required for the development of an accurate and simple biological test for the therapeutic activity of the arsphenamine group of drugs has been completed.

An investigation was made of the skin sensitivity to neoarsphenamine in the guinea pig. Vitamin C was found to be a factor influencing the development of this skin reaction. A preliminary report of the work has already been published. It is possible that the results of this work will be useful in testing neoarsphenamine for its liability to produce skin reactions in humans.

The amount of Vitamin C in the diet was found to greatly influence infant mortality and stillbirth rate. This work was carried out on our colony of guinea pigs.

The laboratory has continued distribution of Canadian Standards for Liquid Extract of Ergot, Pituitary Extract (posterior lobe), Digitalis and Strophanthus, and of International Standards for the vitamins and the oestrus-producing hormone.

Details of official methods of biological testing of the drugs under control of the Pharmacological Branch of this laboratory were prepared for distribution.

### MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF SICK LEAVE AND SUPERANNUATION ON MEDICAL GROUNDS WITHIN THE SERVICE

Some ten or twelve years ago arrangements were made by several federal Government departments with the then Department of Health whereby the latter would investigate and report on problem medical cases arising among their respective staffs. Several of the larger departments having made increasing use of this service, in 1933 the Civil Service Commission and Treasury Board requested from the Department of Pensions and National Health an expression of opinion as to whether or not this department was in a position to offer further medical advisory service to all departments, which would be of benefit to both employer and employed.

As a result of the ensuing deliberations, the Civil Service Commission, in January, 1934, formally requested the co-operation of the Department of Pensions and National Health along certain specified lines. These were agreed upon and in accordance therewith, on April 1, 1934, the Civil Service Leave Regulations were altered by authority of Order in Council P.C. 6/700.

Only indefinite information was available from which to determine the amount of work involved and the number of extra staff necessary in this department to meet the requirements of the new regulations. However, after some study of the situation, it was conservatively estimated that the following personnel would be required: Two medical officers, full time; one medical officer, part time; two stenographers, full time; and one bilingual stenographer, part time.

From actual experience gained during the year, it has been found that the services of the third Medical Officer are and will be required on a full time instead of a part time basis and, furthermore, that the recording of statistics necessitates the services of a full time statistical clerk.

During the fiscal year the cases of 7,506 civil servants have been dealt with in connection with either sick leave or superannuation on medical grounds. This involved the scrutinizing of approximately 16,600 medical certificates, 3,600 personal examinations and interviews in offices of the Department at Ottawa, and about 500 examinations of civil servants by medical representatives of the Department at outside centres at no cost to the department concerned.

An entirely satisfactory relationship has been maintained between this medical advisory branch and the civil servant, his department and his family physician. The latter's co-operation with this branch in its efforts to serve the best interests of both the civil servant and the Government leaves nothing to be desired. By this means, we have been able to assure ourselves and the departments concerned of the necessity for sick leave in cases wherein the disability, though very real, was not obvious or was of such a nature as to



warrant a confidential report rather than an open certificate. In other cases under observation the period of sick leave actually taken has been materially less than that at first applied for. At the same time, we have reason to believe that the large majority of employees whose cases have been handled by this branch realize that their own best interests receive due and sympathetic consideration. Not the least benefit derived from the service is that it tends to foster the employee's sense of "security" and, hence, his efficiency at a time when the feeling of "uncertainty" is general, both within and without the service. It has become quite apparent to the examining medical officer that this is particularly appreciated by those who have been interviewed or examined at headquarters and whose physical disabilities and lessening efficiency have been caused or aggravated by prolonged stress and worry in connection with either their working environment or private affairs, or both. In this connection, the co-operation and assistance of our Neuropsychiatric Division is of vital aid. About thirty of these problem cases were thus referred, entailing some seventy-five interviews.

Although outstanding individual cases may be cited wherein definite results can be tabulated, it is impossible, as yet, to determine, for the organization as a whole, the advantages accruing from such a supervisory medical service in terms of either dollars and cents or working time saved. Nevertheless, that the principle is sound and produces worthwhile results has been amply demonstrated by organized industry and should prove to be equally advantageous in the civil service organization.

In order that the employer may obtain the fullest amount of benefit from any such medical service, it is necessary that entire confidence be established and maintained between the medical officer and the employee and that the latter realize that his own best interests are the concern of the former. This feature of the service has been borne in mind at all times during the year.

In the case of several employees examined at headquarters, it was considered that the nature of their disabilities was such that a change of work or working environment would be beneficial and result in increased efficiency. In nearly all these cases, when discussed with the administrative officers of the department concerned, the latter's co-operation has been whole-hearted and the results highly gratifying.

At the present time medical certificates, signed by family physicians, are submitted by employees to their own departments, the latter forwarding them to the Department of Pensions and National Health. This necessitates the documents passing through numerous hands and, in the circumstances, both the doctor and his patient are in many instances averse to giving in the medical certificate a detailed history and description of the employee's medical condition. This lack of information hampers the work of the reviewing medical officer and not infrequently necessitates his communicating with the attending physician or arranging for the employee to be examined by the departmental medical officer. With a view to obviating this undesirable feature, the Civil Service Commission, following a recommendation from this Department, is now considering a scheme whereby confidential medical reports may be mailed, post free, by attending physicians direct to the Departmental medical adviser.

### STATISTICS

In addition to the scrutinizing of all medical certificates, it was strongly felt by those performing this work that, if statistics were not kept, a great opportunity would be lost for the collection of valuable data concerning the health, both mental and physical, of the civil servant body. This view was supported by both the representative of the Treasury Board and the Civil Service Commission and the work of planning a medical code and a system for collecting such statistics was commenced in November, 1934.

By the yearly compilation and analysis of the information contained in the medical certificates, it is hoped that those concerned with the efficiency of the civil servant may soon obtain information on many points that in the past have had to be dealt with on the basis of conjecture or surmise, due to the lack of definite statistical data. For example, it is hoped to show by department, sex and age:—

- (a) Diseases causing the greatest loss of time.
- (b) Diseases causing repeated absences.
- (c) Diseases leading to retirement before the age of sixty.
- (d) Percentages of civil servants falling ill with serious conditions such as heart disease, cancer, tuberculosis, etc.
- (e) Accidents on and off duty and average time lost.

The above points, together with a great deal of other information concerning absences from duty, should be made available following the annual analysis.

Its chief usefulness will be to point out the most prevalent diseases, as well as those which cause the greatest loss in days. Without this knowledge it would be difficult to give practical advice as regards the amelioration of the conditions that reduce the physical efficiency of the civil servant.

The work is being done by the use of a medical code which groups illnesses under the chief systems of the body, such as respiratory, circulatory, etc. This facilitates analysing the results on a broader basis than by individual illnesses, but permits an individual study when that is found advisable.

The doctor scrutinizing the medical certificate sets down on the file copy the code number representing the diagnosis, the clerk enters upon a spread sheet such other information as department, age, sex, days lost, times absent, etc., together with the coded diagnosis as made by the medical officer. This procedure provides for maintaining the confidential nature of medical reports in this Department. A Hollerith card is then punched for each medical certificate, thus making the work on analysing the information both speedy and accurate.

Since P.C. 6/700 came into force only on April 1, 1934, the present report is, as a result, brief and more or less tentative. The organization of the branch is not yet complete, either as to proper forms and procedure or personnel. It is believed, however, that good results are being obtained, not only from the medical supervision of sick leave, but also in that many problem cases are being dealt with in a manner satisfactory, both to the individual civil servant and his department.



## STAFF—NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Staff			Salaries		
	Per- manent	Tem- porary	Total	Per- manent	Tem- porary	Total
Head Office, Ottawa.....	81	12	93	152,122	12,154	164,276
"A" Province of Quebec.....	29	11	40	61,506	9,814	71,320
"B" " Nova Scotia.....	13	26	39	23,394	21,890	45,284
"D" " Ontario.....	13	.....	13	22,140	.....	22,140
"G" " Manitoba.....	6	1	7	12,204	1,296	13,500
"H" " Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	1	1,566	.....	1,566
"I" " Alberta.....	2	.....	2	2,862	.....	2,862
"J" " British Columbia.....	15	15	30	25,969	15,192	41,161
"K" " New Brunswick.....	10	7	17	15,651	8,507	24,158
"M" Foreign.....	14	.....	14	35,590	.....	35,590
Total.....	184	72	256	353,004	68,853	421,857

Seasonal employees\*..... \$9,535

\* During the navigation season 9 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.













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DOMINION OF CANADA

# REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

# PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

AND

THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

1936



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THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

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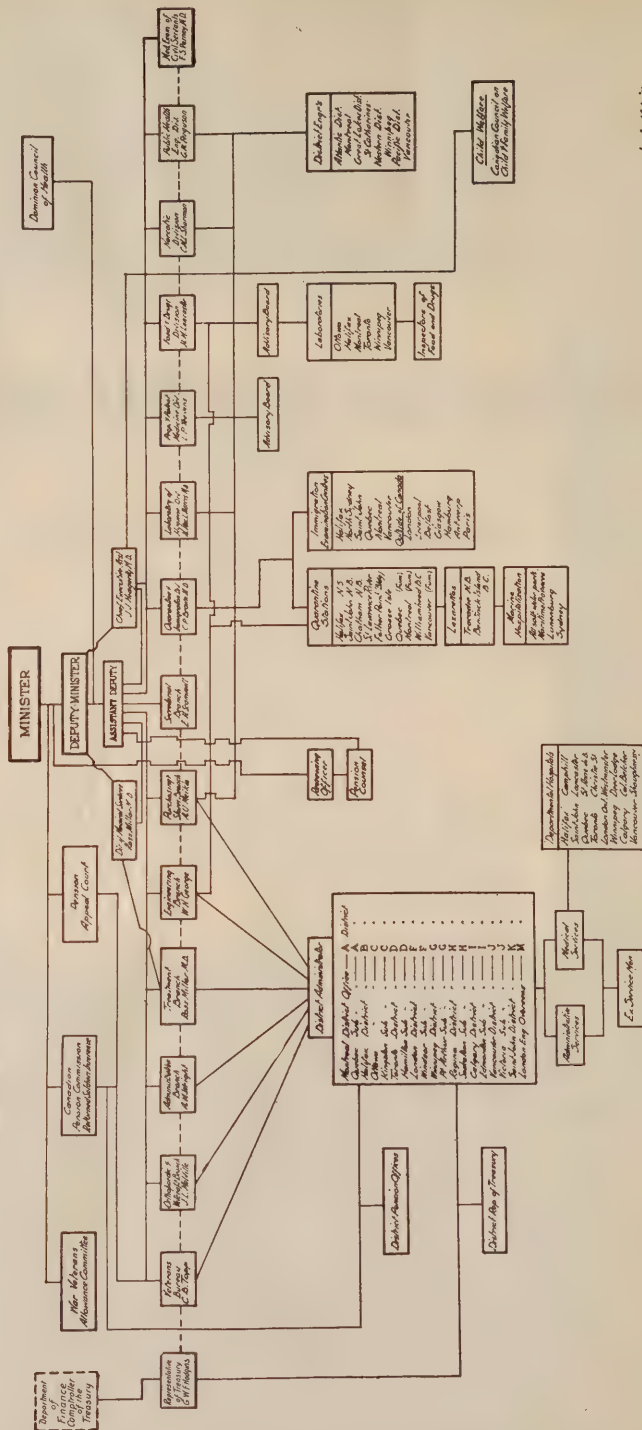
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## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

## PENSIONS

## NATIONAL HEALTH



Jos. L. McNitt  
 20-11-1939.



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield,  
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHARLES G. POWER,  
*Minister of Pensions and National Health.*

JUNE 30, 1936.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

*Head Office.....Daly Building, Ottawa*

### MINISTER

The Hon. C. G. Power, M.C., K.C.

### DEPUTY MINISTER

R. E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

### ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

J. W. McKee

#### PENSIONS SECTION

*Director of Medical Services:*  
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*Chief Administrative Assistant:*  
A. M. Wright

*Director, Orthopaedic Appliances and  
Vetcraft:*  
J. L. Melville, M.C.

*Chief Dental Officer:*  
D. D. Wilson, D.D.S.

*Chief Pensions Advocate:*  
C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

*Reviewing Officer:*  
J. D. Shields, M.B., (Tor.)

*Pension Counsel:*  
H. A. Bridges,

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

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J. J. Heagerty, M.D., D.P.H.

*Chief, Quarantine, Immigration Medical Ser-  
vice and Treatment of Sick Mariners:*  
C. P. Brown, M.D., D.P.H.

*Chief Dominion Analyst and Director of  
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H. M. Lancaster, B.A.Sc.

*Chief, Laboratory of Hygiene:*  
Norman MacL. Harris, M.D.

*Chief, Proprietary or Patent Medicine Branch:*  
L. P. Teevens.

*Chief, Narcotic Branch:*  
C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E.

*Chief, Public Health Engineering Branch:*  
G. H. Ferguson, M.C., B.A.Sc.

*Examination of Civil Servants Branch, Chief  
Medical Adviser:*  
F. S. Parney, M.D.

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E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

### DEPARTMENTAL PURCHASING AGENT

A. U. Meikle, M.C.

### ARCHITECT

W. H. George, M.R.A.I.C.

### REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TREASURY

G. W. F. Hodgins, M.C.

### CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

*Office.....Daly Building, Ottawa*

### ACTING CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. G. Taylor, D.S.O.

### EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.

## CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION—*Continued*

### MEMBERS

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D. W. Gray, M.D., C.M.  
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Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Stephen Jones  
L. Robert, M.D., C.M.  
H. A. L. Conn, M.C.  
Antoine Chassé, M.C.  
S. MacKenzie, M.D.  
C. D. Crowe, M.C.  
F. C. Bell, M.D.

### THE PENSION APPEAL COURT

*Office*.....*Daly Building, Ottawa*

#### PRESIDENT

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman

#### MEMBERS

L. P. Sherwood, V.D.  
E. R. Richard, LL.B.

#### REGISTRAR

T. H. Warren

### THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

*Office*.....*Daly Building, Ottawa*

#### CHAIRMAN

Walter S. Woods

#### MEMBERS

D. Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.  
F. J. G. Garneau, E.D., A.D.C.  
Adviser—H. A. Bowie, M.D.

#### SECRETARY

W. C. N. Marriott, E.D.

### PENSIONS SECTION

#### *District Offices—*

- "A" District, Province of Quebec—  
Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.  
Branch Office, Le Journal Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)
- "B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—  
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
- "C" District, Eastern Ontario.  
Head Office, Elgin Building, Ottawa, Ont.  
Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.
- "D" District, Central Ontario—  
Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.  
Branch Office, Leavitt Building, John St. S., Hamilton, Ont.
- "F" District, Western Ontario—  
Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.  
Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.
- "G" District, Manitoba—  
Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.  
Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

## CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION—*Concluded*

- "H" District, Saskatchewan—  
Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.  
Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
- "I" District, Alberta—  
Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.  
Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.
- "J" District, British Columbia—  
Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.  
Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.
- "K" District, New Brunswick—  
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office*—Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

### DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.  
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.  
Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.  
Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.  
Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.  
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.  
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.  
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

#### QUARANTINE STATIONS

Grosse Isle, St. Lawrence River, P.Q.  
Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.  
Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.  
William Head, Victoria, B.C.

#### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

##### *Offices in Canada*

Quebec—Immigration Hospital, Savard Park.  
Montreal—Immigration Building.  
Halifax—Immigration Building.  
Saint John—Immigration Building.  
North Sydney—Immigration Building.  
Vancouver—Immigration Building.  
Victoria—Immigration Building.

##### *Offices Overseas*

British Isles—  
London—Sun Life of Canada Bldg.  
France—Paris—64 rue des Mathurins.  
Belgium—Antwerp—9 Quai Van Dyck.  
Germany—Hamburg—12 Alsterglaciis.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa, Sussex and John Streets.  
Halifax, 43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).  
Montreal, 170 Place d'Youville.  
Toronto, 59 Victoria Street.  
Winnipeg, Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.  
Vancouver, 402 Pender Street West, (B.C. Mining Bldg.).

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING BRANCH

##### *District Offices—*

Montreal, 170 Place d'Youville.  
St. Catharines, Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.  
Winnipeg, cor. Magnus and Main Streets.  
Vancouver, 402 Pender Street West, (B.C. Mining Bldg.).

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER  
TO THE REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

---

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1935-36.

REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

*Health Organization—League of Nations, 1935.*

The activities of the Malarial Commission were continued during the year, special attention being paid to the evaluation of synthetic preparations employed in the prevention and treatment of malaria. This phase of the commission's investigations was pursued in Algeria, Italy, Malaya, Roumania and Russia. Estimation of the biological properties of strains of haemoatozoic parasites carried on in England and Roumania will be concluded in May, 1936. In addition, a report on the treatment of malaria is in course of preparation by a committee of the League.

Consideration was given by the Opium Commission to the increasing consumption of codeine by drug addicts and, in view of the possibility of the illicit use of solutions of morphine, or eucodal with atropine, exemption previously granted these was rescinded. The advisability of bringing paracodeine, perparine and delcaine under the provisions of the convention was also considered, as well as preparations made from tincture or extract of Indian hemp.

During the twentieth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, the representatives of Canada and the United States discussed the practice of drugging race horses and the method of analysis used in Canada, the United States and France, for the detection of the presence of morphine in the saliva of horses. The Spanish delegate requested the committee to suggest to the Health Committee a study to determine if a similar method might not be applied to human saliva for the purpose of detecting a drug addict.

Following the studies of the Permanent Commission on Biological Standardization, twenty-six international standards, which include sera, bacterial products, hormones, vitamins and other preparations, were adopted and an endeavour was made to obtain a wider use of biological standards and their inclusion in national pharmacopoeias. Means to prevent patents being granted for anti-scarlatina serum by certain countries were discussed.

The Health Organization completed an inquiry into the treatment of 25,000 cases of syphilis, and a report was published in March. As a result of the study, certain principles were established which should serve as a basis for treatment.

The inquiry into the efficacy of the radiological treatment of cancer of the uterus, which was begun in 1929, was pursued and it was recommended that, beginning with the year 1936, annual statistical statements based on a survival table should be prepared by a committee of experts.



The investigation of the problem of nutrition, which began in the year 1925, culminated in a special report and in view of the importance of the matter, it was decided to set up an international committee. The report, which was intended to serve as a guide for the activities of the technical organizations and international institutions specified in the assembly's resolution of September 25, 1935, was transmitted to the above committee. The report in the first place defines the nutritional requirements of the human being throughout the period of development, from conception to adult age, and also gives a list of nine questions for co-ordinated study by the Health Organization.

During the year the Health Organization collected information on housing from certain leading countries and prepared an outline of studies which might be made on this subject. Competent organizations have been consulted and national commissions created in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America. The work of the commissions comprised a review of the experience of each country in respect to comfort and health, building materials, heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, location, density of population, smoke, dust, noise, etc., in relation to housing, both urban and rural. A program of suggested comparative subjects was drawn up which is to be undertaken on an international basis.

Rural hygiene also occupied the attention of the League, and it was thought that public demonstrations of rural conditions at national exhibitions would serve a useful purpose. In this connection, it was decided that a conference should take place in the Far East in 1937, probably in the Netherlands Indies as the Netherlands Government indicated their desire to co-operate in providing a place for the conference.

Technical co-operation between the League and China was maintained and a report published. As presently constituted, the health administration of China comprises the Central Station of Applied Hygiene, the National Administration, the Central Hospital of Nanking, the Central Laboratory of Hygiene, the Central School of Nurses, the Central School of Midwives and the Municipal School of Hygiene of Nanking. This body constitutes a ministry for the administration of public health and a school for the training of health officers.

Two other activities of the League during the year were the studies on the diagnosis and treatment of Leishmaniasis and on the efficacy of rabies vaccines killed by phenol and by ether.

An excellent study of the history and epidemiology of poliomyelitis during recent years was published in the October to December number of the epidemiological report of the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League, thus bringing up to date the scientific data brought together in the 1930 report. The study indicates that the Scandinavian countries, Germany and the United States recorded the highest number of cases in 1934 and in January and February, 1935. Germany appeared to be the chief focus of the disease, the number of cases reported in December, 1934, and January and February, 1935, being markedly higher than the average recorded from 1926 to 1933. The study also indicated that in the United States the 1935 epidemic in Virginia and North Carolina reached its maximum during the first week of August, whereas the maximum for the more northerly States, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Michigan, was reached at the beginning of September. In New York City the peak was reached in August. In California, the incidence up to October 12 was 505 cases as against 2,937 for the same period during the previous year. In concluding the report, it was suggested that the use of poliomyelitis sera should be continued at least until strictly controlled observations have determined their true value.

It was suggested also that the Health Committee should carry out the desire expressed by the International Committee for combating tuberculosis of



the skin to organize an inquiry into the incidence of lupus, the efficacy of current methods of treatment and various ways in which a campaign against lupus is being conducted. In order to supplement the investigation, the Director of the Health Section has undertaken to collect information from various countries.

During the course of the year, a Pan-African Health Conference was held at Johannesburg by request of the Government of South Africa, particular attention being given to further developments of the studies in regard to yellow fever and plague, which were undertaken in 1932, as well as on the prevention of malaria and typhus under African conditions. The question of the typhoid carrier, which is a problem among African natives, was also considered. Finally, the question of organization of hygiene and medical services in rural areas and proposals for the better co-ordination of health workers in Africa were considered.

The attention of the Health Committee was drawn to the importance of maternal mortality as an immediate public health problem in a large number of countries and it was proposed that this problem should be studied by the Health Organization. It was decided to prepare and publish a comprehensive report upon this subject, in order that the Health Committee might have a definite and established basis of operation.

The International Institute of Statistics, on behalf of the French Government, which is entrusted with the next decennial revision of the International nomenclature of diseases, requested the Health Organization to appoint representatives on the Joint Committee which is to prepare this revision. The Health Committee agreed to this proposal and nominated certain representatives.

### *World Health*

During the year 1935, the yearly wave of influenza appeared to have been less extreme than during the preceding two or three years, but inability to obtain accurate statistics makes it impossible to estimate the morbidity and mortality with any degree of exactitude. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that a mild form appears to have been definitely epidemic during the winter months, reaching a peak during the month of February.

In England, it was of a mild type which prevailed chiefly during the months of February and March. In France, it spread to all parts of the country in the month of January, but in Paris the maximum was reached during the latter part of February.

It was fairly widespread in Finland with 32,891 cases and Denmark with 112,319 cases, but was not so extensive and of a mild character in Sweden and Norway, the peak being reached during the second week of January. It appeared to have been more prevalent in Germany than in the Scandinavian countries, the mortality being comparable to that of the epidemic of the winter of 1930-31, but lower than that of 1933. In Southern Europe, a mild type was reported at the beginning of February with a recrudescence during the month of March. Roumania reported 241,406 and Czechoslovakia 169,968 cases. The highest incidence was in the first three months of the year. In Switzerland, the disease spread fairly extensively, although it was much less fatal than the epidemic of 1927 and 1931. Spain was hardest hit of any country, 6,475,550 cases and 7,503 deaths being recorded.

In North America it was quite prevalent during the winter and spring months, as is usually the case. In the United States it was said to be four or five times as prevalent as during the previous year, but less widespread than during 1933. In a group of 26 states, the influenza death-rate in 1935 was 19.2 per 100,000, as compared with 15.0, 22.8 and 25.2 in 1934, 1933 and 1932 respectively. In all but one of the 26 states, the rate for 1935 was above that for 1934.

The pneumonia death-rate in the United States for 1935 was 80.1 per 100,000, as compared with 78.7, 69.0 and 75.7 in 1934, 1933 and 1932 respectively.

In Europe, the seasonal incidence of poliomyelitis occurred earlier than usual, an abnormal incidence being noted in Wurtemberg and Bavaria. In Wurtemberg, 306 cases were reported during the first 42 weeks of the year, as compared with 38 cases in the preceding year. The Grand Duchy of Baden, Breslau and Schleswig were seriously affected. In Switzerland, 213 cases were reported by the end of November, as compared with 80 cases in 1934. In Sweden and Norway, the morbidity was lower than that of the previous year. An epidemic began in Iceland in March and by October, 169 cases had occurred. In France and Spain, the disease persisted sporadically, there being reported 258 cases during the first ten months of the year, as compared with 198 for the same period during the previous year.

In the United States, the Atlantic States were most affected, the epidemic in Virginia and North Carolina reaching a peak during August, whereas the maximum for the northern states was reached in September.

A summary of statistics regarding the prevalence of poliomyelitis in countries in which it is notifiable would appear to indicate that in the Scandinavian countries, Germany and the United States of America, the highest number of cases were recorded. Denmark, Sweden and Germany seemed to be the chief foci of the disease in Europe.

Preliminary figures indicate that encephalitis lethargica and meningitis did not reach epidemic proportions in any part of the world. The incidence of the former appeared to be greatest in the United States and England and Wales; and of the latter in the United States and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, the peak in both countries being reached in the months of March, April and May.

Malaria prevailed extensively in Russia, over a million cases being reported during the first quarter of the year alone. The highest incidence is reported from central and southern areas, notably the Ukraine.

The incidence of typhus fever is still excessively high in Russia. In America, the highest incidence was to be found in Chile. Egypt proved to be a fertile source of the disease.

Cholera was extremely prevalent in India, the total number of cases reported for the year being 333,729, and the total number of deaths 173,389. The incidence was extremely high in the Bengal and Madras presidencies.

Plague was likewise very prevalent in India, 41,042 cases and 23,160 deaths being reported. The incidence was low in the Bengal and Madras presidencies and highest in the Bombay presidency and in the central provinces.

Smallpox reached its highest incidence in India, 281,794 cases and 61,656 deaths being reported for the year. The total number of cases reported from the United States during the year was 7,493.

Yellow fever does not appear to have been prevalent to any increased degree in any part of the world.

There was no extensive incidence of typhoid or paratyphoid fever throughout the world. The highest incidence appears to have been reached in Japan where there were during the first ten months of the year 28,049 cases of typhoid and 4,597 deaths.

The incidence of cholera was also fairly high in that country.

### *Health of Canada*

The health of the people of Canada was generally good during the calendar-year 1935. There was a slight increase in the death rate, as compared with 1934, the death rate for 1935, being 9.6\* per 1,000 and for 1934, 9.4. Preliminary figures would indicate that Canada had one of the lowest death rates in the world

\*(All figures given are preliminary).

for the year, being higher only than Australia and New Zealand. The highest death rate occurred in the province of Nova Scotia, the rate being 11.7 per 1,000 of population, and the lowest in Saskatchewan, with a rate of 6.3 per 1,000, the lowest death rate recorded in the world for the year 1935. In comparing these two death rates, it should be noted that the percentage of old people is much greater in the province of Nova Scotia than in the province of Saskatchewan and a high death rate in the former is, therefore, to be expected. The birth rate averaged 20.2 per 1,000 of population, and the marriage rate 7.0 per 1,000. The province of Quebec had the greatest number of births, with a rate of 24.6 per 1,000, and the province of British Columbia had the lowest, with a rate of 13.6 per 1,000. The marriage rate was highest in Alberta, being 7.7 per 1,000, and lowest in Prince Edward Island, with a rate of 5.8 per 1,000. The total number of births was 221,036 and the total number of deaths, 105,451. The estimated population as of June 1, 1935, was 10,935,000. These figures are exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

There were 11,140 deaths from cancer, which gives us a rate of 101.9, as compared with 97.9 in 1934. British Columbia had the highest rate, 121.4 per 100,000 of population, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 64.4 per 100,000. Cancer marches steadily on. The number of deaths from heart disease was 16,061, the death rate being 146.9 per 100,000. The highest rate of deaths from heart disease was in Ontario, with a rate of 196.1 per 100,000, and the lowest in Saskatchewan with a rate of 87.9 per 100,000. Diseases of the kidneys took a toll of 6,490 deaths, a rate of 59.4 per 100,000. Quebec had the highest rate with 91.9 per 100,000, and Alberta the lowest, with 27.7 per 100,000.

During the course of the year there were 902 suicides and 5,786 accidental deaths.

There were 15,711 deaths of children under one year of age, there being almost twice as many deaths among children of this age in the province of Quebec as in Ontario. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 71, Quebec having the highest, with a rate of 92, and New Brunswick next, with a rate of 83. British Columbia had the lowest rate, 46, and Ontario next lowest, with a rate of 56. The death rate of children in Canada is still excessive, being almost double that of Australia and New Zealand, which have the lowest infantile death rate in the world.

One thousand and ninety-three women died in childbirth, giving a rate of 4.9 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 5.3 for the year 1934. Prince Edward Island had the lowest rate, 4.0.

There was a definite increase in morbidity and mortality of communicable diseases. The total number of these diseases reported for the year was 215,006, and the total number of deaths therefrom 19,915. In the year 1934 there were 119,424 cases and 17,177 deaths. The marked increase in the number of cases of communicable diseases was due to the unusually large number of cases of both measles and German measles that prevailed during the year. The number of cases of measles reported was 82,928 and 489 deaths, compared with 29,824 cases and 188 deaths in 1934. The total number of cases of German measles was 25,000, of which 20,627 occurred in the province of Ontario. The increase in the number of deaths from communicable diseases was due chiefly to measles, influenza and pneumonia. There was a definite increase in the number of deaths from these diseases. There was also an increase in the morbidity and mortality of scarlet fever.

In 1934, the deaths from influenza totalled 2,004, while in 1935 they were 3,387, an increase of 1,383. Of these deaths, 1,445 occurred in the province of Quebec.

Pneumonia accounted for 7,405 deaths, as compared with 6,530 for the previous year, an increase of 875 deaths.



There was a reduction in both the morbidity and mortality of infantile paralysis, of which 361 cases and 63 deaths were reported, as compared with 513 cases and 84 deaths in the previous year.

There were 53 deaths from encephalitis lethargica during the year, whereas in 1934 there were 47.

In 1935, the deaths from whooping cough numbered 883, whereas in 1934 they numbered 875.

There was not very much change in the morbidity and mortality of diphtheria, as compared with the preceding year. The total number of cases reported from diphtheria in 1935 was 1,995, and the number of deaths 262, whereas in 1934 there were 2,230 cases and 232 deaths from this disease. While there was a reduction in morbidity, there was a slight increase in mortality. The following figures indicate the reduction in mortality of diphtheria subsequent to the introduction of inoculation in the years 1928-29 and its general adoption in following years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
1926 .....	913	1931 .....	646
1927 .....	1,012	1932 .....	398
1928 ..	916	1933 .....	239
1929 .....	980	1934 .....	232
1930 .....	737	1935 .....	262

There were reported 8,676 cases of tuberculosis and 6,584 deaths, compared with 8,039 cases and 6,431 deaths in 1934, an increase of 636 cases and 153 deaths. The treatment of tuberculosis involved the use of 8,368 beds, representing an expenditure well in excess of thirty million dollars. The cost of maintenance of these beds at the low average of two dollars and fifty cents per day approximated \$21,000 a day.

One of the outstanding developments of the year was an effort put forward to co-ordinate tuberculosis activities through the appointment of provincial directors of tuberculosis.

In Canada, it is found that the death rate is lowest where the greatest number of treatment beds exists in relation to the population, the death rate being lowest in Saskatchewan and Ontario where the greatest ratio of treatment beds exists.

Tuberculin tests indicate that the percentage of reactors among school children is decreasing.

The number of patients treated during the year shows an increase, due to the increased beds available in sanatoria and hospitals. The number reported in use by the Institutional Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as at December 31, 1934, was 7,230 in sanatoria and 1,467 in hospitals, or a total of 8,697. This gives a ratio of 1.35 per annual deaths. In the white population the death rate is in inverse proportion to treatment beds available.

Diagnostic clinics operated in some 60 centres in Canada and some form of travelling clinic was available in all the rural parts of the country. The number of consultations increased, during 1935 over 150,000 examinations being made. Reporting of tuberculosis cases now depends pretty largely on how successfully the diagnostic clinics are able to survey their areas.

There is a growing tendency to co-relate and co-ordinate the various agencies engaged in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in Canada. During the year, three provincial Departments of Health appointed a Director of Tuberculosis to further this aim. In this way case-finding methods were improved, more open cases were treated, and more general supervision of discharged patients was made possible.

The Department of Indian Affairs continued its efforts for the control of tuberculosis among the Indians. Generally speaking, there was an improvement

among the more settled groups. No noticeable change, however, was apparent among Indians in the more remote communities and those which have been hardest hit by the depression. With the exception of a very few bands living under unfavourable conditions, the Indian population increased.

During the course of the year, special studies were made into the causes of maternal and infantile deaths. The former is summarized in a publication entitled "Need our Mothers Die." A study of the causes of death of infants revealed a downward trend in mortality due to diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhoea and enteritis. At the same time the study showed that the respiratory diseases, bronchopneumonia, lobar pneumonia and bronchitis occupied first place as a cause of death between the ages of one and five years.

The year 1935 saw the passage of a Health Insurance Act in Alberta, which created a commission authorized to establish medical districts, comprising municipalities and districts, by a majority vote of the people. Under this Act, provision was made for a complete system of preventive medicine and periodical medical examinations. The scheme included general medical services, obstetrics, minor and major surgery, laboratory, X-Ray, biochemical tests and all other diagnostic aids, hospitalization, including semi-private or private wards without additional cost when such accommodation was considered necessary in the opinion of the attending physician. Dental services, exclusive of dentures and bridge work, were provided and drugs were to be supplied free. A medical board of reference was to be nominated to deal with disputes arising from contributors.

An Act to establish an Employment and Social Insurance Commission, for Insurance against Unemployment, for Aid to Unemployed Persons, and for other forms of Social Insurance and Security, was passed by the Dominion Parliament.\* The object of this Bill was to discharge the obligation to Canadian labour assumed under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty and the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, of which Canada was a signatory as part of the British Empire. Part IV of the Act defines the duties and powers of the Commission in relation to health insurance. These are, in the main, to assemble information regarding any scheme or plan for providing on a collective or co-operative basis medical, surgical and dental care, including drugs, appliances, hospitalization, compensation, etc. The commission was authorized to submit to the Governor in Council proposals for co-operation and providing benefits.

The Minister of Pensions and National Health called a meeting of provincial Ministers of Health, with the object of considering provincial and Federal policies. This meeting was held at Ottawa, and health matters of interest to both Dominion and provinces were discussed. The Minister of Pensions and National Health, with the concurrence of the provincial Ministers of Health, agreed to the proposal of the appointment of a Royal Commission for making a study of health services generally. It was suggested that the commission should comprise representatives of the Canadian Medical Association, the teaching faculties of medicine, labour, agriculture, insurance companies and finance.

In Canada, as in other countries, attention was given to the housing question. Population has continued to grow and the number of family units increases at a rate only slightly less rapid than in normal times. Thus the surplus housing accommodation has been absorbed so that investigations and reports indicate a shortage of suitable housing accommodation in certain communities and particularly in the larger cities where there has been considerable doubling up of families, with the undesirable conditions that accompany overcrowding.

Representations regarding the state of affairs having been brought to the attention of the Dominion Government, a Special Committee on Housing was

\*Supreme Court of Canada gave decision against validity.



appointed to consider and report upon the inauguration of a national policy of house building to include the construction, reconstruction and repair of urban and rural dwelling houses in order to provide employment throughout Canada and also to provide such dwelling houses as may be necessary upon such terms and conditions as may be best adapted to the needs of the people. Consideration was given to the cost of such a policy and the burden to be imposed upon the treasury of Canada, as well as the manner in which such a work should be proceeded with.

The Special Committee on Housing held sittings from February 21, 1935, and presented its final report to the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 16, 1935. This was followed by the passing of the Dominion Housing Act, 1935. Up to the present date, over 200 loans have been approved.

The work of the National Health Section was extended through the addition of a Nutritional Laboratory and by the appointment of additional food and drug inspectors and sanitary engineers. The usual co-operation was extended by the Department to various branches of the federal service.

With the exception of unforeseen increase in morbidity and mortality of measles, influenza and pneumonia and the increase, although not great, in morbidity and mortality of cancer and tuberculosis, comparatively low rates were maintained throughout the year.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

The work of inspection and analysis of food and drug products for the detection of adulteration and misbranding has been maintained satisfactorily in the Food and Drugs Branch.

The control of narcotics through the legal channels, the prosecution of those found peddling or in possession of such products, and the prevention of illegal traffic has been continued by the Narcotic Branch under the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Regulations.

The supervision of the manufacture, importation and sale of proprietary or patent medicines has been carried on at the high standard observed in previous years.

The Public Health Engineering Branch has continued its protective work in respect to the travelling public and persons engaged in transportation activities. Water supplies, particularly in regard to the pollution of inland waters and water carried on vessels and trains have been carefully checked. Co-operative work has been carried on by this branch with the Departments of Health of all of the provinces of Canada, other departments of the federal Government, as well as with the Public Health Engineering Branch of the United States Public Health Service.

The Marine Hospital Service is administered under authority of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act. Out of a total of 77,229 mariners entitled to treatment, there were 7,409 members of crews of vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports, largely Canadian citizens, including 3,687 fishermen; a considerable contribution to the welfare of our people.

The Immigration Medical Service has continued to examine prospective immigrants and during the year, certified 514 applicants as physically or mentally defective and prohibited the entry into Canada of 314 such individuals who would probably have become public charges within a short time of their entry; a useful form of health insurance.

The Quarantine Service inspected incoming vessels for infectious diseases, hospitalized two cases of an exceedingly virulent and dangerous type of small-pox and arranged hospitalization for 38 cases and contacts suffering from minor infectious diseases. In addition, it carried out measures for the protection of Canadian ports from the entry of bubonic plague, and supervised their general sanitary condition.

## PENSIONS SECTION

## TREATMENT BRANCH

The activities of this branch have been largely increased during the past few years by the addition of other Federal Government medical work having been assigned to this Department on account of the specially trained medical personnel available.

The specific duties of the Branch comprise the general hospitalization or medical treatment of such ex-soldiers as have come before the Pension Commission for rulings as to the relationship of their present diseases or disabling conditions to their military service. Necessary medical treatment is given to such men who already have received favourable rulings from the Commission, and medical examinations, with or without hospitalization, are carried out on ex-soldiers who are not as yet pensioners, but whose claims the Commission have under investigation.

The number of disability pensioners shown at the beginning of the fiscal year was 78,404 and, at first glance, it would appear that this was the total clientèle from which the Treatment Branch would draw its patients. However, such is not the case, because there is a very considerable number—the exact figures are unknown—of ex-soldiers who received gratuities on their discharge or took final payments, the service-related disability having temporarily disappeared, but all of whom are pensioners in the meaning of the Act, and who are therefore potential patients, either for a recrudescence of their pensioned disease or for the treatment of non-service related disabilities under Class 2 of Order in Council P.C. 91. During the past fiscal year 1,233 new pensioners were created and 172 first gratuities were given making a total of 1,405 more potential patients. This number was decreased by the death of 1,040 pensioners during the year.

The actual number of patients on the Departmental hospital strength was at a maximum in March and a minimum in June. This variation, coincident with the seasons, has been practically constant for a number of years. There has been a gradual decrease of the total number of patients on the hospital strength during the past six years, notwithstanding the increase of pensioners, and this is accounted for by a number of reasons—firstly, the financial improvement of the ex-soldier through the granting of War Veterans' Allowance or through reinstatement or increased assessment of pension, and secondly, through the deaths of many who have been almost continuous hospital cases since their discharge from the army. The average length of patient stay in hospital for actual examination and treatment is slowly decreasing, chiefly on account of the efforts which are being made to have the examinations promptly conducted as soon after admission as is possible. Of necessity, however, the average length of patient stay in hospital is still much longer than is required for similar treatment of civilians. Both the stay in hospital and the demands for treatment in very many instances are due more to financial conditions at home rather than to medical requirements, though, as noted above, this state of affairs has been very materially improved with the improved financial condition of the pensioners. However, the Treatment Branch continues to receive very many applications for hospital admission, with allowances, from ex-soldiers who are pensioned for diseases or disabling conditions which are of a chronic and practically incurable nature. The diplomatic adjustment of such applications is one of the most difficult of the problems with which the Treatment Branch has to deal. The new Order in Council which has been passed (P.C. 91),\* covering all departmental treatment regulations, will allow the Department greater latitude for such admissions for treatment observations.

\* See Appendix I.

Coincident with the gradual decrease in the number of patients in hospital has been an increase in the number of clinical out-patient treatments given to pensioners in the departmental hospitals and district offices. These have risen from 102,580 in 1928 to 204,474 during the past fiscal year. The latter figure does not include many thousands of cases in which treatment, consultation, advice and bottles of medicine were given unofficially to ex-soldiers in indigent circumstances by the salaried officers of the department, nor does it include many house calls made by these same officers on men who have no service-related entitlement.

The pensioners' age has now reached the point when many of them are developing the usual and expected decrease in normal physiological functions and they require much more collateral attention in hospital. Aged single men and widowers without dependents are taking advantage of the Veterans' Care provisions, and during the past year the Domiciliary Care class has reached its maximum of 286 ex-soldiers, who are being given homes in Departmental hospitals. This number should very materially increase in the next few years. The new Order in Council gives greater latitude to the department in this respect.

*Soldiers vs. Civilians.*—During the past few years many of the Allies have noted through their Pensions and Insurance Divisions that the general health of the surviving members of their expeditionary forces is found to be better than that of a corresponding group of civilians, and that the fears which were abroad immediately after the war have not been substantiated, namely that in general the returned soldier had a shorter expectancy of life than a corresponding civilian. Various causes have been assigned to this state of affairs. For example, the superintendents of civilian sanatoria state that the tuberculous pensioners have shown a lower death rate, chiefly in consequence of the unquestioned and prolonged hospitalization facilities made available under the Pensions Acts, the frequent physical check-up in the follow-up system and, finally, and by no means the least important factor, the comparative freedom of the patient from financial worry, both at home and in the hospital due to pension provision and hospital allowance. The statement also is applicable to many other diseases and disabling conditions besides tuberculosis.

*Equipment.*—The department maintained and operated many hospitals for the first three years immediately subsequent to the war. All of these have now been closed, except eight, which are shown in the statistical tables which follow.

*Professional staff.*—The medical staff is made up of full time medical officers, part time medical officers, and medical representatives on schedule of fees in local town or country districts. The department also has available a very large number of prominent physicians and surgeons whose services are obtainable in perplexing cases, and these consultants also are paid on schedule of fees. A high percentage of the salaried part time medical officers and consultants also hold positions of eminence on the medical faculties of Canadian universities and on the active or consulting staffs of the principal Canadian civilian hospitals.

*General.*—During the past six years a great deal of additional work has been entrusted to the medical officers of the Treatment Branch, owing to their being available in every part of Canada. These activities chiefly cover the hospitalization and care of sick mariners, the examination and hospitalization of employees or other persons, as a repayment service to other federal departments, and the specialist examination of immigrants for deportation, the examination of Civil Servants coming under the Civil Service Act for employment, sick leave, or superannuation, duties for which the minister is responsible. The examination of non-pensioners for the War Veterans' Allowance Board also is a function of the medical officers of the Treatment Branch. In addition to the above, the



opinion of the specialists of the branch is being asked for on many subjects formerly dealt with by other federal departments, such as the inspection of institutions, from the treatment standpoint, the proper purchasing of medical supplies and equipment, and the general management of medical services required in other departments.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

The provisions under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upward while engaged in industry, have been continued by Order in Council to March 31, 1937. During the fiscal year under review the number of claims was 279, being 57 more than during the previous year. The expenditure was \$27,138 as against \$23,103 during the previous year. In 1933-34 the expenditure was \$36,420 and the number of claims was 180.

The staff of the Pensions Section on March 31, 1936, was 1,795, an increase of 16 during the fiscal year. Of the male staff, 93.4 saw service in the late war.

The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 51, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 286.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 12,083. Comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 11,541 in 1934-35, 12,735 in 1933-34 and 14,368 in 1932-33. The orders issued amounted to \$2,365,579 as compared with \$2,042,354 in 1934-35, \$1,912,563 in 1933-34 and \$1,978,284 in 1932-33.

In the Vetaft Shops 68 men were admitted and 81 struck off. The number employed on March 31, 1936, was 116. The factories at Halifax and Hamilton were closed during the fiscal year.

#### CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

The Canadian Pension Commission is independent of the department in so far as its decisions are concerned. The activities of the commission are set forth in the statistical tables which are contained in the report of the commission on pages 53 to 71. The number of disability pensioners at March 31, 1936, was 79,124, being 720 more than a year previously, and the number of dependent pensioners was 18,175, being 66 less than a year previously. The total number of beneficiaries was 257,121 on March 31, 1936, as compared with 260,634 on March 31, 1935.

#### PENSION APPEAL COURT

Statistics showing the work accomplished by the Pension Appeal Court are set forth on pages 72 to 79. During the year the court heard 1,908 appeals, an increase of 116 over those heard during the previous fiscal year.

#### RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

The Canadian Pension Commission acts as agent for the Minister of Finance in the administration of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, chapter 54, George V.

The period in which applications for insurance could be received expired in August, 1933. Since that date no further policies of insurance have been issued nor can any increase in existing insurance be authorized. The commission, therefore, is chiefly concerned with the various modifications in the existing policies and in the granting of cash surrender values, reduced paid up insurance and also in the settlement of death claims.

There has been a further decrease in the number of policies which have been surrendered for cash. In the year 1934-35 844 policies were surrendered for cash while for 1935-36 the number was 694. The death claims were 275 as compared with 268 in the previous year. Twenty-seven claims were granted under the section of the statute which provides that disability benefit is granted where the insured becomes totally disabled. Fourteen of the disability benefits previously in force were discontinued through death and other causes and on March 31, 1936, 103 disability benefits were in force.

At the end of the previous year there were 26,933 policies in force, being a total insurance value of \$57,903,582.85. March 31, 1936, the total insurance in force was 25,846 policies, for an insurance value of \$55,326,246.46. There has, therefore, been a decrease of insurance in force of 1,087 policies, for an insurance value of \$2,577,336.39.

### WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

The work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee during the fiscal year is dealt with in a section of the report under that heading. The number of new applications received and dealt with was 4,093, an increase of 405 over the previous year, and the number of beneficiaries was 8,820, an increase of 1,634 over the number at the end of the previous year.

### SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### NET PAYMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936

##### NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Food and Drugs.. . . .	\$ 127,083 09	
Public Health Engineering.. . . .	19,197 80	
Sick and Distressed Mariners.. . . .	174,035 45	
Quarantine and Leprosy.. . . .	129,878 03	
Immigration Medical Service.. . . .	118,032 90	
Grants.. . . .	90,050 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 658,277 27

##### PENSIONS SECTION

###### NET CASH PAYMENTS

European War Pensions.. . . .	\$41,521,576 65	
War Veterans' Allowances.. . . .	2,531,488 77	
Unemployment Assistance.. . . .	2,365,579 43	
Sheltered Employment.. . . .	52,131 57	
Hospital Allowances.. . . .	1,315,347 09	
	<hr/>	
Total paid in cash.. . . .	\$47,786,123 51	

###### NET COST OF SERVICES

Hospital Treatment.. . . .	\$ 2,760,866 11	
Employers' Liability Compensation.. . . .	27,138 47	
Last Post Fund.. . . .	60,000 00	
Canadian Legion.. . . .	9,000 00	
Transportation, Pensioners, Patients, etc.. . . .	118,733 24	
After care of blinded and trans- portation of blinded ex-soldiers.. . . .	6,610 24	
	<hr/>	
Indirect payments to and on behalf of ex-members of the forces and their dependents.. . . .	2,982,348 06	



SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded*

OTHER EXPENDITURES AND OPERATIONS INCLUDING PAYMENTS OF MILITIA (STATUTE) AND OTHER PENSIONS, TRUST FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION, RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES, RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE, ETC.

Militia Pensions (Statute) . . . . .	\$ 1,247,642 85	
North West Rebellion 1885 and General . . . . .	21,000 00	
Interest on Trust Funds . . . . .	4,846 73	
War Service Gratuity . . . . .	1,927 02	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance . . . . .	778,317 24	
Pensions under Administration . . . . .	773,605 55	
Capital Expenditures . . . . .	51,223 13	
Recoverable Expenditures . . . . .	94,962 32	
	<hr/>	2,973,524 84
		\$53,741,996 41

Total Expenditures apart from Cost of Administration . . . 54 400,273 68

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Salaries . . . . .	\$ 169,254 05	
Contingencies . . . . .	21,355 52	
	<hr/>	\$ 190,609 57

## PENSIONS SECTION

Departmental—		
Salaries . . . . .	\$ 909,005 81	
General . . . . .	156,491 15	
	<hr/>	1,065,496 96
Canadian Pension Commission . . . . .	538,196 26	
Veterans' Bureau . . . . .	185,071 93	
Pension Appeal Court . . . . .	38,223 69	
Comptroller of the Treasury . . . . .	415,109 75	
	<hr/>	2,242,098 59
Total Cost of Administration . . . . .		2,432,708 16
		<hr/>
		\$56,832,981 84

## National Health Section—

Refunds . . . . .	\$ 11,791 69	
Revenue . . . . .	224,985 74	
	<hr/>	236,777 43

## Pensions Section—

Revenue and Refunds . . . . .	827,621 11	
Casual Revenue . . . . .	146,506 62	
Deposits to War Service Gratuity Fund . . . . .	63 43	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance premiums and interest . . . . .	1,967,004 82	
Funds deposited to Trust Accounts, Pensions under Administration, etc. . . . .	934,147 05	
	<hr/>	3,875,343 03
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,112,120 46

Cost of Administration, 3.991%.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,  
Deputy Minister.

Ottawa, June 29, 1936.

## PENSIONS SECTION

### MEDICAL TREATMENT

#### TREATMENT ACTIVITY IN DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1935-1936

—	On strength 31-3-35	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-36
St. Anne's Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue.....	414	339	106	49	368	20	422
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.....	107	1,178	27	16	1,169	13	114
Christie St. Hospital, Toron- to, Ont.....	285	2,113	55	49	2,028	80	296
Westminster Hospital, Lon- don, Ont.....	448	342	116	62	340	17	487
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winni- peg, Man.....	144	875	164	83	908	29	163
Col. Belcher Hospital, Cal- gary, Alta.....	54	486	5	7	487	12	39
Shaughnessy Hospital, Van- couver, B.C.....	103	1,212	30	13	1,166	56	110
Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.....	65	503	67	64	512	1	58
Total.....	1,620	7,048	570	343	6,978	228	1,689

#### STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1936

Dis- trict	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total Strength
		In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	In- Pat.	Out- Pat.	
A	St. Anne's Hospital.....	94	.....	302	.....	26	.....	422	.....	422
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	110	2	.....	.....	2	.....	112	2	114
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	285	1	3	.....	7	.....	295	1	296
F	Westminster Hospital.....	67	.....	415	.....	5	.....	487	.....	487
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	158	.....	4	.....	1	.....	163	.....	163
I	Belcher Hospital.....	37	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	39	.....	39
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	104	1	.....	.....	5	.....	109	1	110
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	57	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58
	Total.....	912	4	725	.....	48	.....	1,685	4	1,689

#### TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the department 738 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:

Departmental institutions.....	544
Other institutions in Canada.....	189
In England.....	4
In United States.....	1

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF OUTSIDE  
INSTITUTIONS BY DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL  
CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1936

District	General		Mental		T.B.		Total strength
	In-Pat.	Out-Pat.	In-Pat.	Out-Pat.	In-Pat.	Out-Pat.	
A—Quebec .....	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11
B—N.S. and P.E.I. ....	1	.....	40	.....	12	.....	53
C—Eastern Ontario .....	56	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	61
D—Central Ontario .....	7	.....	6	.....	21	.....	34
F—Western Ontario .....	4	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	25
G—Manitoba.....	28	1	60	.....	9	.....	98
H—Saskatchewan .....	32	.....	74	.....	7	.....	113
I—Alberta .....	57	.....	49	.....	5	.....	111
J—British Columbia.....	16	1	103	.....	23	.....	143
K—New Brunswick .....	2	.....	4	.....	7	.....	13
Total, Canada.....	211	2	338	.....	111	.....	662
M—United Kingdom.....	10	.....	46	.....	3	.....	59
U—U.S.A.....	16	.....	6	.....	6	.....	28
Totals.....	237	2	390	.....	120	.....	749

## BOARD AND QUARTERS

On strength, March 31, 1935.....	3
Admissions 1-4-35 to 31-3-36.....	2,035
Total.....	2,038
Discharges 1-4-35 to 31-3-36.....	2,030
Total strength at 31-3-36.....	8

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED  
IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936

	On strength 31-3-35	T.O.S.	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-36
Ex-Imperials.....	54	218	220	6	46
Australian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
French.....	1	2	3	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	6	5	.....	1
New Zealand.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
United States.....	4	3	2	.....	5
Total.....	60	231	232	7	52

The following figures give approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the department to March 31, 1936:

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission approximately.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919—D.S.C.R.....	36,025
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	10,693
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	9,172
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	10,150
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	10,411
Total.....	259,670

## CLINICAL TREATMENT

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	193,388
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	196,951
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	204,474
	<u>3,146,928</u>

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1935	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total Strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	873	5	27	927	1	49	30	2,322
May.....	854	3	42	863	4	39	32	2,283
June.....	663	2	34	790	6	50	32	2,104
July.....	711	1	36	720	5	36	36	2,055
August.....	726	4	44	685	5	38	40	2,061
September.....	741	7	40	630	4	39	29	2,147
October.....	840	8	44	704	3	30	41	2,261
November.....	860	8	45	728	5	28	39	2,374
December.....	765	6	30	822	4	32	33	2,284
1936								
January.....	998	3	45	798	.....	34	46	2,452
February.....	910	5	36	857	6	40	43	2,457
March.....	958	5	32	943	2	35	34	2,438
Total.....	9,899	57	455	9,467	45	450	435	.....

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—Admissions.....	218
Discharges.....	226
Patient strength as at March 31, 1935.....	2,424
Patient strength as at March 31, 1936.....	2,438

## SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH, MARCH 31, 1936

	General		Mental		T.B.		Total	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental Institutions.....	912	4	725	.....	48	.....	1,685	4
Institutions in Canada.....	211	2	338	.....	111	.....	660	2
Institutions in Great Britain.....	10	.....	46	.....	3	.....	59	.....
Institutions in United States.....	16	.....	6	.....	6	.....	28	.....
Outpatient class attending clinics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,149	6	1,115	.....	168	.....	2,432	6

## COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936:—

All Institutions—Year	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	5,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10	2,410
March 31, 1935.....	2,416	8	2,424
March 31, 1936.....	2,432	6	2,438

## VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1936, there were 286 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-35	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-36
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	59	84	5	5	64	5	74
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que.....			3	3			
B	General Hospital, Montreal.....			2	1	1		
	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.....	14	16	1	1	9		21
C	Nova Scotia San., Kentville, N.S.....			1	1			
	General Hospital, Kingston, Ont.....		3			2		1
D	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.....		2		1	1		
	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	44	35	44	45	22	5	51
F	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1						1
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.....			3	3			
G	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	25	27	1	1	16	1	35
	Queen Alexandra San., London, Ont.....			1			1	
H	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	29	13	3	3	15	1	26
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			2	2			
I	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			1	1			
	City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.....		1			1		
J	Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		1	1	1			1
	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	21	9	4	2	2	4	26
K	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....	2			1			1
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	3	18		2	7	6	6
J	Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alta.....			1				1
	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	29	21			11	7	32
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....	8	2					10
Total.....		235	232	73	73	151	30	286



## DENTAL SERVICES

The following is a comparative table of the clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36:—

	1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	31,621	1,549	28,540	1,216	31,482	1,471
Dental representatives.....	7,131	788	6,361	739	6,039	741
United States Veterans' administration.....	915	67	358	38	362	43
	39,667	2,404	35,259	1,993	37,883	2,255

## ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH

The supply, renewal and repair of surgical appliances of all kinds is a most important phase of the department's work. This is carried on through the main Orthopædic Depot at Toronto and eleven branch Orthopædic Depots throughout the Dominion, and, with very few exceptions, all appliances are manufactured and repaired in these depots. Briefly these include artificial limbs and arms of duralumin and wood; orthopædic boots, body belts of all kinds; splints and braces; artificial eyes, etc., etc.

In addition to the appliances which are issued to pensioners, the department also undertakes the supply of appliances on a repayment basis to beneficiaries of Allied Governments and the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, and, in a few cases, to those of the federal Government departments.

## NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPAEDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH TO MARCH 31, 1936

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1935				Delivered during April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936				Total
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	
Legs (all types).....	11,298	364	795	415	215	27	15	12	13,141
Arms (all types).....	3,071	308	84	29	36	23	1		3,552
Orthopædic boots.....	89,911	350	2,004½	998	3,007	35	86½	3	96,395
Per. legs.....	1,692	174	18	2	23	12			1,921
Optical supplies.....	37,855	740	717	544	1,604	47	43	16	41,566
Minor orthopædic ap- pliances.....	318,216	4,036	10,159	4,508	19,891	588	134	122	357,654
Repairs of all kinds.....	251,386				14,713				266,099
Totals.....	713,429	5,972	13,777½	6,496	39,469	732	279½	153	780,323

## EMPLOYMENT

## APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	794
Placements—Temporary.....	2,371
Cancellations.....	4,216
Unemployed.....	2,424
Total.....	9,805

## MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent	23
Placements—Semi-Permanent	799
Placements—Temporary	880
Cancellations	47
Unemployed	1,068
Total	2,817

Salaries—\$6,512 25.

## SUMMARY

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1935 AND MARCH 31, 1936

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending Placement
March 31, 1935	13,267	5,587	3,986	3,694
March 31, 1936	12,622	4,867	4,263	3,492

## EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased	645
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased	720
Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1936	67,307
Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1936	11,817
Total number of pensioners	79,124
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year	720
Of this number 3,492 were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 202 over previous year.	

## UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

The expenditure on relief during the fiscal year 1935-36 was \$2,365,579.43.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1935-36 as compared with previous years:—

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Number of men	14,368	12,735	11,541	12,083
Number of times relief issued	103,714	106,606	101,030	105,438
Average number of times relief issued per man	7.22	8.37	8.75	8.73
Expenditures on relief orders issued	\$1,978,052 10	\$1,912,563 09	\$2,042,354 79	\$2,365,579 43

## SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Vetreft Factories were in operation by the department at Halifax, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto, and by the Red Cross Society at Victoria, under an agreement with the department.

The results obtained, particularly at Halifax and Hamilton, had not been entirely satisfactory as, in addition to a high operating loss, the primary objective—the provision of sheltered employment for a limited period so as to qualify and fit the employees for industrial employment—had not been achieved. A number of the men were depending upon the factories as a means of permanent care with a view to augmenting their pensions and thus the benefits were restricted to a selected small group in the locality.

After full consideration, the Halifax factory was closed down on January 31, 1936, and the Hamilton one on March 31, 1936.

The production in the factories was confined mainly to the manufacture of unfinished furniture lines, kitchen cabinets, porcelain top tables, juvenile furniture and toys, and, in addition, the poppy and wreath emblems which are distributed throughout the Dominion on Remembrance Day.

During the year, 68 men were admitted, 81 discharged, and at March 31, 1936, 116 were employed.

### VETERANS' BUREAU

In the annual report of the work of the Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year 1934-35 reference was made to the considerable accumulation of applications awaiting local hearing before quorums of the Canadian Pension Commission, and to the further fact that provision had been made for appointment of additional members to the commission to assist in clearing up this work. Four additional members were appointed with effect from April 1, 1935, thus providing two more quorums than had previously been available and it is gratifying to be able to report that a substantial reduction in the outstanding work has been made. The number of applications outstanding as at March 31, 1936, was 2,738, this being the lowest number at any time since November, 1934.

During the year most of the cases involving a question of the legality of the marriage of pensioners were cleared up, together with the balance of cases in which there had been a change in the basis of entitlement. A few such cases continue to arise in the course of the routine work of administration of the Pension Act but the bulk of them have now been brought to a finality and a substantial degree of permanency has been effected with regard to entitlement already granted.

The substantial increase in the number of applications heard by quorums of the Canadian Pension Commission consequent upon the appointment of four additional commissioners, as referred to above, has increased the number of appeals lodged with the Pension Appeal Court. The number outstanding before the court has been gradually increasing and this has added considerably to the work of the Veterans' Bureau inasmuch as Pensions Advocates not only present each case before the court but send out the judgments, conduct a heavy correspondence concerning appeals and carry out other administrative duties in relation to the work of the court. The court sits daily and in addition to dealing with appeals in individual cases has considered a number of important questions of interpretation involving a great deal of work on the part of the legal staff of the Veterans' Bureau.

It is gratifying to note that the number of cases in which the Reviewing Officer has found it necessary to lodge an appeal on behalf of the Crown continues to be very small. This is in a large measure due to the thorough preparatory work carried out by Pensions Advocates before the application is dealt with in the first instance, together with the painstaking care with which each application is investigated by quorums of the commission.

There has been no cessation in the number of new applications for pension being received and applicants continue to seek the assistance of Pensions Advocates in the preparation of their claims. Virtually every entitlement application received by the Canadian Pension Commission now passes through the office of the Veterans' Bureau and this has very considerably facilitated the general administration of the Act in that the evidence is complete when the case is submitted for a decision instead of being submitted piece-meal as was the case for years prior to the establishment of the Veterans' Bureau. It is of interest to note in this regard that in about 50 per cent of the cases considered by the commission, and not granted, the applicant accepts the decision, thus avoiding the expense and delay of a local hearing.

The bureau continues to receive practical co-operation from the Adjustment Officers and officials generally of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., including the various bodies associated with it, such as the Amputations' Association, the Tuberculous Veterans' Section, Canadian Pensioners' Association, and others, also from the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada whose co-operation has been invaluable. The Canadian Corps Association has also been working in very close co-operation with the bureau, while assistance in investigation of cases locally has been given by branch officials of various organizations throughout the country.

Statistics covering entitlement applications dealt with during the year are as follows:—

RECORD OF ENTITLEMENT APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH DURING PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1933 TO MARCH 31, 1936

Applications on hand October 1, 1933.....	15,766	
Applications added to March 31, 1936.....	9,396	
		25,162
Applications cancelled by withdrawal and under Section 54 of the Pension Act.....		6,953
		18,209
Applications submitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....		14,349
Net applications of record at head Office remaining under preparation as at March 31, 1936.....		3,860

APPLICATIONS REPORTED READY FOR LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUMS OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION. (THESE APPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE 14,349 SHOWN ABOVE AS HAVING BEEN SUBMITTED TO C.P.C.)

Total applications reported for quorum hearing October 1, 1933 to March 31, 1936.....	9,227
Heard by quorum and judgment received to March 31, 1936.....	6,425
Cancelled by withdrawal.....	64
	6,489
Balance of applications awaiting local hearing as at March 31, 1936.....	2,738

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN APPLICATIONS AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1933, WHEN CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at September 30, 1933.....	1,168
" " September 30, 1934.....	1,894
" " October 31, 1934.....	2,408
" " November 30, 1934.....	2,661
" " December 31, 1934.....	2,791
" " January 31, 1935.....	3,045
" " February 28, 1935.....	3,283
" " March 31, 1935.....	3,495
" " April 30, 1935.....	3,627
" " May 31, 1935.....	3,592
" " June 30, 1935.....	3,534
" " July 31, 1935.....	3,496
" " August 31, 1935.....	3,546
" " September 30, 1935.....	3,514
" " October 31, 1935.....	3,357
" " November 30, 1935.....	3,251
" " December 31, 1935.....	3,305
" " January 31, 1936.....	3,165
" " February 29, 1936.....	3,006
" " March 31, 1936.....	2,738

DETAIL OF APPLICATIONS CANCELLED

Cancelled by withdrawal.....	1,567
Cancelled by failure to notify Department within 90 days of intention to proceed (Section 54 of the Pension Act).....	4,148
Cancelled by failure to submit additional evidence within one year (Section 54 of the Pension Act).....	1,238
Total.....	6,953

## REPORT OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER

The total number of cases reviewed by the Reviewing Officer from the commencement of quorum hearings to March 31, 1936, is as follows:—

—	Cases reviewed	Appealed
Total to March 31, 1934.....	98	12
April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	375	55
April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936.....	836	97
	1,309	164

In view of a Pension Appeal Court decision it was necessary to withdraw the Crown appeal in 14 cases, as the effect of this decision indicated that the Crown had no right to appeal in these cases.

Of the remaining 150 cases appealed to the Pension Appeal Court on behalf of the Crown to date 109 decisions have been given by the Pension Appeal Court on these appeals. These cases have been disposed of by the Pension Appeal Court as follows:—

Crown appeals allowed.....	35
Remitted to Quorum for re-hearing.....	44
Crown appeals disallowed.....	30
Total.....	109

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1935-1936

Number of claims and amounts paid Workmen's Compensation Boards and to Employers in respect of Pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:

Province	Number	Amount
		\$ cts.
Quebec.....	14	4,877 10
Nova Scotia.....	3	264 46
Ontario.....	162	8,641 51
Manitoba.....	48	2,023 94
Saskatchewan.....	12	2,229 12
Alberta.....	37	7,742 70
British Columbia.....	3	1,359 64
Total.....	279	27,138 47



## STAFF

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF OF PENSIONS SECTION  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

District	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	274	38	312	481,982	37,731	519,713
"A" Montreal, Que.....	209	44	253	281,917	44,418	326,335
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	77	16	93	114,987	15,768	130,755
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	45	4	49	83,608	5,944	89,552
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	324	60	384	494,494	57,703	552,197
"F" London, Ont.....	194	54	248	231,475	46,933	278,408
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	90	35	125	139,145	34,614	173,759
"H" Regina, Sask.....	33	9	42	59,737	8,008	67,745
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	69	20	89	118,289	21,111	139,400
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	123	25	148	184,070	25,951	210,021
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	36	6	42	51,264	5,625	56,889
"M" London, England.....	9	1	10	18,852	720	19,572
Total.....	1,483	312	1,795	2,259,820	304,526	2,564,346

There was a net increase of 16 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION  
AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

## PENSIONS SECTION ONLY

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,097 <sup>1</sup>	61.1
Service in England.....	123 <sup>2</sup>	6.8
Service in Canada.....	53 <sup>3</sup>	3.0
Rejected or Exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.5
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	65	3.6
Civilians (Male).....	9	0.5
Civilians (Female).....	440	24.5
Total.....	1,795	100.0

NOTE.—<sup>1</sup>Includes 72 Nursing Sisters.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 33 Nursing Sisters

<sup>3</sup>Includes 7 Nursing Sisters.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE  
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,023	82.4
Service in England.....	90	7.3
Service in Canada.....	46	3.7
Rejected or Exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.6
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	65	5.3
Civilians (Male).....	9	0.7
Total.....	1,241	100.0

Male Staff with War Service.....	1,159	93.4%
Male Staff without War Service.....	82	6.6%

## DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Chairman*. J. L. MELVILLE and A. M. WRIGHT, *Members*

The following statement of capital, working and cash account indicates the activity of the Fund during the period of April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

Subscriptions.....	\$	93,710	20
Interest.....		87,624	69
Securities held at cost (Face value \$52,000).....	\$	43,324	32
Working capital.....		138,010	57
		<u>181,334</u>	<u>89</u>
		<u>181,334</u>	<u>89</u>

## WORKING CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

<i>Loans Outstanding—</i>			
Head Office.....	\$	13,740	34
Districts.....		6,928	46
		<u>20,668</u>	<u>80</u>
Doubtful loans (not written off).....			400 00
<i>Bad debts—</i>			
Current period.....		6,913	81
Previous years.....		19,610	40
		<u>26,524</u>	<u>21</u>
<i>Donations—</i>			
Current period.....		10,148	80
Previously made.....		63,923	65
		<u>74,072</u>	<u>45</u>
<i>Administration expenses—</i>			
Current period.....		47	50
Previously expended.....		2,296	43
		<u>2,343</u>	<u>93</u>
<i>Cash on hand—</i>			
Head office current account.....		5,669	79
Head office special account.....		1,000	00
Districts.....		7,331	39
		<u>14,001</u>	<u>18</u>
		<u>138,010</u>	<u>57</u>

## CASH ACCOUNT

Cash on hand March 31, 1935.....	\$	12,689	63
Income from Investments.....		2,607	59
Sale of Investments.....		4,000	00
Loans repaid.....		66,219	54
Administration expenses.....		47	50
Loans made 2959.....		61,319	28
Donations.....		10,148	80
Cash on hand March 31, 1936.....		14,001	18
		<u>85,516</u>	<u>76</u>
		<u>85,516</u>	<u>76</u>

## REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TREASURY

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's Report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

## PENSIONS SECTION

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1935-36*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1936, by Fiscal Years.*3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health or Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1936, by Fiscal Years.*4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1936.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross workshops, etc.

Stores—Value of food, equipment, etc., held by Department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1936.*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1936.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1936.*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1937.*9. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*

Policy activities, claims, lapses and reinstatements, income and expenditure.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

10. *Income and Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1935-1936.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with the revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year.

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT—PENSIONS SECTION—FISCAL YEAR 1935-36

Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$43,271,000 00	Direct Payments to Men and Dependents--	
Appropriations—Departmental.....	11,837,105 68	Pensions.....	\$43,009,584 38
	<u>\$55,108,105 68</u>	War Veterans' Allowances.....	2,550,563 59
Revenue and Refunds.....		Departmental.....	5,356,797 06
Casual Revenue and Refunds.....			<u>\$50,916,945 03</u>
Deposits to Trust Funds, 1935-36.....	\$ 2,901,215 30	Payments for Services to Men and Dependents.....	3,361,991 33
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1935.....	<u>14,333,047 00</u>	Capital Expenditures.....	51,223 13
	17,254,262 30	Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the Department.....	80,093 59
		Recoverable Expenditures.....	94,962 32
			<u>\$54,505,215 40</u>
		Cost of Administration.....	1,108,196 19
			<u>\$55,613,411 59</u>
		Casual Revenue and Refunds.....	146,506 62
			<u>\$55,759,918 21</u>
		Canadian Pension Commission.....	539,679 07
		Veterans' Bureau.....	185,071 93
		Pension Appeal Court.....	33,223 69
			<u>\$56,522,892 90</u>
		Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1936.....	15,700,412 49
		Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$480,780 50
		Unexpended Appropriations—Departmental.....	632,409 82
			<u>1,113,190 32</u>
			<u>\$73,336,495 71</u>

## No. 1—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

## APPROPRIATIONS

*Pensions*

Vote 65 North West Rebellion.....	\$ 21,000 00
66 European War.....	42,000,000 00
Statute Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	1,250,000 00
	<u>\$43,271,000 00</u>

*Departmental*

Vote 191 Care of Patients.....	\$ 3,200,000 00
192 Salaries.....	\$ 2,375,000 00
377 Salaries.....	30,000 00
406 Salaries—Reclassification, etc.	29,700 00
Statute Salaries—Salary Deduction Act Shortages.....	89,185 55

Vote 193 Unemployment Assistance.....	\$ 2,100,000 00
378 Unemployment Assistance.....	500,000 00
194 Operating.....	2,600,000 00
195 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	225,000 00
196 Sheltered employment.....	40,000 00
197 Grant to Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League.....	50,000 00
198 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	9,000 00
199 Salaries—Members Pension Appeal Court.....	60,000 00

Statute Salaries—Members Pension Appeal Court— Salary Deduction Act Short- ages.....	\$ 19,800 00
	1,099 80

Vote 200 War Veterans' Allowances.....	20,899 80
379 War Veterans' Allowances.....	\$ 2,250,000 00
	300,000 00
	<u>2,550,000 00</u>

201 Salaries—Members War Veter- ans' Allowance Committee.....	14,400 00
Statute Salaries—Members War Veter- ans' Allowance Committee Salary Deduction Act Short- ages.....	799 92

Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Can- adian Pension Commission.....	15,199 92
	<u>63,090 00</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

## DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

*Pensions*

<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
Pensions.....	\$40,199,163 65
Retrospective Adjustments.....	469,973 40
First Payments—Canadian Pen- sion Commission.....	214,627 82
Gratuities.....	43,162 67
New Zealand Pensions (Recov- erable).....	11,017 40
Supplementary—Imperial.....	186,681 47
Supplementary—French, Italian and Belgian.....	17,233 24
Burial Grants.....	44,808 66
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	44,249 43
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	29,347 86
Quorum Awards	397,187 69
Final Payments Restored— Canadian Pension Commission	80,034 66
	<u>\$41,737,487 95</u>
Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	1,251,096 43
North West Rebellion and Civil Flying.....	21,000 00
	<u>\$43,009,584 38</u>

2,550,503 59

War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,307,660 33
Hospital Allowances.....	
Travelling Allowances and Loss of Wages— Prisoners called in for examination.....	31,182 92
Interest on Trust Funds.....	4,846 73
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,370,398 23
Sheltered Employment—Wages of Operatives in Departmental Workshops.....	86,862 78
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	1,927 02
Funds under Administration.....	773,605 55
Vocational Expense.....	538 24
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers.....	1,438 02

<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Death Benefits.....	\$ 195,182 23
Annuities.....	249,731 42
Disability Benefits.....	11,068 55
Cash Surrender Values.....	270,137 74
Return of Premiums.....	44,264 68
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	7,909 62
	<u>\$ 778,317 24</u>

\$ 5,356,797 06



## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

## Departmental—Con.

Vote 67 Salaries and Contingencies— Canadian Pension Commis- sion.....	\$ 446,023 00
327 Salaries and Contingencies— Canadian Pension Commis- sion.....	10,000 00
406 Salaries and Contingencies— Canadian Pension Commis- sion—Reclassification, etc...	4,842 44
Statute Salaries and Contingencies— Canadian Pension Commis- sion—Salary Deduction Act Shortages.....	14,741 65
Vote 393 Necessities for Geo. Black, M.P.	475,607 09
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	500 00
	3,923 32
	11,837,105 68

## REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Vote 191 Care of Patients.....	\$ 315,358 00
192 Salaries.....	8,556 56
193 Unemployment assistance.....	4,818 80
194 Operating.....	39,898 70
196 Sheltered Employment.....	202,217 54
200 War Veterans' Allowances.....	19,074 82
Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	451 25
Vote 67 Salaries and Contingencies, Canadian Pension Commission.....	17,680 56
66 European War Pensions.....	215,911 30
Statute Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	3,453 58
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	200 00
	\$ 827,621 11

## CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	\$ 103,828 97
Pensions.....	42,677 65
	146,506 62

## TRUST FUNDS

War Service Gratuity— Balance at March 31, 1935.....	\$ 148,358 47
Deposits.....	63 43
	\$ 148,421 90

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

## Re-Establishment

## PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Hospital Treatment, etc.—</i>	
Departmental Hospitals and Clinics.....	\$ 1,784,267 08
Outside Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.....	692,442 59
Dental Treatment.....	49,964 79
Pension Examination Fees—Outside Doctors...	14,756 68

*Limb Factory Operations—*

Factory Operations.....	\$ 182,543 38
Outside Purchases and Repairs..	16,326 16

Treatment Stores Purchased.....	198,869 54
	264,618 71

*Transportation—*

Patients and Escorts.....	48,512 02
Pensioners.....	61,884 50
Travelling Medical Boards.....	1,228 76
Ambulance and Taxi Hire.....	5,908 98
Medical Staff.....	2,231 72
Funeral Expenses.....	119,765 98
	48,608 53

*Sheltered Employment—*

Stores Purchased.....	\$ 97,095 71
Halifax Vetracraft Workshop.....	6,917 55
Montreal Vetracraft Workshop.....	14,944 67
Toronto Vetracraft Workshop.....	34,972 84
Hamilton Vetracraft Workshop....	7,628 19
	161,558 96

*Employers' Liability Compensation—*

Quebec.....	4,877 10
Nova Scotia.....	264 46
Ontario.....	8,641 51
Manitoba.....	2,023 94
Saskatchewan.....	2,229 12
Alberta.....	7,742 70
British Columbia.....	1,359 64
	\$ 27,138 47

Capital Expenditures.....	\$ 3,361,991 33
	51,223 13

## PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF DEPARTMENT

Returned Soldiers' Insurance—		
Balance at March 31, 1935.....	\$13,487,884 33	
Deposits—Premiums, etc.....	1,418,326 74	
Deposits—Interest on the Fund.....	548,678 08	
	<hr/>	
	15,454,889 15	
Funds under Administration—		
Balance at March 31, 1935.....	\$ 716,804 20	
Deposits—Pensions, etc.....	934,147 05	
	<hr/>	
	1,650,951 25	
		17,254,262 30
		<hr/>
		80,000 00
		5,172 22
		9,000 00
		5,921 37
		<hr/>
		80,093 59

## RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....	37,888 69
Accounts Receivable.....	57,103 63
	<hr/>
	94,992 32
	<hr/>
	54,505,215 40

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>		
General Administrative.....	745,622 57	
Medical Administrative.....	150,983 85	
Members—War Veterans' Allow-		
ance Committee.....	15,199 92	
	<hr/>	
		911,806 34

*General—*

Communication Services.....	27,558 05
Maintenance and Repairs, Equip- ment and Buildings.....	11,430 52
Automobile Expense.....	1,807 18
Stationery and Office Supplies...	74,841 88
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	1,990 44
Taxes, Insurance and Bonding...	358 04
Janitors' Supplies.....	3,970 60
Transportation of Things.....	4,471 37
Transportation of Persons.....	45,441 47
Miscellaneous.....	1,824 64
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	19,477 88
Bank and Legal.....	509 80
Rents.....	587 75
Loss of Wages—Witnesses and Applicants.....	2,110 23
	<hr/>
	196,389 85
	<hr/>
	1,108,196 19
	<hr/>
	55,613,411 59

(Carried forward).....73,336,495 71

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

Brought forward..... 73,336,495 71

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

## CASUAL REVENUE

Departmental.....	103,828 97
Pensions.....	42,677 65
	<hr/>

146,506 62

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55,759,918 21

## CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

## Salaries

Commissioners.....	63,040 42
Staff.....	383,361 80
	<hr/>

446,402 22

## General—

Communication Service.....	6,448 32
Miscellaneous Expense.....	674 01
Professional and Special.....	5,935 45
Materials and Supplies.....	7,566 75
Transportation of Persons.....	67,162 32
Per Diem Allowance—Chairman	5,490 00
	<hr/>

93,276 85

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539,679 07

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56,299,597 28

## VETERANS' BUREAU

Salaries..... 172,293 58

## General—

Communication Service.....	2,794 90
Transportation and Travelling—	
Staff.....	6,545 65
Stationery and Office Supplies...	1,825 51
Transportation and Travelling—	
Applicants.....	299 59
Miscellaneous Expense.....	322 70
Stenographic Assistance.....	1,020 00
	<hr/>

12,808 35

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185,071 93

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

Salaries—Members.....	20,899 80
Salaries—Staff.....	16,464 95
	<hr/>
	37,364 75

## General—

Communication Services.....	150 44
Stationery and Office Supplies...	100 04
Transportation and Travelling...	583 46
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	858 94
	<hr/>
	38,223 69
	56,522 892 90

## TRUST FUNDS

## War Service Gratuity—

Balance at March 31, 1935.....	148,358 47
Deposits.....	63 43
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	148,421 90
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1936.....	1,927 02
	<hr/>
	146,494 88

## Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Balance at March 31, 1935.....	13,487 884 33
Deposits.....	1,967,004 82
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	15,454 889 15
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1936.....	778,317 24
	<hr/>
	14,676,571 91

## Funds under Administration—Pensions, Army, Pay, etc.—

Balance at March 31, 1935.....	716,804 20
Deposits.....	934,147 05
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	1,650,951 25
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1936.....	773,605 55
	<hr/>
	877,345 70
	<hr/>
	15,700,412 49

Carried forward..... 73,336,465 71

72,223,305 39

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES— <i>Concluded</i>		DISBURSEMENTS— <i>Concluded</i>	
APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE— <i>Concluded</i>		UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS	
Brought forward.....	73,336,495 71		
<i>Pensions—</i>			
Vote 66 European War.....		478,423 35	
Statute Militia Pensions Act....		2,357 15	
			480,780 50
<i>Departmental—</i>			
Vote 191 Care of Patients.....		336,009 30	
193 Unemployment Assistance.....		234,420 57	
194 Operating.....		8,147 06	
195 Employers' Liability Compensation.....		12,861 53	
196 Sheltered Employment.....		21,459 30	
200 War Veterans' Allowances.....		18,511 23	
Statute Salaries — Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....		500 83	
Vote 393 Necessities for Geo. Black, M.P.....		500 00	
			632,409 82
			1,113,190 32
Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....	\$73,336,495 71		
			Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....
			\$73,336,495 71



## NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1936

No. 2

Details	Total		April 1916 to March 1930		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35		Fiscal Year 1935-36	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	667,475	644 39	407,990	889 11	44,234	232 70	46,794	939 58	43,141	138 66	41,839	830 90	41,953	036 79	41,521	576 65
North West Rebellion.....	539	799 14	408	951 87	24,756	94	23,166	62	21,510	78	20,219	17	20,183	76	21,000	00
Penina Raid.....	8	193 51	8	193 54												
Militia Long Service.....	13,593	486 15	7,264	954 01	879	193 74	950	888 20	1,030	538 80	1,004	183 31	1,166	075 24	1,247	642 85
Civil Flying.....	4	523 62	3	349 22	346	40	276	00	276	00	276	00				
Pensions Administration.....	5,937	479 80	5,937	479 80												
Total Cost of Pensions.....	687,559	136 64	421,613	827 55	45,138	529 78	47,769	270 40	44,183	484 24	42,924	509 38	43,139	295 79	42,790	219 50
Less Casual Revenue.....	1,040	718 55	784	802 45	24,071	68	51,558 58		32,856 94		55,268 18		49,453 07		42,677 65	
Net Cost of Pensions.....	686,518	418 09	420,829	025 10	45,114	458 10	47,717	681 82	44,150	627 30	42,869	241 20	43,089	842 72	42,747	541 85

Note.—From April, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Canadian Pension Commission are included with Re-establishment Expenditures.

No. 3

NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1930		Fiscal Year 1930-31		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35		Fiscal Year 1935-36	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Minister's Salary.....	136,913 84	81,741 91		8,672 01		10,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00		9,499 92	
Civil Government—Pensions	298,531 29	298,531 29													
Capital.....	3,593,819 31	3,593,819 31													
Care of Patients.....	47,598,352 30	33,703,650 15													
Vocational Expense.....	3,785,389 55	3,785,389 55													
Salaries.....	65,024,643 08	48,584,538 92													
Compensation.....	63,146,234 42	56,130,744 46													
Vocational Loans.....	560,370 17	560,358 59													
Interest on Funds.....	179,771 70	174,178 86													
Operating.....	8,146,736 02	6,457,530 82													
Unemployment Assistance.....	17,833,597 09	6,545,752 61													
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	530,569 56	331,152 85													
Sheltered Employment.....	1,496,951 50	1,268,515 49													
Special Publicity.....	14,449 87	14,449 87													
Federal Appeal Board.....	906,417 84	837,721 45													
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	214,175 26	195,741 04													
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	30,623 96	14,720 66													
Superannuation Fund No. 4.....	3,840 00	3,840 00													
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	77,000 00	20,000 00													
Provisional Bonus.....	3,712,939 00	3,712,939 00													
Medical Appeal Board.....	7,228 94	7,228 94													
Repatriation.....	39,566 41	39,566 41													
Civil Pay—G.T.R. Em- ployees.....	37,961 54	37,961 54													
Demobilization.....	37,343 22	37,343 22													
Increases in Salary—Reclas- sification.....	5,480 24	5,480 24													
War Bonus.....	136,795 29	136,795 29													
Bonus—Soldiers Aid Com- mission.....	48,302 45	48,302 45													
War Appropriation Commis- sion.....	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29													
Canadian Pension Commis- sion—Salaries and Contin- gencies.....	3,123,206 61	541,829 30													
		389,997 05				462,234 95		427,362 38		416,202 13		409,973 71		475,607 09	

Canadian Pension Commission—Salaries, Commissioners.....	204,511 11	19,000 00	19,000 00	17,032 26	16,830 00	30,600 00	39,459 68	62,589 17
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	270,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00
Salaries—Members—Pension Tribunal.....	188,774 42	26,028 24	26,028 24	65,961 82	65,700 00	31,084 36	.....	.....
Salaries—Members—Pension Appeal Court.....	105,328 19	7,558 71	7,558 71	23,209 68	17,210 00	16,650 00	19,800 00	20,899 80
War Veterans' Allowances.....	8,941,165 82	318,029 22	318,029 22	1,039,551 25	1,388,708 15	1,646,313 63	2,017,074 80	2,531,488 77
War Veterans' Allowance Committee.....	87,733 12	13,333 20	13,333 20	16,000 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	15,199 92
Salary Deduction Act.....	75,050 64	.....	.....	.....	32,347 12	25,701 20	17,002 32	.....
Unforeseen Expenditures.....	4,866 50	.....	.....	.....	4,866 50	.....	.....	.....
Gratuities to former members — Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal.....	92,187 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,187 76	.....
Total Cost of Re-establishment.....	255,334,666 31	191,846,663 51	10,211,799 36	11,646,023 51	10,560,832 63	9,607,817 15	10,247,331 37	11,214,198 78
Less—Casual Revenue.....	5,276,332 78	4,543,339 13	88,357 34	135,155 96	151,119 30	132,341 09	122,190 99	103,823 97
Net Cost of Re-establishment.....	250,058,333 53	187,303,324 38	10,123,442 02	11,510,867 55	10,409,713 33	9,475,476 06	10,125,140 38	11,110,369 81

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY DISTRICTS AS AT  
MARCH 31, 1936

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	31,883 31	239 45	31,595 92		47 94
"A"	Quebec.....	24,630 04		15,879 73	8,750 31	
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	5,180 57		2,877 67	1,791 30	511 60
"D"	Central Ontario.....	39,087 06		23,070 62	14,974 15	1,042 29
"F"	Western Ontario.....	16,206 79		15,666 50		540 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	4,487 39		4,472 64		14 75
"T"	Alberta.....	2,801 71		2,781 71		20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	2,886 35		2,876 85		9 50
"K"	New Brunswick.....	2,199 79		1,884 16		315 63
	Total.....	129,363 01	239 45	101,105 80	25,515 76	2,502 00

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY DISTRICTS AS  
AT MARCH 31, 1936

Quebec.....	\$ 1,144 46
Nova Scotia.....	721 92
Eastern Ontario.....	3,861 45
Central Ontario.....	5,174 00
Western Ontario.....	834 99
Manitoba.....	380 65
Saskatchewan.....	486 55
Alberta.....	1,854 16
British Columbia.....	1,036 70
New Brunswick.....	798 90
Total.....	\$ 16,293 78

## ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

Great Britain.....	\$ 9,735 73
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	13,267 79
Department of National Defence.....	6,175 94
Other Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	22,846 93
Vetcraft Workshops.....	21,504 34
Repatriation Loans.....	15,739 70
Total.....	\$ 177,275 83

## TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEAR 1935-36

SERVICE	Total Expenditures
Administrative Personnel, travelling and investigations.....	\$ 8,208 71
Medical and Dental Officers, travelling.....	915 87
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, travelling and investigations.....	907 46
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, medical examinations.....	653 08
Canadian Pension Commission; Investigations and Quorum Staff travelling.....	12,188 77
Veterans' Bureau and Pensions Advocates, travelling.....	1,451 73
Pension Appeal Court Staff, travelling.....	144 16
Men called in for Treatment or Orthopaedic Repairs.....	27,808 84
Men called in for Clinical Treatment.....	4,823 21
Travelling Medical Boards.....	382 94
Pensioners called in for or returning from examination.....	50,830 71
Last Post Fund.....	88 87
Veteraft Staff travelling.....	72 60
Blind or totally disabled Ex-Members of the Forces.....	1,200 85
Transportation issued in lieu of Relief.....	221 21
Applicants called in by Pensions Advocates for interview.....	129 48
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons.....	319 99
Canadian Pension Commission, Witnesses.....	483 57
Canadian Pension Commission, Applicants.....	4,994 84
Unemployment Veterans' Committee.....	523 57
	<hr/>
Freight and Express.....	\$ 116,350 46
	22,583 93
	<hr/>
Total Net Expenditures.....	138,934 39
Accounts Receivable.....	4,255 95
	<hr/>
Total Gross Expenditures.....	\$ 143,190 34

## DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

<i>Passenger—</i>			
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 72,307 53	60.0%	
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	37,357 04	31.0	
Sundry Railways.....	10,941 84	9.0	
		100.0	\$ 120,606 41
<i>Freight and Express—</i>			
Canadian National Railways and Express..	14,197 75	63.0	
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	8,091 60	36.0	
Sundry Railways.....	294 58	1.0	
		100.0	\$ 22,583 93
			<hr/>
Total amount paid to Railways..			\$ 143,190 34



## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1929-30 TO 1936-37 No. 8

	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
RE ESTABLISHMENT																
Civil Government.....																
Care of Patients.....		9,300 00														
Salaries.....	2,600,000 00		2,800,000 00		3,000,000 00		2,200,000 00		1,800,000 00		3,200,000 00		3,200,000 00		3,000,000 00	
Compensation.....	2,950,000 00		3,106,000 00		3,400,000 00		2,935,000 00		2,474,600 00		2,375,000 00		2,523,885 55		3,428,000 00	
Operating.....	1,900,000 00		2,300,000 00		2,750,000 00		1,950,000 00		1,520,000 00							
Unemployment Assistance.....	300,000 00		500,000 00		500,000 00		400,000 00		275,000 00		250,000 00		225,000 00		681,758 00	
Vocational Loans.....	550,000 00		915,000 00		2,125,000 00		2,225,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,100,000 00		2,600,000 00		2,600,000 00	
Interest on Funds.....	2,000 00		2,000 00													
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	5,000 00		10,000 00													
Sheltered Employment.....	75,000 00		60,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00	
Federal Appeal Board.....	175,000 00		200,000 00		130,000 00		70,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00		50,000 00			
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	130,000 00		130,000 00													
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies, C.P.C.....	20,000 00		30,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		40,000 00		60,000 00		60,000 00	
Salaries—Commissioners, C.P.C.....			395,115 00		537,610 00		491,284 00		437,436 00		437,342 00		475,607 09			
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	19,000 00		19,000 00		19,000 00		17,100 00		30,600 00		44,100 00		63,090 00		66,505 00	
Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	31,000 00		37,000 00		67,000 00		65,700 00		65,700 00							
Salaries—Members, Pension Appeal Court.....			32,083 33		23,209 63		19,800 00		19,800 00		19,800 00		20,899 80			
War Veterans' Allowances.....			12,853 33		1,600,000 00		1,500,000 00		1,650,000 00		2,020,000 00		2,550,000 00		3,200,000 00	
Pensions—European War.....			14,666 66		16,000 00		14,400 00		14,400 00		14,400 00		15,199 92			
Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	42,000,000 00		50,000,000 00		50,500,000 00		48,000,000 00		45,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		42,000,000 00		41,650,000 00	
Pensions—Militia Pensions Act.....	35,000 00		35,000 00		30,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00		22,000 00		21,000 00		20,000 00	
Pensions—Civil Flying.....	850,000 00		900,000 00		950,000 00		1,000,000 00		1,100,000 00		1,100,000 00		1,250,000 00		1,300,000 00	
	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00		1,000 00									
Total.....	51,666,300 00		62,513,698 32		66,112,819 68		61,014,284 00		57,152,536 00		53,674,842 00		55,103,082 36		56,065,353 00	

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936

POLICIES		
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1935.....	10,759	\$25,062,319 78
Surrendered for cash 1935-36.....	694	1,678,398 80
Total surrendered for cash.....	11,453	26,740,718 58
Reduced Paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1935.....	430	418,026 20
Reduced Paid-up Insurance 1935-36.....	45	51,907 00
Total.....	475	469,933 20
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	18	16,710 00
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	457	453,223 20
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1935.....	1,964	4,329,599 07
On Extended Term Insurance 1935-36.....	527	1,222,900 30
Total.....	2,491	5,552,499 37
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	613	1,334,283 05
Total policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	1,878	4,218,216 32
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1935.....	90	154,060 30
Disability Claims admitted 1935-36.....	27	46,000 00
Total.....	117	200,060 30
Terminated or reduced.....	14	48,712 94
Disability Claims in force.....	103	151,347 36
DEATH CLAIMS		
Policy Value of Death Claims to March 31, 1935.....	3,500	8,957,367 87
Policy Value of Death Claims 1935-36.....	275	556,479 92
Total policy value.....	3,775	9,513,847 79
Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1935.....	2,526	7,412,269 29
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1935-36.....	185	384,067 26
Total settled.....	2,711	7,796,336 55
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. to March 31, 1935.....	907	660,570 43
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. 1935-36.....	73	73,643 29
Total.....	980	734,613 72
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1936.....	101	164,755 22
LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS		
Lapses to March 31, 1935.....	44,790	\$102,274,440 30
Lapses 1935-36.....	1,736	4,114,214 99
Total.....	46,526	106,388,655 29
Reinstatements to March 31, 1935.....	33,589	76,819,922 89
Reinstatements 1935-36.....	1,557	3,612,272 67
Total.....	35,146	80,432,195 56
Net Lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	11,380	25,956,459 73
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES		
	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund March 31, 1935.....	\$13,487,884 33	
Income.....	1,418,326 74	
Interest 1935-36.....	548,678 08	
Expenditures.....		778,317 24
Balance.....		14,676,571 91
	15,454,889 15	15,454,889 15
Policies in force March 31, 1936.....	25,840	55,326,246 46

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH SECTION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

No. 10

## APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

## APPROPRIATIONS

Statute Minister's Salary.....	\$ 9,500 00
Vote 20 Civil Government—Salaries.....	\$ 149,390 00
266 Civil Government—Reclassification, etc.....	1,260 00
406 Civil Government—Reclassification, etc.....	2,600 00
Statute Civil Government—Salary Deduction Act Shortages.....	5,954 13
Vote 20 Civil Government—Contingencies.....	159,204 13
202 Food and Drugs.....	30,300 00
380 Food and Drugs.....	4,860 00
202 Public Health Engineering.....	\$ 15,880 00
380 Public Health Engineering.....	3,665 00
202 Sick and Distressed Mariners.....	\$ 163,500 00
295 Sick and Distressed Mariners.....	20,000 00
202 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	183,500 00
202 Immigration Medical Services.....	150,000 00
248 Child and Family Welfare.....	126,920 00
249 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	12,600 00
250 Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	16,200 00
251 Victorian Order of Nurses.....	20,250 00
252 St. John Ambulance Association.....	13,100 00
253 Canadian Red Cross Society.....	4,050 00
254 Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	8,100 00
391 Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	750 00
392 Canadian Social Hygiene Council.....	10,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	5,000 00
	550 00
	<u>\$ 904,429 13</u>

## REFUNDS

Vote 20 Civil Government—Salaries.....	\$ 503 50
Civil Government—Contingencies.....	834 27
202 Food and Drugs.....	4,491 69
Public Health Engineering.....	938 00
Sick and Distressed Mariners.....	378 49
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	1,159 35
Immigration Medical Service.....	3,486 39
	<u>11,791 69</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Salaries—Minister.....	\$ 9,499 92
Salaries—Permanent Staff.....	159,707 63
	<u>\$ 169,207 55</u>

## Contingencies—

Advertising and Publicity.....	\$ 5,197 15
Communication Services.....	368 17
Miscellaneous.....	313 37
Salaries—Temporary Staff.....	11,111 78
Professional and Special.....	199 07
Materials and Supplies.....	1,483 80
Freight, Express, etc.....	262 82
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	2,982 43
Equipment.....	271 20
	<u>22,189 79</u>
	<u>\$ 191,397 34</u>

## FOOD AND DRUGS

<i>Food and Drugs—</i>	
Communication Services.....	\$ 2,097 49
Equipment.....	1,445 85
Miscellaneous.....	6,156 43
Salaries.....	79,338 56
Professional and Special.....	961 35
Materials and Supplies.....	6,348 97
Freight and Express, etc.....	409 11
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	9,391 35
	<u>\$ 106,149 11</u>

## Opium and Narcotic Drugs—

Equipment.....	\$ 150 00
Miscellaneous.....	424 90
Legal Services.....	11,699 74
Communication Services.....	83 85
Materials and Supplies.....	780 76
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	2,145 79
	<u>15,295 04</u>

## Proprietary or Patent Medicines—

Retaining Fees.....	\$ 2,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	47 10
Materials and Supplies.....	301 55
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	91 51
	<u>2,440 16</u>

<i>Food and Drugs—</i>					
Licences.....	\$ 449.93				
Analysis.....	1,462.00				
Penalties.....	2,615.00				
Costs.....	807.50				
	<u>5,334.43</u>				
<i>Opium and Narcotic Drugs—</i>					
Business Licences.....	\$ 2,820.00				
Import Licences.....	315.00				
Export Licences.....	30.00				
Tenalties.....	3,115.00				
Seizures.....	20.00				
	<u>6,300.00</u>				
<i>Proprietary or Patent Medicines—</i>					
Registration Fees.....	\$ 1,434.85				
Licence Fees.....	5,299.43				
	<u>6,734.28</u>				
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	187,961.92				
<i>Quarantine—</i>					
Immigration and Inspection of Ships.....	\$ 10,592.97				
Use of Quarantine Launch.....	1,800.00				
Penalties.....	150.00				
	<u>12,542.97</u>				
<i>Immigration Medical Service—</i>					
Services and Board—Sick Mariners.....	4,682.00				
Board—Detained Immigrants.....	540.00				
	<u>5,222.00</u>				
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	6.22				
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	733.80				
Refunds of Previous Year's Expenditure.....	150.12				
	<u>224,985.74</u>				
<i>Laboratory of Hygiene—</i>					
Equipment.....	\$ 1,276.41				
Miscellaneous.....	1,436.39				
Materials and Supplies.....	4,071.50				
Freight, Express, etc.....	11.62				
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	894.55				
	<u>7,690.47</u>				
					131,574.78
<i>PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING</i>					
Equipment.....	45.62				
Miscellaneous.....	1,593.20				
Salaries.....	12,737.69				
Materials and Supplies.....	4,640.37				
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	4,323.92				
Purchase of Samples.....	805.00				
	<u>20,135.80</u>				
<i>SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS</i>					
Communication Services.....	\$ 102.13				
Equipment.....	156.20				
Grants to Sailors' Institutes.....	2,000.00				
Miscellaneous.....	440.39				
Salaries.....	14,401.86				
Medical Fees.....	28,824.85				
Nurses' Fees.....	907.00				
Maintenance and Treatment in Contract Hospitals.....	117,518.40				
Maintenance in Private Houses.....	3,274.25				
Burial of Destitute Sailors.....	284.00				
Materials and Supplies.....	4,216.84				
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,691.02				
	<u>174,413.94</u>				
<i>QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY</i>					
Quarantine.....	\$ 113,231.10				
Leprosy.....	17,806.28				
	<u>131,037.38</u>				
<i>IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE</i>					
Communication Services.....	\$ 817.63				
Equipment.....	363.12				
Miscellaneous.....	11,859.83				
Salaries.....	91,244.08				
Professional and Special.....	461.05				
Items.....	9,186.49				
Materials and Supplies.....	3,612.97				
Freight, Express, etc.....	3,694.99				
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	3,279.13				
	<u>121,519.29</u>				

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

## GRANTS

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.....	\$ 12,600 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	16,200 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	8,100 00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	750 00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene..	10,000 00
Canadian Social Hygiene Council.....	5,000 00

90,050 00  
550 00

## Miscellaneous Gratuities.....

## REFUNDS OF REVENUE

Foods and Drugs.....	\$ 20 00
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	35 00
Patent Medicines.....	703 18
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	514 40
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	0 25
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	80 38

1,353 21

862,031 74  
223,632 53

Revenue (as per contra) *Less* Refunds of Revenue.....

## UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 20 Civil Government—Contingencies.....	\$ 8,944 48
202 Food and Drugs.....	7,776 91
Public Health Engineering.....	347 20
Sick and Distressed Mariners.....	9,464 55
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	20,121 97
Immigration Medical Services.....	8,887 10
Statute Minister's Salary.....	0 08

55,542 29

Grand Total—Appropriations, Refunds and Revenue.....\$ 1,141,206 56

Grand Total—Disbursements and unexpended Balances.....\$ 1,141,206 56



## THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 45, of the Statutes of Canada, 1933, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, which sets out in statistical form a complete review of the activities of the Commission.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. G. TAYLOR,  
*Chairman.*

OTTAWA, June 1, 1936.

### STATISTICS

(As compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health)

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1936

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1935.....	78,404
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,233
Disability pensions re-instated during the fiscal year.....	709
Total.....	80,346
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	1,222
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1936.....	79,124

DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1935.....	18,241
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	723
Dependent pensions re-instated during the fiscal year.....	252
Total.....	19,216
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	1,041
Total.....	18,175

DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1935.....	96,645
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,956
Total pensions re-instated during the fiscal year.....	961
Total.....	99,562
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	2,263
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1936.....	97,299

TABLE 2—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	79,124	
“ wives.....	57,371	
“ children.....	95,052	
“ mothers.....	1,201	
“ fathers.....	169	
“ two parents.....	132	
“ other relatives.....	1	
“ housekeepers (Section 22-9, Pension Act).....	155	
		233,205
Dependent pensioners.....	18,175	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	3,819	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,547	23,541

## SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT

Disability, as per table 15.....	286
Dependent, as per table 15.....	89
Grand Total.....	257,121

TABLE 3—ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT AND OTHER WARS.\*

Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	16
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	376
Total.....	392

\*These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

TABLE 4—PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1936

Year Ending March 31	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Pensions in Force	Liability	Pensions in Force	Liability	Pensions in Force	Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	10,488	4,168,602 00	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	16,753	9,593,055 50	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	17,823	10,841,169 50	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	19,209	12,954,140 54	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	19,606	12,687,237 00	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	19,794	12,279,621 00	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	19,971	12,037,843 00	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	20,015	11,804,825 00	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	20,005	11,608,530 00	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00	19,999	11,419,276 00	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00	19,975	11,209,351 00	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00	20,002	11,090,158 00	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00	19,644	10,742,518 00	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00	19,676	10,985,518 00	86,345	40,211,726 00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00	19,308	10,859,806 00	95,186	41,858,377 00
1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00	18,745	10,624,775 00	96,712	41,749,318 00
1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00	18,236	10,339,971 00	96,091	40,793,425 00
1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00	18,241	10,372,607 00	96,645	40,779,021 00
*1936.....	79,124	30,473,353 00	18,175	10,381,131 00	97,299	40,854,474 00

\*The following disability and dependent pensions, in respect of service as such since the war, are included in the above figures:—

Disability.....	71	Annual Liability.....\$	23,918
Dependent.....	21	“ .....	17,060
Total.....	92		40,978

TABLE 5—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

## DISABILITY PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ending	Awards		Re-Instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supplementary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	1,278	503,822	736	210,304	3,855	895,906	1,097	111,469	471
31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	115,603	470
31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	1,503	559,442	595	124,544	475
31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,200	481
31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933	1,290	394,231	1,089	572,033	1,090	141,982	304
31-3-28.....	1,828	459,528	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,502	329
31-3-29.....	2,557	520,331	2,322	491,853	894	541,855	7,776	165,506	319
31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	307
31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	203,176	300
31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	302
31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	16,209	239,599	298
31-3-34.....	1,058	179,071	1,054	173,232	2,224	780,405	13,377	237,794	296
31-3-35.....	1,170	207,967	901	138,619	1,522	640,956	10,367	236,474	293
31-3-36.....	1,233	198,933	709	91,401	1,222	611,821	9,172	233,205	286

Supplementary Pensions include both Disability and Dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

## DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ending	Awards		Re-Instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supplementary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	739	281,765	57	28,332	727	364,607	.....	34,433	Sec
31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778	880	34,146	Disability
31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	1,533	33,273	State-
31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	828	32,345	ment
31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896	31,392	122
31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867	30,220	117
31-3-29.....	722	349,552	61	19,548	756	283,419	1,095	29,298	119
31-3-30.....	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	27,691	112
31-3-31.....	988	531,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	27,162	106
31-3-32.....	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	26,086	102
31-3-33.....	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	24,845	98
31-3-34.....	565	295,260	417	112,488	1,491	479,519	2,229	23,812	93
31-3-35.....	726	370,722	385	124,820	1,106	384,578	2,002	23,777	90
31-3-36.....	723	385,692	252	70,196	1,041	359,726	2,177	23,541	89

NOTE.—Number of dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

TABLE 6—DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

	Disability			Dependent			Total		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
Quebec.....	5,404	6.82	2,039,392	1,505	8.28	887,744	6,909	7.10	2,927,136
N.S. and P.E.I.....	4,472	5.65	1,850,728	1,275	7.02	616,403	5,747	5.91	2,467,131
East. Ontario.....	4,454	5.63	1,700,282	965	5.31	571,320	5,419	5.57	2,271,602
Cent. Ontario.....	17,104	21.62	6,549,393	3,738	20.57	2,340,314	20,842	21.42	8,889,707
West. Ontario.....	5,626	7.11	2,386,334	906	4.98	535,196	6,532	6.71	2,921,530
Man.....	7,533	9.52	2,719,016	1,137	6.25	653,994	8,670	8.92	3,373,010
Sask.....	4,534	5.73	1,690,159	437	2.40	247,042	4,971	5.11	1,937,201
Alta.....	6,059	7.66	2,248,469	747	4.11	443,204	6,806	6.99	2,691,673
B.C.....	9,958	12.59	3,894,264	1,699	9.35	1,080,886	11,657	11.98	4,975,150
N.B.....	2,163	2.73	882,141	701	3.86	355,002	2,864	2.94	1,237,143
Great Britain.....	4,562	5.77	2,044,800	3,421	18.82	1,767,678	7,983	8.20	3,812,478
United States.....	6,707	8.48	2,235,574	1,321	7.27	757,225	8,028	8.25	2,992,799
Other countries.....	548	.69	232,801	323	1.78	125,113	871	.90	357,914
Total.....	79,124	100	30,473,353	18,175	100	10,381,121	97,299	100	40,854,474

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	30	Hungary.....	1	Pacific Islands.....	15
Australia.....	140	Iceland.....	4	Palestine.....	1
Balkan States—Latvia.....	1	India.....	5	Poland.....	9
Belgium.....	50	Islands contiguous to Gr.		Roumania.....	4
British West Indies.....	60	Britain.....	136	Russia.....	23
Bulgaria.....	1	Italy.....	26	Serbia.....	4
China.....	7	Japan.....	26	South America.....	14
Czechoslovakia.....	1	Lithuania.....	1	Spain.....	4
Denmark.....	14	Malta.....	8	Sweden.....	12
Egypt.....	2	Mexico.....	9	Switzerland.....	2
France.....	54	Montenegro.....	10	Syria.....	1
Greece.....	13	Newfoundland.....	101		
Holland.....	3	New Zealand.....	64	Total.....	871
		Norway.....	15		

TABLE 7—NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

## DISABILITY PENSIONS

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec.....	5,404	1,927	35.53
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,472	1,451	32.45
Eastern Ontario.....	4,454	1,478	33.18
Central Ontario.....	17,104	5,901	34.50
Western Ontario.....	5,626	1,969	35.00
Manitoba.....	7,533	2,807	37.26
Saskatchewan.....	4,534	1,828	40.32
Alberta.....	6,059	2,203	36.36
British Columbia.....	9,958	3,721	37.37
New Brunswick.....	2,163	878	40.59
Great Britain.....	4,562	2,365	51.84
United States.....	6,707	3,182	47.44
Other countries.....	548	314	57.30
Total.....	79,124	30,024	37.94

TABLE 8—COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED OR DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED

Theatre of war	Disability			Dependent		
	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability
France.....	69,283	87.56	27,025,127	15,883	87.39	8,891,945
England.....	6,653	8.41	2,231,332	1,230	6.77	803,486
Canada.....	2,729	3.45	1,036,478	909	5.00	595,702
Other theatres of war.....	459	0.58	180,416	153	0.84	89,988
Total.....	79,124	100	30,473,353	18,175	100	10,381,121

TABLE 9—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1936, ALSO COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Class	Country of origin				Degree of Disability	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	France	England	Canada	Other theatres of war			
					%		\$
1.....	3,278	330	179	34	100	3,821	4,989,305
2.....	42	2	1	.....	95	45	58,364
3.....	266	67	30	3	90	366	444,435
4.....	274	8	4	.....	85	286	337,987
5.....	1,261	92	44	6	80	1,403	1,504,335
6.....	1,273	58	35	4	75	1,370	1,380,174
7.....	1,370	86	39	.....	70	1,495	1,427,296
8.....	640	30	12	1	65	683	597,025
9.....	2,185	183	68	20	60	2,456	1,964,951
10.....	388	31	12	3	55	434	319,818
11.....	3,708	325	141	28	50	4,202	2,794,861
12.....	890	51	19	5	45	965	585,493
13.....	3,654	298	147	32	40	4,131	2,201,803
14.....	1,773	126	47	7	35	1,953	911,787
15.....	4,494	356	167	22	30	5,039	2,018,440
16.....	4,691	412	152	33	25	5,288	1,751,948
17.....	8,009	778	308	50	20	9,145	2,426,246
18.....	8,603	753	311	64	15	9,731	1,929,787
19.....	14,682	1,430	564	89	10	16,765	2,198,797
20.....	7,802	1,237	449	58	5	9,546	630,501
Totals.....	69,283	6,653	2,729	450	.....	79,124	30,473,353



TABLE 10—NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1936, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							\$	\$	\$
General Diseases.....	6,020	12.3	694	2.3	6,714	11,131	1,967,812	255,144	2,222,956
Nervous System.....	4,199	8.5	202	0.7	4,401	7,485	1,700,200	125,645	1,825,845
Special Senses.....	4,063	8.3	2,267	7.5	6,330	10,474	1,251,193	902,913	2,154,106
Circulatory System.....	8,000	16.3	767	2.6	8,767	15,024	3,224,172	246,791	3,470,963
Respiratory System.....	12,265	25.0	434	1.4	12,699	18,517	6,281,453	162,197	6,443,650
Gastro Intestinal System.....	2,586	5.3	531	1.8	3,117	5,702	834,055	90,753	924,808
Urinary and Genital.....	1,610	3.3	145	0.5	1,755	3,016	594,997	46,483	641,480
Amputations and Disarticulations.....	147	0.3	2,505	8.3	2,652	4,852	122,916	2,135,272	2,258,188
G.S.W's. and Injuries to Joints.....	1,854	3.7	4,153	13.8	6,007	8,502	547,802	1,177,556	1,725,358
G.S.W's. Injuries, Fractures.....	6,592	13.4	16,870	56.2	23,462	31,657	2,675,685	5,496,313	8,171,998
General Diseases and Injuries.....	1,671	3.4	1,342	4.5	3,013	6,469	375,153	192,865	568,018
Veneral Diseases Sequelæ.....	93	0.2	114	0.4	207	292	35,923	33,060	68,983
	49,100	100	30,024	100	79,124	123,121	19,608,361	10,864,992	30,473,353

*General Diseases:*—Diabetes, Pernicious anaemia, Dermatitis, Hodgkin's Disease, Rheumatism, Tumours, General tuberculosis, etc.

*Nervous System:*—Poliomyelitis, Dementia praecox, Epilepsy, Encephalitis lethargica, Paralysis agitans, etc.

*Special Senses:*—Otitis media, Optic atrophy, Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc.

*Circulatory System:*—Myocarditis, Valvular disease of the heart, Arterio Sclerosis, Thrombo-angitis obliterans, Angina pectoris, etc.

*Respiratory System:*—Bronchitis, Tubercle of lung, Pneumonia, etc.

*Gastro Intestinal System:*—Appendicitis and peritonitis, Gastric ulcer and Duodenal ulcer, Cirrhosis of the liver, etc.

*Urinary and Genital:*—Nephritis, Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis, Hydronephrosis, etc.

*Amputations and Disarticulations:*—Shoulder, Arm, Hip, Knee, etc.

*G.S.W's. and Injuries to Joints:*—Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Ankle, etc.

*G.S.W's. Injuries, Fractures:*—Skull, Humerus, Femur, etc.

*General Diseases and Injuries:*—Brain Tumour, Disfigurement, Flat Feet, Malaria, Raynaud's Disease, etc.

*Veneral Diseases Sequelae:*—Locomotor ataxia, General paresis of insane, Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.

TABLE 11—RANK OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F. AND RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE PAYABLE.

Rank	Disability Pensions				Dependent Pensions			
	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$				\$	
Private.....	67,267	85.01	25,813,085	84.70	15,471	85.12	8,471,879	81.61
Sergeant.....	7,256	9.17	2,675,268	8.78	1,461	8.04	964,840	9.30
R.S.M.....	302	0.38	106,289	0.35	38	0.21	26,484	0.26
W.O.....	167	0.21	60,751	0.20	21	0.12	14,628	0.14
Lieutenant.....	2,264	2.86	889,858	2.92	647	3.56	406,904	3.92
Captain.....	982	1.24	462,532	1.52	271	1.49	216,806	2.09
Major.....	359	0.45	205,740	0.68	162	0.89	157,208	1.51
Lt.-Colonel.....	110	0.14	84,940	0.28	85	0.47	102,104	0.98
Colonel.....	13	0.02	13,464	0.04	2	0.01	3,528	0.03
Brig. Gen. and Higher Ranks.....	6	0.01	9,609	0.03	7	0.04	13,260	0.13
Nurses-Lieut.....	396	0.50	150,832	0.49	10	0.05	3,480	0.03
Nurses-Capt.....	2	0.01	985	0.01				
Total.....	79,124	100	30,473,353	100	18,175	100	10,381,121	100

TABLE 12—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Part of main pension	Children with main pensioner	Other Allowances with main pensioner	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
						\$
*Widow.....	9,385		3,429	109	12,923	7,400,890
Mother.....	5,613			2	5,615	2,014,188
Father.....	904				904	240,044
Orphan children.....	198		108	6	312	98,600
Grandparents.....	8				8	2,880
Brothers and sisters.....	47				47	11,808
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	27		2		29	6,768
Other relatives.....	3		4		7	1,524
Children.....	573		276	13	862	170,025
Parents.....	1,417	1,417			2,834	434,394
Total.....	18,175	1,417	3,819	130	23,541	10,381,121

\*Of the 9,385 widows, 1,891 are in receipt of additional pension for children as follows:—1,019, one child; 488, two children; 226, three children; 87, four children; 39, five children; 17, six children; 9, seven children and 6, eight children, making a total of 3,429 pensionable children.

TABLE 13—DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	3,429
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	849
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	306
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	6
Total.....	4,590

TABLE 14—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Number
Helplessness.....	361
Wear and tear of clothing.....	4,123

TABLE 15—SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 45 TO 49 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	488 00	1	488 00
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			3	1,153 00	3	1,153 00
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			31	16,133 00	31	16,133 00
Supplementary to awards paid by Gt. Britain (Pension Act, (Secs. 45, 46 and 47).....	261	51,615 00	48	8,712 00	309	60,327 00
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
R.N.W.M. Police (Pension Act, Sec. 48).....	3	221 00			3	221 00
Pension Act, 1885, and General Pension Act, Sec. 48 and 49).....	22	11,221 00	6	4,608 00	28	15,829 00
Total.....	286	63,057 00	89	31,094 00	375	94,151 00

TABLE 16—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Disability		Dependents		Total	
	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1885 and General.....	20	3,278 00	.....	.....	20	3,278 00
Militia Pensions.....	1,321	1,169,139 00	148	113,007 00	1,469	1,282,146 00
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i> Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the Public Service.....	1	276 00	.....	.....	1	276 00
Total.....	1,342	1,172,693 00	148	113,007 00	1,490	1,285,700 00

TABLE 17—NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR CANCELLED, AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	1,040	1,222
Disappearance of disability.....	62	
Under Section 20-2 Pen. Act (unclaimed).....	27	
Imprisonment (Section 17, Pension Act).....	17	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	50	
Miscellaneous.....	26	
DEPENDENT		
On last brother or sister attaining age limit.....	1	1,041
*Misconduct, Section 39, Pension Act.....	5	
Under Section 33, Pension Act.....	23	
*Widows re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	17	
Mothers re-married (Section 40-1 Pension Act).....	5	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	300	
Under Section 20-2, Pen. Act (unclaimed).....	4	
Pensioner died.....	553	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	110	
Miscellaneous.....	21	
Marriage of last child.....	1	
Daughter (in lieu of widow) cancelled on youngest child attaining age limit (Section 22-10, Pension Act).....	1	
Total.....		2,263

\*In addition to these totals, 17 widows' pensions were discontinued on re-marriage but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

## DISABILITY PENSIONS

TABLE 18—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED, CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,222	.....
Wives.....	.....	746
Children.....	.....	983
Fathers.....	.....	2
Mothers.....	.....	15
Widowers' Allowance (Section 22-9, Pension Act).....	.....	3
Helplessness.....	.....	17
Wear and tear of clothing.....	.....	49
Total.....	1,222	1,815

TABLE 19—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN, VIZ.: 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	6,239	
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	886	
	<hr/>	7,125

TABLE 20—NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
DISABILITY PENSIONERS

	Number	Total
<b>Pensioners—</b>		
Death related to service.....	312	
Death not related to service.....	602	
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	126	
	1,040	
<b>Wives of pensioners.....</b>	366	
<b>Children of pensioners.....</b>	139	
<b>Other relatives receiving allowances—(mothers).....</b>	96	
<b>Other relatives receiving allowances—(fathers).....</b>	39	
		1,680
<b>DEPENDENT PENSIONERS</b>		
	<b>Pensions Cancelled</b>	<b>Pensions Continued to other Dependents</b>
<b>Widows.....</b>	81	9
<b>Mothers.....</b>	349	62
<b>Fathers.....</b>	118	122
<b>Children.....</b>	1	14
<b>Brother or sister.....</b>	3	1
<b>Grandparents.....</b>	1	1
		761
<b>Grand Total.....</b>		2,441
<b>FUNERAL GRANTS IN RESPECT OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS</b>		
<b>Grant approved.....</b>	439	
<b>Grant refused.....</b>	98	
<b>Total application.....</b>		537

## DEPENDENT PENSIONS

TABLE 21—PENSIONS PAID IN RESPECT OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SEC. 22-8 AND 38 OF THE PENSION ACT, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Number of Children	Amount
181	\$17,041 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, under Section 38 of the Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected	Amount
Widows.....	255
Children.....	333
Total.....	588
	\$22,382

TABLE 22—MARRIAGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Widows re-married—pensions for children continued.....	17
Widows re-married—with no pensionable children.....	17
Mothers re-married.....	5
Children.....	21
Total.....	60

TABLE 23—NUMBER OF PENSIONS REINSTATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AND THE VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED

DISABILITY PENSIONS		Number	Totals
Disappearance of disability.....		260	
Under Section 20-2, Pension Act (unclaimed).....		52	
Final payment by agreement, Section 25-8, Pension Act.....		58	
Final payment by agreement, Section 25-9, Pension Act.....		131	
Final payment, Neurological Section, 28-3, Pension Act.....		2	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....		169	
Imprisonment (Section 17, Pension Act.....		33	
Miscellaneous.....		4	
			709
DEPENDENT PENSIONS			
Misconduct (Section 39, Pension Act).....		8	
Widows reinstated after death of second husband.....		6	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....		64	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....		149	
Under Section 33, Pension Act.....		22	
Miscellaneous.....		3	
			252
Total.....			961

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following were re-instated where pension was in force (Disability or Dependent):—

DISABILITY PENSIONS			
Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....		1,013	
Wives of disability pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death.....		292	
Children of disability pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age limit.....		372	
Entitlement restored for injuries or diseases and pension increased pending appearance before a Quorum of the Commission.....		1	
			1,678
DEPENDENT PENSIONS			
Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit....		439	
Children of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age limit.....		1	
Widows' reinstated (Section 39-2 Pension Act).....		5	
			445
Grand Total.....			3,084

TABLE 24—RESULTS OF REVIEW UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

Relationship to soldier	Re-in-statements	Increased	Decreased	No change	Dis-continued	Totals
Mothers.....	12	108	53	190	11	374
Fathers.....	7	19	20	48	8	102
Parents.....	3	90	13	123	4	233
Others.....		4		2		6
Totals.....	22	221	86	363	23	715



TABLE 25—OTHER ACTIVITIES

DISABILITY	
Number of disability pensions increased.....	4,014
Number of disability pensions increased by having entitlement restored for injuries or diseases, pending appearance before a Quorum of the Commission.....	1
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	481
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	17,549
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	1,655
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination.....	393
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	1,564
Number of disability pensions with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death.....	388
Number of additions to pension in respect of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	183
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	62
Fathers.....	18
Parents (jointly).....	7
Allowance for housekeeper.....	13
Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	40
Helplessness allowance.....	25
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowance.....	4
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowance for wife.....	728
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	8
Number of helplessness allowances decreased.....	1
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	15
Number of disability pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (housekeeper's allowance).....	54
Mothers.....	61
Fathers.....	15
Parents (jointly).....	8
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	152
For educational purposes.....	861
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	6
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	231
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners re-instated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously re-instated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	268
Children.....	286
Number of disability pensioners having entitlement of wives and children affected by being restored to pension pending further investigation—	
Wives.....	24
Children.....	21
Number of awards of disability pension made retroactive for 6 months.....	255

## DEPENDENT

Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	3
Fathers.....	3
Parents (jointly).....	3
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	18
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	8
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	75
For educational purposes.....	364
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	18
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Section 32-A).....	3
Number of widows' pensions re-instated after having been discontinued on re-marriage (Section 40-2).....	6

TABLE 26—NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,326	
Final payments.....	36	
Gratuities—First awards.....	7	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	69	
Discontinued—Disappearance of disability.....	11	
Discontinued classified insane.....	249	1,698
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year.....		25,708

TABLE 27—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936

## 1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of application	Granted	Not granted	Total Applications	Dual Decisions	Investigate
(a) Injury or disease.....	2,088	5,169	7,257	509	792
(b) Claims, I.D.S.....	22	121	143	3	8
(c) Section 12, P.A.....		105	105		4
(d) Death.....	388	1,389	1,777		89
(e) Retroactive pension.....	759	488	1,247	1	42
(f) Assessment.....	336	344	680		183
(g) Claims disability not obvious.....	4	3	7		1
Total.....	3,597	7,619	11,216	513	1,119*

NOTE: Of a total of 11,216 applications 5,690 represent pensioners and 5,526 non-pensioners. Dual decisions are only included in granted.

## 2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of application	Granted	Not granted	Total Applications	Investigate
(a) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	1,036	209	1,245	4
(b) Children increased under Sec. 22-6.....	2	1	3	1
(c) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	92	21	113	3
(d) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	122	45	167	7
(e) Other allowances—mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	85	29	114	1
(f) Helplessness allowances.....	31	28	59	6
(g) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	39	9	48	4
Total.....	1,407	342	1,749	26*

## 3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

Nature of application	Granted	Not granted	Total Applications	Investigate
(a) Widow.....	333	139	472	28
(b) Mother.....	171	119	290	6
(c) Father.....	65	52	117	2
(d) Parents jointly.....	145	126	271	7
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	23	45	68	3
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Sec. 22A or B.....	630	129	759	3
(g) Application for child or children not under Sec. 22 A or B.....	2	3	5	
(h) Child's rate to be increased to orphan rate.....	13	2	15	1
(i) Assessment.....	185	181	366	6
(j) Retroactive pension.....	7	31	38	
Total.....	1,574	827	2,401	56*

\*Investigations not included in total as they will subsequently appear under "Granted" or "Not granted".

TABLE 28—SUMMARY OF QUORUM DECISIONS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1935 TO MARCH 31, 1936

## DISABILITY APPLICATIONS—ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Applications	Results of Decisions					
	Granted	Not granted	Listed for re-hearing; investigate	Totally Withdrawn	No jurisdiction	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	709	2,911	1,132	19	11	4,782
(b) Death.....	30	552	170	3	1	756
(c) Section 12.....		8	1			9
(d) Claims incurred during service.....	37	264	46	1		343
Total.....	776	3,735	1,349	23	12	5,895

## REFERRED FOR QUORUM HEARING RE CHANGE IN PRESENT BASIS OF ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Review	Results of Decisions	
(a) Entitlement.....	Reduced (rate of pension reduced).....	185
	Reduced (pension discontinued, includes with gratuity).....	39
	Cancelled (rate of pension reduced).....	19
	Cancelled (whole pension cancelled).....	30
	Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	48
	Changed (not in receipt of pension).....	12
	Listed for re-hearing, decision to be rendered later.....	1
	Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	63
	No change, C.P.C. recommendation not concurred in.....	41
	No change, B.P.C. decision confirmed, Quorum decision, Sec. 5, confirmed.....	12
	Total.....	450

TABLE 29—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936

## 1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Results of Decisions											
	Reduced	Cancelled	Disc'd with gratuity	Total	Increased	Primary Assessment	No change	Investigate	Referred to Quorum	Suspension	Suspension raised	Restored on special review
(a) Entitlement.....	3			3	3		171	28	95			1
(b) Degree of aggravation.....	12		1	13	2		93	1				
(c) Assessment.....	34	3		37	18		60	23				
(d) Suspension.....										320	99	
(e) Degree of aggravation (not assessed on form 925).....	12			12	232	85	270					
(f) Quorum decisions on basis of entitlement confirmed.....	1	4		5			17					
Total.....	62	7	1	70	255	85	611	52	95	320	99	1
												1,588

TABLE 29—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION—*Concluded*

## 2. PRESENT STANDING OF QUESTIONABLE MARRIAGE CASES AT MARCH 31, 1936

Decision	Disability	Dependent
(a) Granted.....	535	17
(b) Not granted—recovery waived.....	92	2
(c) Not granted, children allowed—recovery waived.....	74	.....
(d) Not granted, children allowed.....	62	.....
(e) Not granted.....	109	13
(f) Given an opportunity to appear personally.....	27	.....
(g) More information necessary.....	33	1
(h) Miscellaneous.....	11	1
(i) No decision given.....	6	.....
Total.....	949	34

## 3. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Investigate	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Continued and referred	Restored and referred	Referred, allowances not granted or reinstated	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>								
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	7	.....	396	12	166	.....	115	696
(b) Parents—one or both.....	.....	.....	91	26	.....	.....	.....	117
(c) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....	2	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	21
Total.....	9	.....	505	39	166	.....	115	834

## 4. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Investigate	Increased	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Continued and referred	Restored and referred	Referred, allowances not granted or reinstated	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>									
(a) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....	.....	33	82	33	404	.....	.....	.....	552
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	4	6	9	84	33	3	.....	12	151
(c) Reviewed on instruction.....	3	23	120	7	311	.....	.....	.....	464
Total.....	7	62	211	124	748	3	.....	12	1,167

TABLE 30—MERITORIOUS SECTION (21)

Applications to Commission prior to March 31, 1935.....	665	
Pensions awarded.....	74	
Awards not approved.....	591	
	<hr/> 665	<hr/> 665
Applications to Commission, April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936.....	168	
Pensions awarded.....	53	
Awards not approved.....	115	
	<hr/> 168	<hr/> 168
Appeals to Pension Appeal Court for leave to submit claim to Court....	53	
Leave granted.....	4	
Leave not granted.....	49	
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 53
Appeals to Pension Appeal Court.....	4	
Pension awarded.....	1	
Award not approved.....	3	
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4

## SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS

Applications as above.....	833	
Pensions awarded by Commission.....	127	
Pensions awarded by Court.....	1	
Awards not approved.....	705	
	<hr/> 833	<hr/> 833



## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 31—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1936

Age in 1936	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners						Grand Total		
			Widows		Parents, Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters and others	Children		Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia					
3.									1	1	1
4.									3	3	3
5.									2	2	2
6.									4	4	4
7.									3	3	3
8.									6	6	6
9.									2	2	2
10.									8	8	8
11.									24	24	24
12.									22	22	22
13.									46	46	46
14.									75	75	75
15.									121	121	121
16.									155	155	155
17.									87	87	87
18.									26	26	26
19.									37	37	37
20.									59	59	59
21.		1							28	28	29
22.			1						10	11	11
23.		1					1		11	12	13
24.		1							5	5	6
25.		3	2						7	9	12
26.		2							7	7	9
27.		1	2						8	10	11
28.			8	1					3	12	12
29.		3	9						5	14	17
30.		2	7						1	10	19
31.			15				2		3	19	21
32.		4	16				1		1	17	21
33.		1	27						1	28	29
34.	24	2	50	1						51	77
35.	93	2	47	1						49	144
36.	402	4	98				1			98	504
37.	1,381	5	94	1			1			96	1,482
38.	2,771		135	3				2		140	2,911
39.	4,029	4	190				4			194	4,227
40.	4,440		176	1			3			180	4,620
41.	4,268	3	231	2			3			236	4,507
42.	4,381		295							295	4,676
43.	4,222	2	308	1			1			310	4,534
44.	4,215		333	1			1			335	4,550
45.	3,586		279							279	3,866
46.	3,674	3	342				1			343	4,020
47.	3,433	1	384		1		2			387	3,821
48.	3,468	1	421		1		3			425	3,894
49.	2,996	3	406	1	2		2			411	3,410
50.	2,954	1	381				1			382	3,337
51.	2,691	4	418		2		2			423	3,117
52.	2,632		435		2		3			440	3,072
53.	2,267	4	374		3		4			381	2,652
54.	2,388	2	454		10		4			468	2,858
55.	1,876	2	364		15	1	1			381	2,259
56.	2,004		396		26	1	4			427	2,431
57.	1,808	1	325		35		5			365	2,174
58.	1,570	1	295		42		1			338	1,909
59.	1,381	1	273		59		2			334	1,716
60.	1,440		268		93		1			362	1,802
61.	1,246	1	231	1	101		5			338	1,585
62.	1,125	1	220		133		2			355	1,481
63.	1,030	1	169		159	1				329	1,360
64.	1,085		169		197	1				367	1,452
65.	803		113	1	207		2			323	1,126
66.	747	1	140		286		1			427	1,175
67.	539		92		312					404	943
68.	456		77		354		1			432	888
69.	380		56		352		4			412	792
70.	291		45		361					406	697
71.	228		40		429		1			470	698
72.	183		27		460		1			488	671
73.	159	1	35		456	1	1			493	653
74.	107		29		458					487	594
75.	80		15		367		1			383	463
76.	70		15		430		1			446	516
77.	38		12		371					383	421
78.	29		7		355		1			363	392
79.	24		8		295	1				304	328
80.	11		5		298					303	314
81.	9		3		248					251	260
82.	8				239					239	247

TABLE 31—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR, 1936—*Concluded*

Age in 1936	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total
			Widows		Parents, Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters and others	Children	Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
83.....	3		1		172				173	176
84.....	3		1		142				143	146
85.....			1		94				95	95
86.....	2				111				111	113
87.....	1				65				65	66
88.....	1				55				55	56
89.....					33				33	33
90.....					29				29	29
91.....	1				28				28	29
92.....					13				13	13
93.....					9				9	9
94.....					7				7	7
95.....					7				7	7
96.....					6				6	6
97.....					3				3	3
98.....					2				2	2
106.....					1				1	1
Grand Totals	79,053	71	9,370	15	7,936	6	75	773	18,175	97,299

The average age of disability pensioners in 1936 is 48.75 years.

TABLE 32.—PENSION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936

Reasons for increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	1,233	198,933			723	385,692		
Reinstatements.....	709	91,401			252	70,196		
Totals.....			1,942	290,334			975	455,888
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 700 Children 1,243	51,814						
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 28 Children 26	1,242						
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 268 Children 286	19,860						
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 24 Children 21	1,422						
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Addition of child or children.....	290	8,950			1	240		
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....	65	2,940			1	180		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry. Sec. 22-1A.....	152	8,866			75	12,960		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry Sec. 22-1B.....	861	49,947			364	62,737		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Addition of mother.....	62	3,426			3	420		
" father.....	18	864			3	420		
" parents.....	7	612			3	660		
" helplessness allowance.....	25	10,855						
" Widowers' allowance.....	13	1,401						
" allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....	40	1,936						
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Increase of helplessness allowance.....	4	900						
Increased on medical re-examination.....	4,014	749,577						
Restoration of entitlement, Sec. 51-4.....	1	696						
Restored to full amount, Sec. 28-1.....	6	1,605		916,913				
Addition of widow when pension is in force, Sec. 32-A and 32-2.....					3	2,160		
Reinstatement of widow misconduct, Sec. 39-2.....					5	2,472		
Child increased to orphan rates.....					18	3,840		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33.....					221	25,650		
Cases investigated under instruction.....					25	2,640		114,379
Miscellaneous.....		3,399		3,399		1,650		1,650
Total increase.....		\$		1,210,646		\$		571,917

TABLE 32.—PENSION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936—Continued

Reasons for decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Discontinuations—</i>								
Deaths.....	1,040	577,338			553	218,374		
Other reasons.....	182	34,483			488	141,352		
Totals.....			1,222	611,821			1,041	359,726
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Wife deceased.....	366	33,973						
Wife divorced.....	33							
	Wives... 2	2,703						
Wife, also wife and children discontinued other reasons.....	355							
	Children 71	32,620						
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Child age expiry.....	6,239	284,172			886	149,897		
Child marriage.....	20	927			1	180		
Child deceased.....	139	5,163			15	2,172		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	90	2,847			18	3,156		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Death of mother.....	96	6,557			411	960		
Death of father.....	39	2,710			240	330		
Cancellation of helplessness allowance.....	8	3,395						
Cancellation of widower's allowance.....	54	6,215						
Other allowances discontinued for other reasons.....	99	5,736						
Remarriage of widowed mother.....	1	9						
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Decrease of helplessness allowance.....	1	185						
Reduced on medical re-examination.....	475	93,745						
Reduced entire to aggravation or degree of aggravation.....	190	45,458						
Reduced entire to aggravation negligible.....	1	60						
Reduced entire or aggravation to not granted.....	19	4,341		530,816				
Cancelled for immorality, Sec. 39-1, pension continued to others.....					3	1,980		
Remarriage of widow pension continued to others.....					17	11,676		
Death of widow pension continued to others.....					9	3,960		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates.....					8	2,232		
Dependents decreased, Sec. 33.....					86	11,262		
Cases investigated under instruction.....					95	15,168		202,973
Miscellaneous.....		1,070		1,070		704		704
Total decrease.....				\$ 1,143,707				\$ 563,403
				1,210,646				571,917
				\$ 166,939				\$ 18,514

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
		\$		\$		\$
Pensions in force fiscal year ending 31-3-35...	78,404	30,406,414	18,241	10,372,607	96,645	40,779,021
Pensions in force fiscal year ending 31-3-36...	79,124	30,473,353	18,175	10,381,121	97,299	40,854,474
Net increase or decrease.....	720	66,939	66	8,514	784	175,453

\*Indicates decrease.

†Indicates increase.

## PENSION APPEAL COURT

April 14, 1936.

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MINISTER,—Pursuant to request from the secretary of your department, I have the honour to state that the following is a summary of the work of the Pension Appeal Court during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936:—

### DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPEALS

By applicants from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed.....	0	
Disallowed.....	167	
	167	167
By applicants from decisions of the Canadian Pension Commission—		
Allowed on merits.....	4	
Disallowed.....	72	
	76	76
By applicants from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed.....	12	
Disallowed.....	1,556	
Remitted for re-hearing.....	29	
	1,597	1,597
By the Crown from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed.....	22	
Disallowed.....	19	
Remitted.....	27	
	68	
		1,908

### DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPLICATIONS

That leave be granted to the Canadian Pension Commission to entertain a fresh application—		
Allowed.....	57	
Disallowed.....	187	
	244	244
For leave to renew before the Court applications for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Section 21 of the Act—		
Allowed.....	0	
Disallowed.....	18	
	18	18
For Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Section 21 of the Act—		
Allowed.....	1	
Disallowed.....	1	
	2	2

The following statement shows the number of appeals remaining unheard, March 31, 1936, the court having received no notice from Veterans' Bureau or Pension Counsel that parties were ready to proceed with the hearing.

Pension Tribunal.....	55
Canadian Pension Commission.....	48
Quorums of the Canadian Pension Commission.....	828
Crown—From Quorums of C.P.C.....	34
	965



I beg to draw your attention to the increased number of appeals remaining unheard. In this connection, I think it proper to point out that the court has dealt with all appeals which have been presented by counsel and advocates, and so far as the court is concerned, there is no congestion.

The fact that additional commissioners were appointed in the early part of last year, thus increasing the number of applications heard by the commission, probably accounts for the increase above mentioned. This is a situation over which the court has no control, as it can deal only with such cases as may be listed for hearing before it, from time to time, by pension counsel and pensions advocate.

I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,

*President.*

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF APPEAL COURT DECISIONS AND PENSION RESULT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1935

Areas	Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of grat- tuties
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Com- mis- sion Counsel	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuties dated sec. 27 or 37	Neglig- ible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability	
Eastern.....	2,925	175	18	942	2,162	334	2,766	266	16	41	7	\$ 86,532	\$ 1,075
Ontario.....	2,738	144	52	679	2,185	320	2,502	269	5	33	2	105,965	350
Prairie.....	1,648	104	26	721	1,033	288	1,404	243	9	31	3	80,042	725
Western.....	1,270	81	13	605	745	251	1,100	193	9	40	4	63,825	525
Total.....	8,581	504	109	2,947	6,125	1,193	7,892	971	39	145	16	336,364	2,075
	9,085			9,181					1,019				

Classification of Pensions in Payment		Application for Liberty to Renew Claim under Section 70 (2) of the Pension Act	
Disability.....	885	Granted.....	418
Widows.....	79	Not granted.....	535
Mothers.....	1	Total.....	953
Children.....			
	971		

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AND CROWN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Areas			Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No Jurisdiction Sec. 51 C.	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing	Disallowed in addition to allowed
	1st time	2nd or more		C.C.	Crown					
Eastern.....	896	64	Widows.....	307	11	173	7	77	61	1
Ontario.....	689	42	Mothers.....	15	.....	6	.....	5	4	.....
Prairie.....	55	7	Fathers.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....
Western.....	579	39	Parents.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Children.....	8	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.....	14	2	4	20	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Injury or disease.....	2,594	96	1,412	20	939	319	87
Total.....	2,856	200	.....	2,947	109	1,606	29	1,034-88	387	88
.....	3,056	.....	.....	3,056	.....	.....	.....	1,122	.....	.....

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Areas			Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C.	Disallowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 65-1A	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.					
Eastern.....	2,051	111	Widows.....	4	1,019	2	4	1,008	.....	9
Ontario.....	2,081	104	Mothers.....	41	.....	2	.....	39	.....	.....
Prairie.....	984	49	Fathers.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Western.....	702	43	Parents.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
			Children.....	.....	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
			Injury or disease.....	25	4,981	52	15	4,863	6	70
			No jurisdiction re date, Sec. 27 or 37.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,818	307		29	6,096	72	19	5,949	6	79
		6,125		6,125				5,955		

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 10, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Tribunal	Number of applicants		Appealed by.		Entitlement		Pension Result							Amount of gratuity	
							Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Pre-dated sec. 27 or 37	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed		Annual liability
	1st time	2nd or more	C.C.	Applicant	Conceded										
Eastern.....	2,037	112	942	1,227	316	1,833	251	16	2	39	7	1	83,016	1,075	
Ontario.....	1,812	91	679	1,252	237	1,606	253	5	2	33	2	2	101,477	350	
Prairie.....	1,207	81	721	592	280	1,008	237	9	2	29	3	.....	79,507	725	
Western.....	934	60	605	400	245	749	192	8	3	38	4	.....	63,687	475	
Total....	5,990	344	2,947	3,471			933	38	9				327,687	2,625	
	6,334		6,418		1,138	5,196	980								

TABLE 5—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Area	Tribunal Areas		Number of applicants		Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals					Disallowed in addition to allowed
	1st time	2nd or more	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing		
Eastern.....	880	62	62	307	Widows.....	307	168	7	74	58	1	
Ontario.....	640	39	39	15	Mothers.....	15	6	.....	5	4	.....	
Prairie.....	666	55	55	7	Fathers.....	7	5	.....	1	1	.....	
Western.....	567	38	38	2	Parents.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
				8	Children.....	8	5	.....	1	.....	.....	
				14	Miscellaneous.....	14	3	.....	2	.....	.....	
				2,594	Injury or disease.....	2,594	1,383	20	913	278	87	
Totals.....	2,753	194	194	2,947		2,947	1,571	29	1,004+88	343	88	
	2,947								1,092			

TABLE 6—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS MADE BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Tribunal Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C.	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.				
Eastern.....	1,177	50	Widows.....	4	614	2	4	608	4
Ontario.....	1,198	54	Mothers.....		30	1		29	
Prairie.....	566	26	Fathers.....		9			9	
Western.....	377	23	Parents.....		2			2	
			Children.....		14			14	
			Injury or disease.....	23	2,759	28	15	2,717	22
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....		16	16			
Totals.....	3,318	153		27	3,444	47	19	3,379	26
		3,471		3,471					

TABLE 7—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension result						Amount of gratuity	
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Applicant	Conceded	Not Conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability		
Eastern.....	710	52	18	746	14	748	11			2		1	\$ 2,928	.....
Ontario.....	885	50	52	889	20	915	15					5	4,350	.....
Prairie.....	419	21	26	417	8	432	6			2			535	.....
Western.....	312	19	13	319	6	325	1	1	1	2		2	138	50
Totals.....	2,326	142	109	2,371	48	2,420	33	1		6		8	7,951	50
		2,468		2,480				34						



TABLE 8—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CROWN AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1933 TO MARCH 31, 1936

Area	Number of applicants		Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals			
	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of appeals	Allowed	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing	Disallowed in addition back for re-hearing to allowed
Eastern.....	16	2	Widows.....	11	5	3	3	.....
Ontario.....	49	3	Mothers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie.....	26	.....	Fathers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western.....	12	1	Parents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Injury or disease.....	96	29	26	41	.....
Totals.....	103	6	.....	109	35	30	44	.....
.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 9—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1933 TO MARCH 31, 1936

—			Nature of claims		Disposition of appeals					
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 65-1-A	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.					
Eastern.....	696	50	Widows.....					357		5
Ontario.....	842	47	Mothers.....					10		
Prairie.....	396	21	Fathers.....					7		
Western.....	301	18	Parents.....							
			Children.....					6		
			Injury or disease.....	2	1,984	18		1,922	5	41
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....							
				2	2,369					
Totals.....	2,255	136		2,371		18		2,302	5	46
									2,307	

TABLE 10—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1933 TO MARCH 31, 1936

Tribunal	Number of applicants		Appealed by applicant	Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of gratuity	
	1st time	2nd or more		Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed			
Eastern.....	178	11	189	4	185	4						\$	
Ontario.....	41	3	44	3	41	1							588
Prairie.....	22	2	24		24								138
Western.....	24	2	26		26								
Totals...	265	18	283	7	276	5							726
	283												

TABLE 11—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Area	Number of applicants		Nature of claims		Disposition of appeals		Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of appeals	Allowed	Disallowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 65-1A
				Rep. C.P.A.			
Eastern.....	178	11	Widows.....	43		43	
Ontario.....	41	3	Mothers.....	1	1		
Prairie.....	22	2	Fathers.....				
Western.....	24	2	Parents.....				
			Children.....	1	6	1	7
			Injury or disease.....	238		224	
Totals.....	265	18		283	7	268	1
	283					269	7

# WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, June 19, 1936

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C., B.A., LL.L.,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936.

It will be observed that the expenditure under this legislation is increasing year by year as the veterans attain the age of entitlement. The following represents the expenditures by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation in September, 1930—

Fiscal year, 1930-31.....	\$ 318,029 22
Fiscal year, 1931-32.....	1,039,551 25
Fiscal year, 1932-33.....	1,388,708 15
Fiscal year, 1933-34.....	1,646,313 63
Fiscal year, 1934-35.....	2,017,074 80
Fiscal year, 1935-36.....	2,530,395 57

The expenditure will continue to increase year by year for at least twenty years, after which it will commence to decline.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. WOODS,  
*Chairman, War Veterans' Allowance Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

### OBJECT OF LEGISLATION

To relieve from necessity the aged veteran or the veteran who is so incapacitated as to be "permanently unemployable" and who in either case is otherwise unprovided for or only partially so.

### TERMS OF LEGISLATION

#### *Who are Eligible*

- (a) Veterans of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.
- (b) Veterans of the forces of His Majesty or those of His Majesty's Allies who were domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment.

#### *Field of Service*

- (a) Applicants must have seen Great War service in a theatre of actual war, or
- (b) Be in receipt of a Great War pension or have received a final payment in lieu thereof for a pensionable disability of 5 per cent or more.

#### *Condition of Eligibility*

- (a) Applicants must have attained the age of sixty years, or
- (b) Be permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability.

*Residence*

- (a) All applicants must have been domiciled in Canada for the one year immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the allowance.
- (b) Payment of any allowance granted is suspended if the recipient is residing out of Canada, or is admitted to an institution at the expense of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

*Amount Payable*

- (a) Single men, or widowers without dependent children, who are in necessity, may be granted veterans' allowance at such monthly rate as may be determined by the committee, but not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars per month.
- (b) Married men residing with their wives or widowers residing with their dependent children, who are in necessity, may be granted veterans' allowance at such monthly rate as may be determined by the committee, but not exceeding the sum of forty dollars per month.

## METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

The War Veterans' Allowance Act provides for administration by an independent body known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, comprising a chairman and two other members.

Provision is also made for representation on the committee of returned soldiers at large. Mr. J. R. Bowler, General Secretary of the Canadian Legion, has been appointed under this authority in an honorary capacity.

Likewise liaison between the committee and the Department of Pensions and National Health is provided by authority in the Act enabling the deputy minister and, as his alternate, the assistant deputy minister, to act as an honorary member of the committee.

The Act requires that the Department of Pensions and National Health shall furnish facilities for administration, subject to the directions of the committee. The medical examinations and investigations necessary are, therefore, furnished by the department except that investigations in rural areas, and where the department has no facilities, are furnished through the courtesy of the Soldier Settlement of Canada.

TABLE 1—AWARDS AND RE-INSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1936

	Over sixty	Under sixty	Total
Allowances approved and re-instated from September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1935.....	5,572	3,920	9,492
Awards April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	1,208	899	2,107
Re-instatements, April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	84	74	158
Total awards and re-instatements to March 31, 1936.....	6,864	4,893	11,757
Cancellations for all reasons, by deaths, etc., from September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1936.....			2,937
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances at March 31, 1936.....			8,820

TABLE 2—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Number of applications dealt with by the Committee.....	4,093	
Approved.....	2,107	
Declined.....	1,724	
Ineligible.....	229	
Withdrawn.....	33	
Total.....	4,093	4,093

TABLE 3—ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years	Totals
Under 60 years of age and not considered permanently unemployable.....		1,325	1,325
Income in excess of amount permissible under V.A. Act.....	61	32	93
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	164	53	217
Veteran deceased subsequent to application.....	3	26	29
Maintained at the expense of the Department in Government Institutions.....	2	2	4
Miscellaneous.....	16	40	56
Totals.....	246	1,478	1,724

TABLE 4—ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual Liability
Payments in force March 31, 1935.....	7,186	\$ 2,243,475
Awards during fiscal year.....	2,107	652,780
Reinstatements.....	158	48,254
Increase due to change in rate.....		29,040
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	9,451	2,973,549
Payments in force, March 31, 1936.....	631	193,278
	8,820	2,780,271

TABLE 5—MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE, CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYABLE

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO MARCH 31, 1936

Cardio-Vascular.....	1,195
Mental.....	977
Tuberculosis.....	693
Cord Lesions.....	352
General Conditions.....	381
Arthritis.....	282
Cancer.....	237
Chest, Non-Tubercular.....	220
Defective Vision.....	164
Epilepsy.....	100
Encephalitis.....	80
Total.....	4,681
Re-instatments.....	212
Total.....	4,893



TABLE 6—DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF RECIPIENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.	499	159,384	7	2,580	506	161,964
New Brunswick.....	238	77,082	8	2,880	246	79,962
Quebec.....	841	270,145	23	10,140	864	280,285
Ontario.....	3,053	1,007,160	43	16,920	3,096	1,024,080
Manitoba.....	879	265,478	20	8,280	899	273,758
Saskatchewan.....	418	122,665	4	1,560	422	124,225
Alberta.....	709	198,525	9	3,670	718	202,195
British Columbia.....	2,183	679,832	28	11,010	2,211	690,842
Totals.....	8,820	2,780,271	142	57,040	8,962	2,837,311

TABLE 7—AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1936

Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.
91.....	1	66.....	548	45.....	108
86.....	2	65.....	549	44.....	120
85.....	1	64.....	622	43.....	106
84.....	6	63.....	699	42.....	126
83.....	3	62.....	706	41.....	134
82.....	6	61.....	718	40.....	135
81.....	5	60.....	225	39.....	113
80.....	6	59.....	142	38.....	75
79.....	8	58.....	135	37.....	47
78.....	20	57.....	127	36.....	17
77.....	31	56.....	125	35.....	9
76.....	55	55.....	136		
75.....	64	54.....	128		8,820
74.....	80	53.....	96		
73.....	134	52.....	113		
72.....	147	51.....	117	60 years and over.....	6,194
71.....	192	50.....	101	Under 60 years.....	2,626
70.....	250	49.....	99		
69.....	276	48.....	111	Total.....	8,820
68.....	409	47.....	100		
67.....	433	46.....	106		

TABLE 8—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
England.....	3,375	Holland.....	4
Canada.....	3,318	Japan.....	4
Scotland.....	921	Serbia.....	4
Ireland.....	407	Czecho-Slovakia.....	4
United States.....	246	Germany.....	4
Wales.....	93	Roumania.....	3
France.....	57	Finland.....	3
Russia.....	48	Montenegro.....	3
Newfoundland.....	39	Malta.....	3
India.....	33	New Zealand.....	2
Denmark.....	31	Greece.....	2
Norway.....	30	Ukrania.....	2
Sweden.....	29	Syria.....	2
Belgium.....	26	Bohemia.....	2
Channel Islands.....	20	Gibraltar.....	1
Italy.....	20	Austria.....	1
Iceland.....	18	Brazil.....	1
Poland.....	18	Bulgaria.....	1
Australia.....	8	Egypt.....	1
Isle of Wight.....	8	Lithuania.....	1
Isle of Man.....	7	Unknown.....	1
South Africa.....	7		
British West Indies.....	6	Total.....	8,820
Switzerland.....	6		

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 9—FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	8,546
British forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	243
Allied forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	31
Total.....	8,820

TABLE 10—THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	Per cent
(a) France.....	7,396	.....
Siberia.....	28	.....
Galipoli.....	3	.....
Palestine.....	1	.....
Mesopotamia.....	20	.....
High Seas.....	129	.....
Other.....	35	.....
Total.....	7,612	86.3
(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners—		
England.....	987	11.2
Canada.....	221	2.5
Total.....	1,208	
Total.....	8,820	100

TABLE 11—DOMESTIC STATUS OF RECIPIENTS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	4,733	4,061
Single.....	2,309	.....
Widower.....	913	.....
Separated.....	778	.....
Widower with dependents.....	70	143
Separated with dependents.....	17	31
Total.....	8,820	4,235

## Appendix I

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND  
NATIONAL HEALTH*Under Order in Council P.C. 91, dated January 16, 1936*

## 1. Unless the context otherwise requires,

Definitions.

(a) "a disability attributable to service" means a disability which is the result of an injury or disease incurred during military service or which pre-existed enlistment and was aggravated during military service, in respect of which pension has been awarded or entitlement conceded under the Pension Act; Disability attributable to service.

(b) "child" means a legitimate child of a former member of the forces or his illegitimate child for whom he is paying maintenance or is supporting; it also means his step-child or legally adopted child if he is maintaining such step-child or legally adopted child; Child.

(c) "Commission" means the Canadian Pension Commission; Commission.

(d) "Department" means the Department of Pensions and National Health; Department.

(e) "Departmental medical authority" means a medical practitioner acting on behalf of the Department, subject to the concurrence of the Director of Medical Services or supervising medical officers appointed by him; Departmental Medical Authority.

(f) "dependent condition" means the condition of being without earning capacity or income sufficient to provide maintenance; Dependent Condition.

(g) "dependents" means such persons on whose account additional pension has been awarded and is being paid and, in addition, such other persons as are specifically stated herein; Dependents.

(h) "former member of the forces" means any person who has served in any of the naval or military forces of Canada during the late war; Former member of the forces.

(i) "improper conduct or misconduct" includes wilful disobedience of orders, and vicious or criminal conduct during or subsequent to military service; Improper conduct or misconduct.

(j) "maintenance" means the cost to the Department for the provision of medical treatment, care and subsistence in a hospital or other institution operated by the Department, or the cost to the department of these services in a hospital or other institution not operated by the department but in regard to which the department has entered into an agreement for the provision of the same, or such lesser amount as the department may determine in individual cases; Maintenance.

(k) "military service" or "service" or "served," unless the term is qualified, means and includes service in any of the naval or military forces of Canada during the late war; Military Service.

(l) "pension" means an award under the provisions of the Pension Act on account of the disability of a former member of the forces and includes additional pension, temporary pension, additional payment, final payment or any other payment awarded under that Act; it does not include long service or other service pension or pension awarded in respect of a decoration; Pension.

Theatre of actual war.

(m) "theatre of actual war" means—

- (i) in the case of the military air forces, the zone of the allied armies on the continents of Europe, of Asia or of Africa or any other place at which the former member of the forces has sustained injury or contracted disease directly by a hostile act of the enemy;
- (ii) in the case of the naval forces, the high seas or wherever contact has been made with hostile forces of the enemy, or any other place at which the former member of the forces has sustained injury or contracted disease directly by a hostile act of the enemy;

The late war.

(n) "the late war" means the war which commenced on the 4th day of August, 1914, and was officially concluded on the 31st day of August, 1921.

Treatment.

(o) "treatment" means medical, surgical and dental treatment, and may also include the provision of prosthetic appliances.

Masculine and Feminine.

(p) Terms indicating the masculine gender apply also to the feminine gender.

Examination and Treatment—Persons eligible for.

CLAUSE 2.—The department may examine, give treatment to, and admit to hospital for the purpose of examination, observation, treatment or domiciliary care, a former member of the forces who is suffering from a disability attributable to service and may also examine, give treatment to, and admit to hospital such other former members of the forces and persons as are specifically referred to in this clause.

Classification of Persons undergoing treatment.

Former members of the forces or other persons shall, while hospitalized, be divided into the following classes and shall be subject to the conditions set forth in this clause:—

Class 1.

*Class 1.*—A former member of the forces

- (a) who, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability attributable to service and not due to misconduct;
- (b) who has not requested reassessment in respect of the disability for which he is in receipt of payment of pension, but who is directed by the commission to report for an examination for the purpose of reassessing such disability and is found by the Department to require a period of observation in hospital;
- (c) who, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, requires a period of post-operative out-patient convalescence following a major surgical operation authorized by the department for a disability attributable to service; or who becomes so acutely ill from a disability attributable to service that his transfer to hospital must, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, be delayed and for whom treatment at home for such disability is required pending such transfer; or who, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, requires a period of probation from hospital in connection with the treatment of a mental disability attributable to service.

*Class 2.*—A former member of the forces who, in the opinion of Class 2. departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for an acute disease or disabling condition not attributable to service, but sustained in civilian life, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That he is in receipt of payment of pension, or if not in receipt of payment of pension that he was awarded pension in respect of a disability attributable to service and served in a theatre of actual war;
- (2) That he, in the opinion of the department, is financially unable to pay for the treatment recommended;
- (3) That the department shall not be responsible for his care while being conveyed to hospital or for expenses connected therewith but, if he is without resources, the department may, on his discharge, issue transportation, consisting of rail, bus or boat fare, including meals, to the point from which he was brought in for treatment or a point equidistant thereto;
- (4) That treatment shall be granted in Canada only, in a hospital operated by the department or with which the department has a contract and where treatment may be carried out under the care of a salaried medical officer of the department;
- (5) That should it be necessary to supply or adjust a prosthetic appliance in order to complete the treatment for which he was admitted to hospital such action may be taken by the department, but subsequent repairs or renewals following discharge shall not be supplied or paid for by the department;
- (6) That dental appliances shall not be supplied unless the extraction of teeth is considered to be an essential part of the hospital treatment then being carried out and unless, through multiple extractions, the masticating areas have been impaired to an extent which will materially interfere with nutrition, but subsequent repairs or renewals shall not be supplied or paid for by the department;
- (7) That admission under this class shall not be granted if
  - (i) he is suffering from tuberculosis (except surgical tuberculosis), an infectious or contagious disease, a venereal disease, a mental disease, alcoholism, drug addiction or a chronic or incurable disease requiring treatment for a prolonged period;
  - (ii) he is a seaman and is entitled to treatment in a marine hospital;
  - (iii) he is entitled to Workmen's Compensation, corporation, insurance, or other contract medical attention;
  - (iv) his monthly income is greater than the hospital allowance which would be paid to him were he entitled to treatment with hospital allowance at the rate applicable to a Sub-Lieut. (Naval) Lieut. (Military) and all ratings and ranks below.

*Class 3.*—A former member of the forces

*Class 3.*

- (a) who, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for the sequelae of a venereal disease, contracted prior to enlistment and aggravated during service in a theatre of actual war, in respect of which pension is payable;



- (b) who, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, requires active institutional treatment or custodial care for the sequelae of a venereal disease, of which an entry appears on service documents showing that it was contracted on service.

## Class 4.

*Class 4.*—(Veterans' Care). A former member of the forces who requires domiciliary care and is

- (a) permanently and totally disabled; or
- (b) temporarily totally disabled;

may be provided with quarters and maintenance and, when necessary treatment, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That he is unable to provide suitable domiciliary care at his own expense;
- (2) That he is in receipt of payment of pension, or if not in receipt of payment of pension that he was awarded pension in respect of a disability attributable to service and served in a theatre of actual war;
- (3) That domiciliary care shall only be granted in a hospital operated by the department or with which the department has a contract or in such other institution as the department may from time to time determine;
- (4) That he shall, if required, pay to the department, for administration, pension or any other monies or income to which he may be entitled while receiving Veterans' Care;
- (5) That from any sum paid to the department, the department may repay to him for comforts, a sum not exceeding \$3.50 per month and may furnish such clothing as, in the opinion of the department, he may require, at a cost not exceeding \$4.50 per month; and that from any balance remaining, the department may apply towards the partial cost of maintenance, a sum not exceeding \$30.00 per month; provided that any pension paid to the department in respect of dependents, shall be utilized for the benefit of such dependents;
- (6) That if the sum paid to the department is less than \$8.00 per month, the department may pay to him a sum not exceeding \$3.50 per month for comforts and may furnish him with such clothing as, in the opinion of the department, he may require, to a value equal to the difference between the sum paid to the department and \$8.00 per month, provided that the cost of such clothing shall not exceed \$4.50 per month;
- (7) That if he has no income from pension or any other source, the department may pay to him a sum not exceeding \$3.50 per month, for comforts, and may furnish him with such clothing as, in the opinion of the department, he may require, provided that the cost of such clothing shall not exceed \$4.50 per month;
- (8) That no unexpended amount provided by the department for comforts and clothing shall be payable to the former member of the forces on discharge from hospital;
- (9) That should he, following admission, require treatment for a disability attributable to service, he shall be granted such treatment, but shall not be transferred from this class;
- (10) That transportation on the first admission to this class may be furnished, if necessary; but shall not be furnished on

discharge, unless he is discharged with the approval of the department and is not in receipt of payment of pension and/or has no other funds from which transportation could be provided in which case the department may issue transportation consisting of rail, bus or boat fare, including meals, to the point from which he was brought in or a point equidistant thereto;

- (11) That the term "former member of the forces," for the purpose of admission to this class, includes a person who was resident or domiciled in Canada on the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen and who saw service with His Majesty's forces or with the forces of any of His Majesty's Dominions (other than the Dominion of Canada) or with the forces of any of His Majesty's Allied or Associated Powers in the late war, provided such person is in receipt of payment of pension for a disability related to service during the late war or if not in receipt of payment of pension, was awarded a pension for a disability related to service in a theatre of actual war during the late war.

*Class 5.—*

*Class 5.*

- (a) A former member of the forces, who has been awarded pension and who, directly or indirectly, applies for admission to hospital for the treatment of a disability attributable to service, when, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, there is—
- (i) uncertainty regarding the need for active remedial hospital treatment; or
  - (ii) uncertainty regarding the primary condition for which hospital treatment, observation or care is required;

If it is found, after observation, that active remedial treatment is required for a disability attributable to service, he shall be transferred to class 1(a) as from the date on which the pensionable disability, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, was the primary necessity for treatment;

If it is found, after observation, that active remedial treatment for a non-pensionable disability is required, he shall, if eligible, be transferred to some other appropriate class or reclassified under Class 5(c);

If it is found, after observation, that active remedial hospital treatment will not be of material benefit but that domiciliary care is desirable, he may be considered for transfer to Class 4 (Veterans' Care);

If it is found that active remedial treatment, observation or domiciliary care is not required, he shall be discharged from hospital without reclassification.

- (b) A former member of the forces

- (i) who has requested a re-assessment in respect of the disability for which he is in receipt of payment of pension, or
- (ii) who has requested an award of pension in respect of a disability for which he is not in receipt of payment of pension, or
- (iii) who, having accepted a final payment under the provisions of Section 25, of the Pension Act prior to the

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

1st October, 1930, may, under the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 35, of the Statutes of 1930, be eligible to be restored to pension, or

- (iv) who has been granted a hearing before a quorum of the Commission,

and who is referred by the Commission to the Department for examination or observation in connection with entitlement or assessment;

If, as a result of observation, entitlement is conceded or assessment changed, he shall be reclassified under Class 1b from date of admission.

- (c) A former member of the forces who is in hospital for examination, observation, or treatment in another Class or in sub-sections *a* or *b* of this Class;

If he does not require active remedial treatment for a disability attributable to service, or the treatment for which he was admitted has been brought to a finality, but is in such a serious condition physically due to a disability not attributable to service that, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, he cannot be immediately discharged, he shall, unless suffering from a mental disability, be transferred to this Class.

## Class 6.

*Class 6.*—A former member of the forces who has been sentenced to imprisonment and who, during the period of his imprisonment, is considered to require active remedial treatment for a disability attributable to service, provided—

- (1) that admission is requested by the prison authorities;
- (2) that the prison medical officer has certified that such active remedial treatment is required and cannot be provided in a prison or other provincial institution;
- (3) that, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, following examination, such treatment is necessary and that the case is suitable for a departmental hospital;
- (4) that treatment is not required for a mental disease or a condition due to improper conduct or misconduct;
- (5) that the cost of transporting him to or from hospital shall not be a charge against the Department;
- (6) that the Department shall not be liable for his custody during the time he is receiving treatment.

## Class 7.

*Class 7.*—

- (a) A member of the Permanent Force, Naval Service or Royal Canadian Air Force of Canada
  - (i) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability attributable to service;
  - (ii) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability not attributable to service. (Treatment will be provided at the request and expense of the Department of National Defence).
- (b) A member of the Non-permanent Active Militia of Canada—
  - (i) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability attributable to service;

- (ii) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability not attributable to service but who is entitled under the regulations of the Department of National Defence to treatment. (Treatment will be provided at the request and expense of the Department of National Defence).

*Class 8.—*

Class 8.

- (a) A former member of the Permanent Force, Naval Service, Royal Canadian Air Force, Non-permanent Active Militia of Canada and Royal Canadian Mounted Police
  - (i) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability conceded by the Commission to be attributable to service as such;
  - (ii) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability other than a disability conceded by the Commission to be attributable to service as such. (Treatment will be provided at the request and expense of the Department of National Defence, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police).
- (b) A person employed in the public service of Canada or employed under the direction of any department of the public service of Canada—
  - who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability which is a direct result of an injury sustained while in a flight undertaken in the course of duty in the public service of Canada.

*Class 9.—A member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police*

Class 9.

- (a) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability attributable to service;
- (b) who, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for a disability not attributable to service. (Treatment will be provided at the request and expense of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police).

*Class 10.—A former member of the force which was engaged in the Northwest Rebellion who, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, requires active remedial treatment for the disability in respect of which he is in receipt of payment of pension.*

Class 10.

*Class 11.—*

Class 11.

- (a) A person entitled, under the provisions of the Government Employees' Compensation Act, to treatment for injuries sustained in the performance of duty in the public service of Canada, also a Veteran operative and, in the discretion of the Department, a former member of the forces who is undergoing training, who is injured in the performance of his duty and who is entitled, under the law of the Province in which the accident occurred, to compensation including treatment.
- (b) An employee of the department, who, while on duty in a hospital operated by the Department, contracts a com-



municable disease as a direct result of exposure while in attendance on patients suffering from such disease.

## Class 12.

*Class 12.*—A former member of the forces or a former member of the Imperial Forces who is in receipt of payment of pension of not less than 25 per cent in respect of a disability attributable to service in the late war and who sustains an accident or suffers from a disease contracted while employed in an industry, provided the Department is liable, under any enabling authority, to reimburse a Workmen's Compensation Board or an employer for the cost of treatment if not furnished by the department.

## Class 13.

*Class 13.*—A former member of the forces or other person, who is detained and provided with quarters and rations in an institution operated by the Department or (except under paragraph *c*) in an institution with which the Department has a contract and where the department has a salaried medical officer,

- (a) if unavoidably detained for the completion of an examination required by the Commission and not necessitating observation or treatment;
- (b) if detained for an examination by the Department not necessitating observation or treatment or for the supply, renewal or repair of a prosthetic appliance, or for the extraction of teeth or the fitting of a denture under the prior authority of the Chief Dental Officer;
- (c) if observation and/or examination has been requested by the War Veterans' Allowance Committee; (The period of accommodation shall not exceed three days. If necessary, accommodation may be provided in an institution other than one with which the Department has a contract);
- (d) if detained for an examination requested by the Civil Service Commission or the Deputy Head (as defined in the Civil Service Act) or any department of the Government of Canada.

## Class 14.

*Class 14.*—A former member of the forces or other person

- (a) who becomes violently ill or sustains a serious accident in or in the near vicinity of a Departmental hospital and/or who has been brought to a Departmental hospital without regular authority, if in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, he is in such a serious condition physically that medical judgment forbids his being transported to the nearest civilian hospital; (He may only be detained in hospital and afforded treatment until other arrangements for the continuation of treatment can, with safety, be made).
- (b) who, if a former member of the forces, requires in the opinion of departmental medical authority, active remedial treatment for a disability (other than venereal disease or the sequelae thereof) conceded by the commission to have been incurred on service but in regard to which an award of pension is not permissible;
- (c) who is admitted to hospital under authority other than that contained in this Order in Council.

## Class 15.

*Class 15.*—

- (a) A person who is eligible for and requires treatment under a Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act but is not eligible



for the same in classes 11 or 12; (treatment will be provided at the request and expense of the Workmen's Compensation Board.)

- (b) A person who is a ward of the Canadian Red Cross Society and who requires treatment or institutional care which cannot otherwise be provided: (treatment or institutional care will be provided at the request and expense of the Canadian Red Cross Society.)
- (c) A sick mariner who is eligible for treatment under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act; (treatment will be provided at the expense of the National Health Section of the department.)
- (d) A person for whom treatment or institutional care is requested by any department of the Government of Canada, or any person who is a ward of the Department of Indian Affairs: (treatment or institutional care may be provided but only at the expense of the department concerned.)

*Class 16.*—A former member of the forces in hospital, who is found not to require treatment for a disability attributable to service but who is suffering from a mental disability not attributable to service, necessitating custodial care, responsibility for which will not be assumed by a provincial government, and Class 16.

- (a) is not in receipt of payment of pension; or
- (b) is in receipt of payment of pension for a disability other than a mental disability.

*Class 17.*—A former member of the Imperial or Sister Dominion forces or of the forces of His Majesty's Allies or Associates in the late war— Class 17.

- (a) who requires treatment or institutional care; (treatment or institutional care will be provided at the request and expense of the government concerned).
- (b) who requires treatment or institutional care which may not be provided at the expense of the country with which military service was rendered and in whose interest it is deemed advisable by the department to assume guardianship and provide treatment or care in an institution operated by the department or with which the department has a contract; (the cost of treatment or institutional care shall be debited against any monies administered by the department on his behalf.)

CLAUSE 3.—If treatment in a psychiatric hospital is required for a mental disability in addition to the classification set forth in clause 2 the patient shall be further classified as follows:— Mental Classification.

- "A" If mental disability was incurred during and is attributable to service;
- "B" If mental disability pre-existed enlistment and was aggravated during service and is therefore attributable to service;
- "C" If mental disability is not attributable to service and pension has not been awarded for any other disability;
- "D" If pension has been awarded for other than a mental disability and treatment is provided for a mental disability not attributable to service.

Transfer  
from one  
Class to  
another.

CLAUSE 4.—The department may transfer to any appropriate class set forth in clause 2 hereof any former member of the forces or other person who was admitted for examination, observation, treatment or domiciliary care, where it is subsequently found that the conditions under which hospitalization is or was being granted, no longer apply, or he may be discharged from hospital.

Patients to  
perform  
duties—  
Recompense.

CLAUSE 5.—A person who is an inmate of a departmental institution or other institution at the expense of the department shall be required to perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Chief Medical Officer of the district or the Hospital Superintendent, provided that his physical or mental condition will permit. If such duties are of a supervisory character and are performed in a departmental hospital by a former member of the forces who is not in receipt of hospital allowance, the department may, in its discretion, award a small recompense.

Unreason-  
able refusal  
or  
misconduct.

CLAUSE 6.—The department may direct the withholding of pass and other special privileges, or the withholding, reduction or cancellation of hospital allowance or other benefits from or in respect of a former member of the forces or other person who—

- (1) transgresses hospital or institutional rules, or
- (2) unreasonably refuses to undergo medical or surgical treatment, other than a major surgical operation, which in the opinion of departmental medical authority he requires, or
- (3) retards his treatment by improper conduct or misconduct, and may also discharge him from the hospital or institution of which is an inmate.

Out-patient  
Treatment.

CLAUSE 7.—A former member of the forces may be granted out-patient treatment for a disability attributable to service if, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, he requires such treatment;

Out-patient treatment shall be furnished at a clinic or hospital operated by the department unless, owing to the remoteness of the place of residence of the former member of the forces, treatment at the clinic or hospital is not practicable, in which case treatment may be furnished by the departmental medical or dental representative for the area in which the former member of the forces resides; treatment in areas where there is no departmental medical representative but where there is a resident physician may, by prior arrangement with the Chief Medical Officer, be carried out by the nearest physician subject to the same conditions and regulations that apply to departmental medical representatives;

Out-patient treatment by a departmental medical representative may also be authorized if treatment is required by a former member of the forces for the sequelae of a venereal disease contracted on service and if he is residing at a distance from a provincial G.U. clinic and cannot avoid himself for this reason of the facilities provided at such clinic.

Prosthetic  
appliances—  
Special  
cases.

CLAUSE 8.—The department may, in its discretion, supply, renew, or repair any prosthetic appliance which, in the opinion of departmental medical authority, a former member of the forces requires, on account of a disability conceded by the commission to have been incurred during service, but with regard to which an award of pension is not permissible.

CLAUSE 9.—The department shall have authority to operate such hospitals for psychiatric treatment of persons suffering from mental diseases, as may be deemed necessary, and may make such arrangements with the provincial governments in regard to such hospitals as may be required and may also, when it is recognized by departmental medical authority that the department is liable for maintenance, make arrangements with a provincial government for the care and treatment of a former member of the forces, who is not mentally responsible, in a provincial institution for the treatment of a mental disease.

Psychiatric  
Hospitals.

CLAUSE 10.—The department may enter into agreements with the British Government or the governments of any of His Majesty's Dominions or the governments of any of His Majesty's Allies or Associates in the late war.

Agreements  
with other  
Governments

- (1) for the examination of and/or for the provision of active remedial treatment required by a former member of the forces in any country outside of Canada, or may make other direct provision in individual cases, provided that such treatment is required for a disability attributable to service and that the former member of the forces is ordinarily resident in the country in which treatment is requested;
- (2) for the examination of and/or the provision of treatment required by a former member of the Imperial, Dominion, Allied or Associated forces in Canada or in any country outside of Canada and, in accordance with any such agreement, may issue such hospital allowance or other benefits as may be authorized by the government concerned, subject to subsequent reimbursement by such government.

CLAUSE 11.—

- (1) If a former member of the forces has obtained or obtains treatment other than through the department, which treatment would have been furnished by the department on application, no reimbursement shall be made by the department in respect thereof.
- (2) If a former member of the forces obtained treatment other than through the department following refusal of treatment by the department and/or pension by the commission or their predecessors for a disability with respect of which entitlement to pension is subsequently conceded by the commission, the department may, in its discretion, make reimbursement to him or on his behalf for the cost of such treatment subject to the following conditions:—

Treatment  
obtained  
privately.

- (i) That in the opinion of departmental medical authority, the treatment obtained was necessary and would have been furnished by the department if he had been conceded entitlement in respect of the condition for which he obtained such treatment; and
- (ii) Hospital accounts shall not exceed general ward rates and physicians' accounts shall not exceed the departmental schedule of fees;

but the department shall not make reimbursement for or in respect of:—

- (i) Any treatment obtained prior to the date of application to the department or commission;

- (ii) Any treatment obtained under the benefits of corporation, insurance, or other contract arrangement, or obtained outside of Canada;
- (iii) Any treatment obtained subsequent to the receipt of notification from the Commission that entitlement has been conceded in respect of the condition for which such treatment was obtained.

Funeral  
Expenses.

CLAUSE 12.—

- (1) In cases where a former member of the forces or other person dies in a hospital or other institution where treatment, examination or care has been authorized by the Department, or while undergoing a period of out-patient treatment with hospital allowance previously authorized by the Department, the Department may arrange with a Funeral Director for his funeral and burial and may authorize any necessary expenditure for the funeral, transportation of the body to a point from which he was brought in for treatment or a point equidistant thereto, purchase of the grave and the opening and closing of the grave; provided that in cases where burial takes place in a cemetery at or contiguous to the place at which death occurred, an expenditure not in excess of \$75 may be authorized for the services herein stated other than the cost of the grave and the opening and closing thereof. If burial takes place in a cemetery at a distance from the place at which death occurred and was not conducted by the Funeral Director who prepared the body and furnished the casket, an expenditure not in excess of \$25 may be authorized and paid to the Funeral Director who furnished the necessary services at the place of burial. If the funeral and burial are arranged by a person entitled to the custody of the body, the Department may authorize reimbursement in an amount equal to that which would have been authorized had the Department made the arrangements.
- (2) The Department may purchase from time to time single graves or blocks of graves in any cemetery, for the burial of former members of the forces or other persons who may die while on the strength of the Department for treatment or for whose burial the Department is otherwise responsible.
- (3) The Department may place a standard marker on a grave, in the Dominion of Canada, of any former member of the forces whose death occurred while receiving treatment or care in a hospital in any of the classes set forth in Clause 2 hereof provided the Commission has rendered a decision that death was not the result of injury or disease incurred during military service.

Purchase  
of Graves.

Grave  
Markers.

Discharge  
of Mental  
cases—  
Allowance  
for.

CLAUSE 13.—When a former member of the forces who has been undergoing treatment for a mental disability not attributable to service has sufficiently recovered to be allowed temporarily to pass under his own control, or that of his friends, there may be awarded, in the discretion of the Department, an allowance at the rate of \$1 per day, less any payment of pension of which he may be in receipt, for a period not exceeding three months.



CLAUSE 14.—If a legal guardian or curator has been appointed, under the authority of a court with proper jurisdiction, to administer the affairs and assume responsibility for the person of a former member of the forces suffering from a mental disability, or an administrator has been appointed by the Commission under the authority of the Pension Act to administer his pension, he may, in the discretion of the Department, be discharged from hospital and transferred to the care of such guardian, curator or administrator, but any balance of hospital or other allowance, standing to the credit of the former member of the forces, shall not be paid unless it is considered to be in his interests that this be done. The Department may, in its discretion, require any guardian, curator or administrator to furnish a bond in an adequate amount.

Guardian  
or Curator.

CLAUSE 15.—Hospital allowance shall, subject to the conditions and modifications set forth in this Clause and in Clause 19, be awarded at the monthly rates set forth in the schedule hereto attached or pro-rata for periods of less than one month.

Hospital  
Allowance.

- (1) Payment of hospital allowance may, in the discretion of the Department, be made in the following manner, in arrears, during hospital treatment,  
To or on behalf of man, not exceeding \$10 per month;  
To or on behalf of dependents, not exceeding total allowance awarded in respect of man and dependents, less \$20 per month;  
provided that the department may pay a larger or smaller proportion on behalf of the man or to or on behalf of the dependents if deemed advisable. On the conclusion of treatment any balance not paid may be administered by the department or paid in full to the man or his dependents.
- (2) Hospital allowance shall be awarded in accordance with the rank for which pension has been awarded or conceded.
- (3) Hospital allowance for an out-patient classified under Class 1c. shall be the equivalent of 100 per cent pension.
- (4) The additional allowance provided for a wife may, in the discretion of the Department, be awarded if the former member of the forces is a widower and is maintaining a home, so long as there is a minor child or are minor children, provided there exists a daughter or other person competent to assume and who does assume the household duties and care of the child or children.
- (5) The additional allowance for a wife may, in the discretion of the Department, be awarded with respect to a woman who, although not married to the former member of the forces, was living with him at the time he became a member of the forces and for a reasonable time previously thereto and on whose account Separation Allowance was awarded or to whom Assigned Pay was issued by the Department of National Defence.
- (6) When a man and wife are undergoing treatment with hospital allowance at the same time no additional allowance shall be awarded on account of the wife. If there are children, the children may be regarded as dependents of the man.
- (7) No additional allowance shall be awarded on behalf of any child who is married or who, if a boy, is over the age of 16,

Manner  
Allowance  
payable  
may be ad-  
ministered.

Rank.

Out-patient  
Class 1c.

Allowance  
for  
Widower.

Man living  
with woman  
not his  
wife.

Man and  
wife under-  
going  
treatment.

Children  
age limit.



or, if a girl, is over the age of 17, except when such child and those responsible for its maintenance are without adequate resources and

Exceptions—  
Incapacity.

(i) Such child is unable, owing to physical or mental infirmity, to provide for its own maintenance, in which case the allowance may be paid while such child is incapacitated by physical or mental infirmity from earning a livelihood; provided that no allowance shall be awarded unless such infirmity occurred before the child attained the age of 21 years;

Education.

(ii) Such child is following and is making satisfactory progress in a course of instruction approved by the Department, in which case the allowance may be paid until such child has attained the age of 21 years;

provided that no additional allowance shall be awarded when the Commission has refused an application for the extension of the payment of additional pension for such child.

Parent—  
Allowance  
for.

(8) The Department may award the additional allowance in respect of a parent or a person in place of a parent if such parent or person is in a dependent condition provided

(i) that additional pension for such parent or person has not been refused by the Commission, and

(ii) that such parent or person was wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the former member of the forces previous to his enlistment or during his service, or was maintained wholly or to a substantial extent by him when treatment commenced and for a reasonable time prior thereto.

Dependents  
not fully  
maintained.

(9) If a former member of the forces is not living with and/or is not fully maintaining his dependent or dependents, he shall be awarded the hospital allowance applicable to a man without dependents, but if he was contributing towards the maintenance of such dependent or dependents, when treatment commenced, the Department may award an additional allowance not exceeding one half of his monthly contribution or the additional allowance provided in the schedule whichever is the lesser. From the total amount so awarded the Department may pay to the dependent or dependents such amount as may be deemed necessary, not exceeding, unless the man so requests, the amount of the said contribution.

Lesser  
Allowance.

(10) The additional allowance for a dependent is maximum; a lesser allowance may be awarded, in the discretion of the Department.

Proof of  
Dependency.

(11) All applications for additional allowance in respect of a dependent, or dependents, eligible for consideration under the provisions of the Pension Act, shall be submitted to the Commission before dependency is recognized by the Department. When an applicant is not entitled to additional pension under the provisions of the Pension Act, an application for an additional allowance for a dependent, or dependents, shall be made in such form and supported by such documents and evidence as may be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Department that a state of dependency exists.

CLAUSE 16.—Except where otherwise provided in this Order-in-Council, when a former member of the forces is granted in-patient treatment without hospital allowance, he may be furnished with comforts and clothing, subject to the following conditions:—

Comforts  
and  
Clothing.

- (1) That if he is in receipt of pension or other income which, in the opinion of the Department, is not required for the support of his dependents or has a credit balance with the Commission or the Department, or possesses other money or resources, he shall provide his own comforts and clothing;
- (2) That if he has no income, or if his entire income is, in the opinion of the Department, required for the support of his dependents, a sum not exceeding \$3.50 per month may be awarded for the provision of comforts, and clothing may be furnished, when necessary, up to a value not exceeding \$4.50 per month;
- (3) That if he has no monies or credit balance and his income after providing for his dependents is less than \$8 per month, the Department may furnish comforts and clothing, if required, up to a value equal to the difference between the income and \$8 per month;
- (4) That no sum for comforts shall be awarded and no clothing shall be furnished unless treatment has been continuous for thirty days or longer;
- (5) That no unexpended amount provided by the Department for comforts and clothing shall be payable to a former member of the forces on discharge from hospital;
- (6) That in any case in which the income or other resources of the former member of the forces in greater than is required for the provision of comforts and clothing, the Department may require that any excess be administered by the Department.

CLAUSE 17.—Subject to the discretion of the Commission, there may in any Mental "D" case, be paid to the Department, from the pension awarded, a sum not exceeding \$38 per month, towards the cost of maintenance and the provision of comforts and clothing, provided

Mental  
Cases  
Classified  
"D".

- (1) that the difference between the hospital allowance which would be awarded if the disability were attributable to service and the pension payable prior to the reduction of the latter under the provisions of section 29(2) of the Pension Act shall be considered as a payment towards the said cost of maintenance;
- (2) that from any sum paid to the Department, the Department may repay to him for comforts a sum not exceeding \$3.50 per month and may furnish such clothing as, in the opinion of the Department, he may require, at a cost not exceeding \$4.50 per month; and that, from any balance remaining, the Department may apply towards the partial cost of maintenance a sum not exceeding \$30 per month;
- (3) that if the sum paid to the Department is less than \$8 per month, the Department may pay to him a sum not exceeding \$3.50 per month for comforts and may furnish him with such clothing as, in the opinion of the Department, he may require, to a value equal to the difference between the sum

paid to the Department and \$8 per month, provided that the cost of such clothing shall not exceed \$4.50 per month;

- (4) that if no sum is paid to the Department, the Department may pay to him a sum not exceeding \$3.50 per month, for comforts, and may furnish him with such clothing as, in the opinion of the Department, he may require, provided that the cost of such clothing shall not exceed \$4.50 per month;
- (5) that no unexpended amount provided by the Department for comforts and clothing shall be payable to a former member of the forces on discharge from hospital.

#### CLAUSE 18.—

Travelling  
and Sub-  
sistence.

- (1) The following may be granted to a former member of the forces or other person directed by the department or the commission to report at any place, to cover travelling by the most direct route to and from his place of residence, subsistence and other out-of-pocket expenses while travelling or while detained at the place where directed to report, and loss of wages while necessarily absent from his regular occupation:—

Transporta-  
tion.

- (i) Return railway transportation, with sleeping berth if necessary, and/or reasonable charges for other modes of transportation when necessary and if supported by proper vouchers, provided that when a privately owned automobile is used the transportation allowance shall be three cents per mile or the equivalent of one railway fare, irrespective of the number of passengers carried;
- (ii) Meals, in transit, if not provided by the transportation company, at \$1 each;

Board and  
quarters.

- (iii) Board and quarters during the time detained, which shall wherever possible be furnished at a departmental institution, but if such cannot be furnished by the department, the following rates shall apply: meals each, 50 cents; lodging, \$2 per night.

Loss of  
wages.

- (iv) Reimbursement for loss of wages of an amount up to but not exceeding \$3 per day, provided that loss has been incurred and that documentary evidence satisfactory to the department has been produced. If he is admitted to hospital for observation or treatment he shall not be paid for loss of wages on the day of admission or discharge or during his stay in hospital.

Reporting  
without  
direction.

- (2) A former member of the forces or other person who reports for examination or treatment or the supply, renewal or repair of a prosthetic appliance without having been directed to report shall not be granted the benefits set forth in this clause unless—

- (i) he is in receipt of payment of pension and the examination results in an increase of pension for his recognized pensionable disability or the award of a further pension in respect of a disability not previously recognized, or in active institutional treatment with hospital allowance for a disability attributable to service; or
- (ii) he is not in receipt of payment of pension and the examination results in an award of pension or active institutional treatment with hospital allowance; or

(iii) he reported for the supply, renewal or repair of a prosthetic appliance and he would have been directed to report had he made proper application;

when, he may, in the discretion of the department or the commission, be granted the said benefits, unless he reported to an officer of the department outside of the district to which he would have been directed to report had he made proper application, in which case he shall not be paid an amount in excess of that which would have been paid had he reported under direction.

- (3) The benefits set forth in this clause shall be applicable in Canada only, unless otherwise determined by the department. When a former member of the forces or other person is not resident in Canada, he shall be paid such travelling and out-of-pocket expenses for the services covered by this clause as the department may from time to time determine, provided that, where possible, the amount payable and the conditions of payment shall be those prevailing between the government of the country in which the former member of the forces or other person is residing and the former members of the forces of the said country.

Travelling  
outside of  
Canada.

CLAUSE 19.—Hospital allowances or other benefits may only be awarded in respect of a former member of the forces or other person, while hospitalized in any of the classes under Clause 2 of this Order in Council, as indicated hereunder:—

Hospital  
allowance  
and  
benefits,  
according  
to classes.

*Class 1.*—(a), (b) and (c). Hospital allowance (Clause 15).

*Class 2.*—Comforts and clothing (Clause 16).

*Class 3.*—

- (a) Hospital allowance (Clause 15) if there are dependents; if there are no dependents an allowance equal to pension, other than attendance allowance and/or allowance for wear and tear of clothing, payable when treatment commenced, or equal to hospital allowance whichever is the lesser.

- (b) Comforts and clothing (Clause 16 or 17).

*Class 4.*—(a) and (b). Comforts and clothing provided for in this class.

*Class 5.*—(a), (b) and (c). Comforts and clothing (Clause 16).

*Class 6.*—No allowance or benefits.

*Class 7.*—

- (a) (i) An amount of hospital allowance equal to pension payable when treatment commenced whether greater or less than the hospital allowance set forth in the Schedule hereto.  
(ii) An amount equal to the difference between hospital allowance and pension payable when treatment commenced if such pension was in excess of hospital allowance.
- (b) (i) Hospital allowance (Clause 15).  
(ii) An amount equal to the difference between hospital allowance and pension payable when treatment commenced if such pension was in excess of hospital allowance.



If not in receipt of pension, or if pension not in excess of hospital allowance, no allowance or benefits.

*Class 8.—*

- (a) (i) An amount equal to 100 per cent pension less \$30 per month.
- (ii) No allowance or benefits.
- (b) An amount equal to 100 per cent pension, less \$30 per month.

*Class 9.—*

- (a) An amount of hospital allowance equal to pension payable when treatment commenced whether greater or less than the hospital allowance set forth in the Schedule hereto.
- (b) No allowance or benefits.

*Class 10.—Hospital allowance (Clause 15).*

*Class 11.—(a) and (b). No allowance or benefits.*

*Class 12.—No allowance or benefits.*

*Class 13.—(a) and (b). Loss of wages, if eligible (Clause 18).  
(c) and (d). No allowance or benefits.*

*Class 14.—(a) No allowance or benefits.  
(b) Comforts and clothing (Clause 16).  
(c) Comforts and clothing (Clause 16) in the discretion of the department.*

*Class 15.—(a), (b), (c) and (d). No allowance or benefits.*

*Class 16.—(a) Comforts and clothing (Clause 16).*

*(b) Comforts and clothing (Clause 17).*

*Class 17.—(a) and (b). No allowance or benefits.*

Training  
those  
eligible.

CLAUSE 20.—Training may be granted in Canada to a former member of the forces for the purpose of qualifying for permanent employment along specific lines with an industry or firm, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That he is in receipt of payment of pension;
- (2) That, in the opinion of Departmental medical authority, he is, by reason of increased pensionable and non-pensionable disabilities, unable to follow his principal pre-war occupation or his principal post-war occupation or the occupation for which he was previously granted training by the Department, and that, as a result, he has been unable to secure or hold steady employment, but he has a remaining physical and mental capacity for work;
- (3) That, while undergoing training, wages or salary paid by the trainer and pension may be augmented by training allowance to the following rates:—

Training  
Allowance.

Single men. . . . .	\$45 per month.
Additional allowance for married men. . . . .	25 "
Additional allowance for children:—	
One child. . . . .	15 "
Two or more children . . . . .	27 "

- (4) That, notwithstanding the authority contained in this Clause, the Department shall have discretion to refuse training even though the above conditions apply when, in its opinion,



training would not result in reasonable re-establishment owing to his advanced age or for any other reason.

CLAUSE 21.—A former member of the forces undergoing training by the Department and a vetercraft operative shall, while in receipt of training allowance or wages from the Department, be considered an employee thereof, and in case of injury, shall be entitled to the benefits of workmen's compensation under the Government Employees' Compensation Act, provided that all treatment arrangements shall be under the Department.

Accidents  
to Trainees  
and Vetercraft  
Operatives.

CLAUSE 22.—The Department may authorize the payment of simple interest, at the rate fixed from time to time by the Governor-in-Council to be paid in respect of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, on the amounts of hospital allowance or other monies withheld, under the provisions of this Order-in-Council or any other enabling authority, from a former member of the forces or other person for a period of three months or longer and may pay a similar rate of interest on any monies which it is deemed advisable to receive and hold; such interest to be credited when the account is being closed out; provided that no interest shall be payable by the Department on monies which are withheld or held owing to failure on the part of a former member of the forces or other person, other than a person under legal age, or of any age if mentally or physically incompetent, to claim the amount due or to furnish the Department with his proper address, or owing to the disturbed condition of the country in which he or his dependents reside.

Interest on  
Hospital  
allowance or  
other  
monies.

CLAUSE 23.—

Bequests  
Donations  
Trust Funds.

(1) (i) The Department may accept any funds or property bequeathed or donated for the benefit of former members of the forces in general or for the benefit of former members of the forces in any specified district or class and may hold in trust and administer such funds or property in accordance with the conditions of any such bequest or donation or in such manner and under such conditions as may be deemed advisable, and for such purpose shall designate two or more officials of the Department as trustees of such funds or property.

(ii) Any funds held in trust by officials of the Department as such other than those held by the Trustees of the Disablement Fund shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada in a Departmental trust fund subject to withdrawal on the authority of the trustees by cheque drawn on the Receiver General of Canada.

(2) All monies obtained from the operation of a hospital canteen shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, in a Departmental trust fund and shall be administered by the Department.

Hospital  
Canteens.

(3) All profits accruing to individuals as a result of the sale of articles made by patients or other inmates of hospitals operated by the Department shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada in a Departmental trust fund.

Articles  
made by  
Patients.

Interest  
on Trust  
Funds.

- (4) The Department may authorize the payment of interest, at the rate fixed from time to time by the Governor-in-Council to be paid in respect of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, on all the funds which are held in trust under the authority of paragraph 1 of this Clause and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, such interest to be computed and credited on the minimum monthly balance in each account on the 31st March and the 30th September of each year.

Chattel  
Mortgages.

CLAUSE 24.—The Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health may sign the discharge or release of a chattel mortgage taken in favour of His Majesty by way of security for a loan made to a former member of the forces under the provisions of any previous Order-in-Council.

Recovery  
of Over-  
payments.

CLAUSE 25.—If, in the opinion of the Department, any overpayment of public monies issued under this Order-in-Council or other enabling authority has been or be made to a former member of the forces or other person, the Department may authorize the reduction, suspension or withdrawal of future payments awarded under this Order-in-Council until the amount of such reduction, suspension or withdrawal equals the amount of the overpayment.

Credit  
Balances—  
disposal of,  
at death.

CLAUSE 26.—Any amount standing to the credit of a former member of the forces or other person, representing pay and allowances or compensation previously awarded under any Order-in-Council or hospital allowance awarded under this Order-in-Council, unpaid at the time of his death, shall not form part of his estate but shall, where the provisions of the Pension Act apply, be disposed of as directed by the Commission, or, where such provisions do not apply, as directed by the Department.

Completion  
of forms or  
documents.

CLAUSE 27.—The Department may require a former member of the forces or other person before becoming entitled to treatment or other benefits granted by this Order-in-Council or at any time during treatment or the enjoyment of such benefits to complete such forms or other documents as may be deemed necessary and if he refuses to do so the Department may refuse to grant or to continue to grant such treatment or other benefits.

Schedule  
of Fees.

CLAUSE 28.—The Department may compile and issue from time to time a schedule or schedules of fees to be payable to duly licensed physicians, surgeons and druggists for medical examinations, medical treatment, surgical operations, medical supplies and remedies, the examination of files and other correlated services, and may issue instructions with regard thereto.

Depart-  
mental and  
Commission  
decisions  
final.

CLAUSE 29.—In any matters which are left to the discretion or determination of the Department, the decision of the Department shall be final, and in any matters which are left to the discretion or determination of the Commission the decision of the Commission shall be final.

Comptroller  
of the  
Treasury.

CLAUSE 30.—All sums payable pursuant to this Order-in-Council shall be payable by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

SCHEDULE—MAXIMUM MONTHLY HOSPITAL ALLOWANCE FOR FORMER MEMBERS  
OF THE FORCES AND MAXIMUM MONTHLY ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE FOR  
THEIR DEPENDENTS

	Sub- Lieut. (Naval); Lieut. (Military) and all Ratings and Ranks below	Lieut. (Naval); Capt. (Military)	Lieut.- Com- mander (Naval); Major (Military)	Com- mander and Cap- tain under 3 years' seniority (Naval); Lieut.- Col. (Military)	Capt. (Naval); Colonel (Military)	Commo- dore and higher ranks (Naval); Brig.- Gen. and higher ranks (Military)
Man.....	\$ 45 00	\$ 53 33	\$ 75 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 127 50	\$ 195 00
ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE FOR—						
Wife.....	41 00	32 67	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Wife and 1 child.....	50 00	41 67	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
Wife and 2 children.....	59 00	52 00	52 00	52 00	52 00	52 00
Wife and 3 children.....	67 00	62 00	62 00	62 00	62 00	62 00
Wife and 4 children.....	75 00	72 00	72 00	72 00	72 00	72 00
Wife and 5 children.....	83 00	82 00	82 00	82 00	82 00	82 00
Wife and 6 children.....	92 00	92 00	92 00	92 00	92 00	92 00
1 child*.....	30 00	21 67	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
2 children*.....	39 00	30 67	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00
3 children*.....	47 00	38 67	37 00	37 00	37 00	37 00
4 children*.....	55 00	47 00	47 00	47 00	47 00	47 00
5 children*.....	63 00	57 00	57 00	57 00	57 00	57 00
6 children*.....	72 00	67 00	67 00	67 00	67 00	67 00
Each child in excess of 6.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Each parent.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00

\*These rates apply only when an additional allowance for a wife is not payable.

## Appendix II.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING GRANT TO THE LAST POST FUND

*Order in Council P.C. 3568, dated November 18, 1935*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated November 12, 1935, from the Minister of Pensions and National Health, representing as follows:—

A Parliamentary Committee which met in 1922 recommended that certain adequate provision should be made for the burial expenses of former members of the Canadian forces and the Imperial and Allied forces who die in destitute circumstances and for whom no other provision is made, so that no such former member may be buried in a pauper's grave.

Pursuant to these recommendations, the following payments have been made from parliamentary grants and the following burials to March 31, 1935, have been conducted:—

Year	Amount	Burials
1922-23.....	\$ 9,271 59	83
1923-24.....	9,848 30	113
1924-25.....	9,833 79	152
1925-26.....	9,996 90	184
1926-27.....	10,000 00	193
1927-28.....	12,000 00	242
1928-29.....	20,000 00	266
1929-30.....	20,000 00	311
1930-31.....	30,000 00	363
1931-32.....	40,000 00	430
1932-33.....	40,000 00	523
1933-34.....	40,000 00	539
1934-35.....	40,000 00	608
	<u>\$290,950 00</u>	<u>4,007</u>

At no time during the past ten years has the grant been sufficient to pay in full the costs of burial incurred during the year and at March 31, 1935, the deficit was \$16,106.39. To meet this and the increased expenditure due to the growing number of those calling for assistance, the amount of the appropriation for 1935-36 was raised to \$60,000.00. From the present indications it is anticipated that the demands on the Fund will be progressively greater for some years to come.

With the exception of the salary of the Dominion Secretary-Treasurer and a small amount retained by the Head Office of the Department of Pensions and National Health, no portion of the parliamentary grant is used for purposes of administration.

Money for this purpose is obtained through provincial government grants, subscriptions, and other local means. In the beginning the sum allocated from the said grant towards the cost of administration was equal to fifteen per cent. In view of the present amount of the grant it is considered that five per cent should be sufficient to cover salaries and expenses of the headquarters of the fund, including travelling expenses, etc.

With regard to the funeral costs of indigent ex-service men who die outside of Canada, it is noted that the Australian and the



United States governments each make a contribution to prevent the pauper burial of former members of their forces, wherever they may die, but there is no similar provision for the burial of deceased Canadian ex-service men, unless they were pensioners at the time of their death, or their deaths occurred in Canada, so that during the past years many have been buried in the potter's field. In view of the number of Canadian ex-service men who are residing in Great Britain and the United States, it is considered that the activities of the Last Post Fund should be extended so that it shall not be necessary for any Canadian ex-service man to be buried as a pauper, wherever he may reside at the time of his death.

The regulations governing the grants made to the Last Post Fund are contained in Orders in Council P.C. 1581, dated the 5th August, 1922; P.C. 1057, dated the 25th June, 1923; and P.C. 1169, dated the 17th June, 1927. Some of these regulations are now obsolete and should be rescinded.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the aforementioned Orders in Council be hereby rescinded and that the following regulations be hereby substituted for those contained therein, with effect from the commencement of the current fiscal year, viz., April 1, 1935.

1. That any grant by Parliament to the Last Post Fund shall be utilized, except as provided for in these regulations, to prevent the burial in a pauper's grave of any Canadian ex-service man who may die in indigent circumstances in Canada or elsewhere, or the burial in a pauper's grave in Canada of any Imperial or Allied ex-service man.

2. That no portion of any such grant shall be used for the burial of dependents of ex-service men.

3. That in any case in which a deceased ex-service man is entitled to burial by any department of government, board, society, person or fund other than the Last Post Fund, the burial shall not be conducted by the Last Post Fund, except on a repayment basis.

4. That should a pensioner die in circumstances which may entitle those who are responsible for his funeral to the benefits of Section 31 of the Pension Act, the Last Post Fund may conduct the funeral and may submit a claim for reimbursement to the Canadian Pension Commission, subject to the regulations of the Commission.

5. That all burials shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Last Post Fund.

6. That the cost of burial shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars and such sum shall cover the funeral, purchase of a grave when necessary, opening and closing of the grave and erection of a marker.

7. That no responsibility shall be assumed for burial costs of a deceased ex-service man after burial conducted by other than the Last Post Fund, unless there are exceptional circumstances and such assumption of costs is approved by the Dominion Council of the Last Post Fund.



8. That should an ex-service man die in an unemployment camp and be buried by the Department of National Defence or by the government of the province operating the camp, and no marker be erected over his grave, the Last Post Fund may erect a marker.

9. That should an ex-service man, who is an Indian, die and be buried by the Department of Indian Affairs on an Indian reservation, the Last Post Fund may erect a marker on his grave.

10. That should an ex-service man die, leaving insurance not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars and no other realizable estate, the Last Post Fund may conduct the funeral without claiming reimbursement from the estate if there is a widow or children who were solely dependent on him at the time of his death.

11. That any grant to the Last Post Fund made by Parliament shall be administered by the Department of Pensions and National Health, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) Payment shall be made to the headquarters of the Last Post Fund in such amount and at such times as may be found necessary.
- (b) The department may retain the sum of three hundred dollars and may apply it for such purposes as may be found necessary.
- (c) The Dominion Council of the Last Post Fund may apply five per cent of such grant to the cost of headquarters, administration, including salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, postage, annual audit, etc.

12. That a representative of the Department of Pensions and National Health shall be appointed as a member of the Dominion Council of the Last Post Fund.

13. That the Last Post Fund shall make reports to the Department of Pensions and National Health in such form and with such frequency as the department may require from time to time.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

### FOOD AND DRUG BRANCH

In a year that is being marked by several important anniversaries, it seems fitting to mention at the outset that this is the sixtieth annual report on food and drug administration. First under one department of government and then under another, great has been the progress and development, and striking the changes that have taken place these sixty years.

The first annual report with its references to "dishonesty in traders" bears eloquent testimony to the need for such legislation, for no fewer than 51 per cent of the samples examined were adulterated.

In the old days there was no organized system of food and drug inspection, but to-day, full time inspectors are stationed at strategic points throughout the Dominion. No parcel of food or drug passes through customs without their knowledge and consent. Strict surveillance is maintained over domestic products. Well equipped and efficiently staffed laboratories have been planted in important centres between the Atlantic and the Pacific to protect the consumer against the fraud and danger of adulteration. And all the time, as one subterfuge is exposed after another, the would-be adulterator becomes year by year more subtle in the practice of his deception and the unscrupulous commercialist more intriguing in the recommendation of his wares. So the work of the Branch is twofold: a continuous examination of the materials that go to make up man's food and that seek to set right his mortal frame when it is out of order, and an eagle eye scrutinizing all the advertising put out in the press, enclosed in packages of goods, displayed on hoardings and transmitted over the air, so that the public of Canada may not be exploited.

Figures such as those appearing below tell some of the story of a year's endeavour, but they do not tell all. The work of the laboratories cannot be appraised by the number of analyses made. One sample may need two minutes and another two months. One must also reflect upon the innumerable interviews afforded members of the public in many centres every day, complaints handled with tact and delicacy and advice given gladly to such as seek aid in legitimate avenues of commerce. And the great token of appreciation is the way in which the advice of officials is being sought increasingly and loyally followed.

TABLE I.—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of Samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Imports.....	1,034	3,091	173	2,021	1,438	3,354	11,111
(2) Domestic.....	945	536	1,504	435	674	421	4,515
Department of Agriculture...	28	80	104	113	264	372	961
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	86	11	8	20	55	140	320
Other Departments of Government.....	1	132	745	.....	30	105	1,013
Miscellaneous Sources.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2	19
Totals.....	2,004	3,867	2,534	2,589	2,461	4,394	17,939

## FOODS

Further details are shown in Table II, which deals with foods. The cost of purchasing samples, a substantial reason, is not the only cause for limiting analysis to suspected products. It would be a waste of time and energy to make multiple analyses of well known high quality articles on the market. On this account, the figures for adulterated or misbranded samples do not represent a straight cross section of the foods offered for sale. The purchasing consumer has a much better chance than the numbers might suggest.

TABLE II—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adult- erated or Mis- branded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	2	11	9	6	15	5	48	9
Baking powder	8	10	39	8	6	17	88	41
Beverages and beverage preparations	151	261	85	186	100	15	798	411
Bread and biscuits	5	15	40	32	7	33	132	39
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.	4	2	.....	1	27	4	38	16
Butter	1	78	21	47	9	6	162	131
Cheese and cheese products	1	55	2	10	.....	11	79	33
Canned foods	5	3	14	89	.....	204	315	8
Cocoa, cocoa beans and chocolate	10	5	6	74	27	23	145	11
Coffee, coffee beans, coffee products and substitutes	4	3	9	41	41	27	125	19
Confectionery	22	93	10	365	10	172	672	177
Cream of tartar	3	6	5	9	12	7	42	6
Figs	13	11	5	53	34	25	141	12
Fish	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	85	93	10
Flavours and flavouring extracts	57	12	23	21	33	54	200	75
Flour	17	7	8	11	6	32	81	22
Food colours and preservatives	20	37	4	146	25	17	249	41
Fruit juices and syrups	43	56	7	21	44	13	184	75
Fruits, dried (other than figs)	192	90	93	104	320	720	1,519	37
Fruits, fresh	.....	60	7	1	1	490	559	13
Honey and honey products	19	2	5	3	.....	9	38	17
Ice cream	23	.....	2	12	.....	7	44	15
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products)	12	1	41	6	43	1	104	30
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, icings, etc.	58	19	601	19	106	38	841	214
Liquors, wines, ale	88	1	.....	5	45	12	151	139
Meat and meat products	24	3	84	2	79	271	463	103
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.	2	6	8	9	10	7	42	8
Nuts	83	345	5	152	258	30	873	16
Oils, edible	1	33	5	28	24	17	108	35
Sandwich spreads	1	6	2	6	3	.....	18	7
Sauces, pickles, etc.	8	3	13	23	10	50	107	19
Sausages, weiners, etc.	113	145	276	120	.....	.....	654	142
Spices and seasonings	80	21	142	83	203	76	605	74
Syrups and molasses	86	6	3	18	1	5	119	20
Tea	6	1	1	.....	.....	60	68	9
Vegetables, fresh, dried, etc.	8	44	9	11	12	79	163	25
Vinegar	19	4	22	20	20	16	101	29

Interpretive comments on some of the more important items follow:—

*Baking Powder.*—There appears to be a considerable falling off in the continued improvement in this product which has been noted in previous years. This is largely due to the intensive inspection of certain brands which have been found to be of very low quality. This has resulted in a number of detentions, and an early correction of the condition is expected.

*Beverages.*—Faulty labelling still constitutes the principal cause of misbranding of these products. On account of the keen competition, numerous small operators are constantly entering the field in this industry and often

commence operations without proper knowledge of the requirements, thus requiring constant inspection of this product. The use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar still requires checking and has resulted in a number of prosecutions and warnings. A recently introduced product has been recognized and is permitted to be sold under the name "Chocolate Flavoured Dairy Drink." A standard has been established for this product which while permitting sufficient latitude as to its character, should control the labelling and sale of the product.

*Butter.*—Samples of this product are examined largely through co-operation with the dairy inspection service of the Department of Agriculture, and samples submitted are from definitely suspected sources only. Consequently the results obtained are not indicative of the general situation of the trade. The most common adulterant found is excess water.

*Cheese and Cheese Products.*—These products are examined in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, on the same basis as butter, and the same comments apply.

*Confectionery.*—The use of non-permitted colours and faulty labelling constitute the greater portion of the infringements. These are controlled by detention of import shipments and warnings.

*Figs.*—This product continues to arrive in this country as a product of very good quality, although continued inspection is necessary to prevent the dumping of inferior grades of material.

*Flavours and Flavouring Extracts.*—Faulty labelling constitutes the greater portion of infringements requiring detention of imports or warnings to manufacturers to bring about corrections.

*Food Colours and Preservatives.*—The addition this year of an extra colour, namely Sunset Yellow, to the list of permitted food colours has provided a yellow colour which it is claimed will resist fading under certain conditions, and the list now provides a satisfactory range permitting the production of any desired shade. The use of colours not included in the permitted list accounts for most of the incidence of adulteration and misbranding from this class. No objections have been registered to the elimination of boric and salicylic acids in the list of permitted preservatives, and very few instances have arisen of any tendency to make use of them. Evidently the list of permitted preservatives is sufficient for all practical requirements.

*Fruit Juices and Syrups.*—The struggle to obtain properly descriptive labelling of these products continues as the use of preservatives and artificial colours, dilution and fortification of imitation flavours permits a wide range in their character.

*Fruit, Dried (other than figs).*—Although the tolerance for sulphites in these products had been lowered shortly before the beginning of the present year, the proportion of shipments rejected on account of excessive preservatives has been considerably reduced. It would appear that the shippers are having no trouble in meeting the new requirement.

*Fruits, Fresh.*—Oranges form the basis for the large part of the inspection work in this class and as these are usually under carefully controlled inspection in the fruit-growing districts, few detentions are required. The problem of excessive spray residue on fruits grown in Canada still continues to be a negligible consideration.

*Jam, Jelly, etc. (fruit products).*—Most of the samples in this class were examined as the result of co-operative work with the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Faulty labelling constitutes the major part of the infractions.



*Jelly Powders, Gelatin, Custard Powders, etc.*—This class of product continues to be a problem especially with respect to the truthfulness of the labelling. Although the average purchaser of these foods may not be deceived to the extent of thinking that he is obtaining a fruit product, there are manufacturers who seek to obtain an unfair advantage of the situation by means of carefully worded phrases on their labels and advertising copy. Even the name "Jelly Powder" might be considered as a misleading description, and the term "Gelatin Dessert" would be more correctly descriptive.

A considerable number of the samples were examined from importations classed as "Edible Gelatin," and a number of the shipments failing to meet the requirements for edible gelatin were diverted from the food trade into industrial channels. During the past year the standard requirements for edible gelatin were amended and a clause introduced making it possible to class as "Inedible" any gelatin giving evidence of excessive contamination with bacteria.

*Meat and Meat Products (including sausages etc.)*—The adulteration of sausage and Hamburg steak by the addition of sulphite as a preservative and the incorporation of excessive cereal continues at about the same level, notwithstanding a considerable number of prosecutions which have been brought to a successful conclusion, a number of which have been second offences. Many warnings have been issued to new operators in this industry, as well as to those who should know the requirements. It is difficult to see how any manufacturer of such products can still plead ignorance of the law. The continued close inspection of these products is necessary.

*Nuts*—The satisfactory character of these imported products continues. In the case of a very few shipments deterioration or insect infestation has been sufficient to require refusal of entry.

*Spices and Seasonings*—There has been some improvement in the quality and method of packing of spices in the past year. Some investigation has been carried out in one of the laboratories in connection with the practice of some manufacturers of using pepper shells and pepper dust as a diluent of ground pepper. This class of food since the earliest days of food inspection, has shown a high percentage of adulteration and has always required continual inspection.

*Vinegar*—The use of commercial acetic acid as a substitute for vinegar still requires considerable attention and a number of cases have arisen from this source. In most of these cases it has only been practised on a very small scale, but in one instance in a western city, quite a large seizure and prosecution was necessary to stop the operations of the group carrying on the practice.

#### DRUGS

The examination of drugs appeared first in the annual report of 1883. In that year 98 samples came under review, 12 of which were impure. The samples included gum acacia, sodium bicarbonate, cream of tartar, potassium bromide, potassium iodide, morphine salts, rhubarb and quinine sulphate. That was over 50 years ago. During the past year, over 4,000 drugs, medicinal preparations and chemicals were examined in the laboratories throughout the Dominion. Pharmaceutical chemicals included adrenalin, aloin, atropin, bichloroacetic acid, bismuth carbonate, bismuth salicylate, borax, boric acid, caffeine, caffeine citrate, calamine, calcium gluconate, calcium glycerophosphate, calomel, chloramine, chloroform, ether, ethyl chloride, citric acid, colchicine, dextrose, diuretin, emetine, eucalyptol, glycerin, gold sodium thiosulphate, hydrochloric acid, hyoscyamin, iron and ammonium citrate, magnesia, magnesium carbonate, mercuric chloride, mercurochrome, morphine sulphate, ouabain, pelletierine,



phenylethylmalonylurea, physostigmine, procaine, rochelle salts, salicylic acid, sodium bicarbonate, sodium cacodylate, sodium perborate, sodium salicylate, sodium thiocamphorate, sulphur, tartaric acid, theobromine phenobarbital, thiosinamine, thyroxine, tricresol, yohimbine and many others.

And besides the preparations which have merited special comments in the pages that follow, a large assortment of pharmaceuticals have passed through the hands of the laboratory staff. They include aromatic cascara, belladonna plaster, boldo leaves, boroglyceride carbolie soap, cascara sagrada, castor oil, catechu, caustic pencils, cineraria maritima, cod liver oil, cod liver oil and malt, cod liver oil extract, compound thymol iodide ointment, corn pads, corn salve, cottonseed oil, cough drops, cough lozenges, damiana, ergotin, essence of peppermint, extract of liquorice, glycerin of boric acid, health salt, iodoform ointment, iodotannic syrup, ipecacuanha wine, laurel leaves, liquid extract of ergot, linseed, liver extract, malt extract, mercuric oxide ointment, milk of magnesia, paregoric, petroleum jelly, poison ivy extract, pollen extracts, quassin, rosemary leaves, stramonium leaves, sweet spirit of nitre, syrup of linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne, syrup of squill, syrup of white pine, tincture of aconite, tincture of belladonna, tincture of benzoin, tincture of nux vomica, toothache remedies, tuberculin, white liniment and so on.

*Bland Pills.*—A partial survey of these famous pills whose history goes back over 100 years, showed only one sample, and that only slightly, below the limit specified in the British pharmacopoeia. In one or two instances, however, the pills had become somewhat hard and were slow to disintegrate.

#### *Camphor Preparations.*

(1) *Camphor Liniment.*—As usual many samples of liniment of camphor, or camphorated oil, to use the more familiar name, have been examined. The average camphor content this year was 19.93 per cent which approximates almost exactly the official requirement of 20 per cent and compares favourably with the figure of 19.67 per cent mentioned in the last report. Ten per cent were low in camphor, the lowest being 14.6 per cent and the average of those reported as adulterated in respect of deficiency of camphor, 17.0 per cent.

The warnings as to the proper labelling of these prepared with a cottonseed oil base, which have been uttered so unceasingly in times past, are now being generally heeded. Two outstanding specimens, apparently not the same batch, had a mixture of cottonseed and mineral oils for a base. Another sample, carrying the legend "U.S.A." instead of "U.S.P." had to be returned as misbranded, but, on the whole, the situation may now be regarded as satisfactory.

(2) *Spirit of Camphor.*—All samples were of adequate potency, but it was observed that the use of synthetic camphor had been gaining ground. There is really no objection to its use as the variety is now recognized officially by both the British and United States Pharmacopœias.

*Essential Oils.*—Quite an interesting group of essential oils have come under notice during the past year. They have included anise, caraway, citronella, eucalyptus, lemon, peppermint and rosemary. As an example of the general high grade oils available on the Canadian market one might cite two parcels of rosemary oil which contained respectively 4.4 and 6.1 per cent of bornyl acetate and 10.4 and 10.7 per cent of borneol as compared with minimum requirements of 2 per cent of ester and 9 per cent of alcohol. One sample of eucalyptus, however, contained as little as 44 per cent of eucalyptol, a rather unusual circumstance, in view of the care taken by Australian growers in issuing good quality products.

A new factor has entered into the commerce of Lemon oil with its production in California. Hitherto the supply has been drawn from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the most esteemed oils originating from the districts of Messina and Palermo. Such oils contain between 4 and 6 per cent of the frag-

rant odorous constituent, citral, upon which the grading of oil has been based. The British Pharmacopeia sets a minimum limit of 4 per cent of citral. But the California oil, although of excellent bouquet, contains only 2.5 per cent of citral, and cannot be sold as "Lemon oil" in Canada. Naturally the Californian producers are inclined to deprecate a standard based on citral content only and they are supported by the new United States Pharmacopoeia, in which this standard has been dropped. So Californian oil may be sold in this country only if marked "U.S.P." But nevertheless it may be used freely for manufacturing lemon extract provided the product contains at least 0.2 per cent of citral.

Four of the oils examined were good quality Sicilian oils containing 4.09, 4.17, 4.24 and 4.25 per cent of citral respectively. One sample containing 2.53 per cent was genuine Californian, but the others could not be regarded as satisfactory, one having decomposed.

*Iodine Solutions.*—The term "solution" rather than tincture is used here in deference to the article in the International Agreement for the unification of pharmacopoeial formulae of 1930, recommending that simple alcoholic solutions of chemical substances be not called tinctures. In view of the unquestioned claim of iodine to be the most popular antiseptic, these solutions have played quite an important part in the work of the division during the past year.

(1) *Weak Solution of Iodine.*—This contains normally 2.5 per cent of iodine and 1.5 per cent of potassium iodide. It is what the general public recognize as tincture of iodine. Just as in the case of camphorated oil, it is encouraging to be able to record an average free iodine content of 2.47 per cent as compared with 2.33 per cent a year ago. Owing to the number of batches of the preparation of the 1914 Pharmacopoeia still extant, there is a wide variation in potassium iodide which averages 1.68 per cent. However, the iodide is there primarily as a stabilizer and also as a solvent and does not contribute at all to the therapeutic efficiency of the preparation. Of the 56 samples examined 9 contained less than 2.4 per cent of free iodine, the lowest being 1.12 per cent.

(2) *Strong Solution of Iodine.*—One sample contained 10.1 per cent of iodine and 6.0 per cent of potassium iodide which was correct.

(3) *Solution of Iodine 5 per cent.*—Twenty-four samples gave an average free iodine content of 4.88 per cent which may be regarded as entirely satisfactory. No sample contained less than 4.15, nor more than 5.15 per cent, and only 2 more than 10 per cent deficient.

(4) *Churchill's "Tincture" of Iodine.*—This is the strongest of the iodine preparations and is required to contain 16.5 per cent iodine. Only one of three samples examined could be regarded as satisfactory. It contained 15.6 per cent whilst the other two showed 23.55 and 11.2 per cent respectively.

(5) *Colourless "Tincture" of Iodine.*—This anachronism still enjoys some sale in spite of its entire uselessness. Three samples examined were devoid of free iodine, but were startlingly variable in respect of iodides.

(6) *Lugol's Solution.*—This preparation will appear shortly in an official role in an addendum to the British Pharmacopeia. It is an aqueous solution of iodine with potassium iodide and should contain 5 per cent of free iodine and 7.5 per cent of potassium iodide. Four samples examined contained respectively 6.34, 3.40, 5.09, and 5.20 per cent of iodine and 10.60, 6.42, 7.52 and 9.79 per cent of iodide. When the article enters the official category, a very much higher degree of uniformity will have to be attained.

### *Iron Syrups.*

(1) *Chemical Food.*—Reference was made last year to the unsatisfactory state of supplies of Chemical Food, or as it is sometimes known, Parrish's Syrup,

and an assurance given that the subject was still under consideration. During the year, fourteen samples have been examined, eight of which may be regarded as satisfactory. Again we had one as low as 0.03 per cent in ferrous phosphate compared with an average requirement of 0.90 per cent and another 0.04 per cent. Lime, too, has been found deficient in some cases. Instead of 1.4 per cent of calcium phosphate, we have had yields as low as 0.27, 0.30 and 0.57 per cent. There is little justification for such a state of affairs. The syrup is not a difficult one to prepare. No question of complete exhaustion of drugs is involved. The available supplies of raw materials upon which the strength is based, namely, iron, phosphoric acid and chalk, are readily obtainable in a satisfactory degree of purity at a comparatively low cost and it remains only for care to be exercised in following the official directions in order to obtain a product that will pass muster. Four cautions have been issued during the year.

(2) *Syrup of Ferrous Iodide*.—There is perhaps more excuse for this preparation being low than there is for Parrish's Syrup. If the reaction between the iron and the iodine gets out of hand, there is danger of losing some of the latter by volatilisation. The average content of ferrous iodide in the seven samples examined was 4.55 per cent as compared with an official requirement of 5 per cent. One sample was as much as 16.2 per cent deficient and the other two 12.6 and 11.0 per cent respectively.

(3) *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites*.—The labelling of two samples was censured because of mention of pulmonary and lung affections. It is now illegal to suggest on label, circular or in advertisements that any medicine be used for the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

*Lime Water and Lime Water Tablets*.—An extensive survey of lime water was made in the Maritimes by the Halifax station during the year under review. Thirty-three samples examined gave an average content of 0.15 per cent of calcium hydroxide, the minimum allowed by the British Pharmacopoeia. Seven of these were more than 10 per cent deficient.

Several samples of lime water tablets examined in the Ottawa Laboratory showed deficiencies of Calcium hydroxide up to as much as 52 per cent.

Appropriate warnings were issued where necessary and the company whose tablets were 52 per cent deficient, consented to destroy their stock and made a fresh supply.

*Ointments*.—Ointments have come in for a good deal of attention during the year. Suspicion was aroused by the finding, in an Ottawa Valley town, of a sample of zinc ointment containing 7.25 per cent of zinc oxide instead of 15 per cent. This led to a general survey being made, as a result of which the preponderating majority of samples were quite satisfactory. Three bad ones came from one Montreal manufacturer. One packed in a pot, contained 9.16 per cent of zinc oxide; another, in a tube, 7.21 at the top and 4.40 per cent at the bottom; and a third, also in a tube, 7.44 per cent, which was probably the same batch. The variation in the tube is easily enough understood, when one remembers they are filled from the bottom. The Montreal stock was found to be in order, but the defective material was ordered to be returned for reworking. Sulphur ointment from the same house contained 4.75 per cent of sulphur as purchased in Ottawa, and 8.24 and 8.38 per cent as picked up in the Montreal factory, instead of 10 per cent. A warning was issued. White precipitate ointment made a poor showing. The British Pharmacopoeia calls for 5 per cent of ammoniated mercury. Only 40 per cent of the samples examined measured up to that, while some were only half strength. One sample of Lassar's Paste was deficient in zinc oxide.

*Liquid Petrolatum*.—Nine samples have been examined, mainly in connection with departmental purchasing tenders. One or two samples possessed a



definite taste, one of them an objectionable odour as well, but the balance were good quality heavy petrolatum of specific gravity 0.880-0.890 and viscosity (Saybolt) 190 to 375 seconds.

*Packaged Drugs.*—During the period under review, a number of cases of deceptive packages of drugs have come under notice. It was found that the trade were using a lithographed can for packing half pounds of epsom salts that would hold approximately 10 ounces. In other cases, the trick of putting up salts in a paper bag which was then placed in a roomy carton was resorted to, which left the purchaser believing he was getting big value for his money. An undertaking has been given that a new and better sized can will be used for salts.

Other cases of slack fill included health salt, 15 and 19 per cent slack filled, boric acid 19 and 22 per cent, flaxseed 15 per cent, borax 22.6 per cent and rochelle salt 27.3 per cent. These shortcomings have been brought to the notice of packers.

*Seidlitz Powders.*—The complaint which was made some years ago regarding failure to specify net contents conspicuously on the outside of the package appears to have received attention from the majority of manufacturers. In the past year there has been cause to contend with an excess of weight in the powders, particularly the whites, which have varied on the average per box from -6.8 to +25.2 per cent. The upper figure is well beyond all reasonable limit of error and indicates that the weighing machines require more frequent checking in the interests both of the consumer and of the manufacturer himself. The blues were not quite so seriously at fault, but there is still room for much improvement. An average discrepancy of 14 per cent is unquestionably too great. Taken as a whole the composition of the blue powders was satisfactory.

*Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide.*—The inherent instability of this preparation has always involved a considerable amount of supervision on the part of inspectors and analysts alike. The old adage that eternal vigilance is the price of safety is abundantly exemplified in the case of hydrogen peroxide solution. Over 84 samples gave an average yield of 2.70 per cent  $H_2O_2$  as compared with official limits of 2.5 to 3.5 per cent. About 20 per cent were weak, one containing no peroxide at all and 6 per cent were overstrength. It should be borne in mind particularly here that these figures do not represent a cross section of the market, but tend to reflect the quality of samples regarding which inspectors feel there is cause for suspicion.

At least one sample, probably two, of the commercial 17 volume peroxide issued by manufacturing houses for breaking down and bottling was sold as a B.P. article and two others were supplied labelled 17 volumes. This solution is nearly double the strength of the usual household article and its labels ought to carry a definite warning that it is not intended for medicinal use.

In several instances, labels have made reference to its supposed value in the treatment of diphtheria, incipient diphtheria, gonorrhea and venereal disease. Such statements are a direct violation of Section 6A of the Food and Drugs Act and were required by the Department to be eliminated.

*Tablets.*—A careful survey has been made of the dosages of drugs exhibited in various compressed forms with the object of ascertaining just how far claims of strength were being substantiated by pharmaceutical manufacturers. The standard employed was that set by the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association operating with the co-operation of the Food and Drug Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was discovered that druggists were not always careful to supply the exact type of tablet demanded. Thus, for example, when tablet triturates were asked for, one retailer furnished compressed tablets and another chocolate tablets.

*Compressed Tablets.*—Compressed tablets on the whole were satisfactory. Such substances as potassium chlorate, hexamine, potassium iodide, where the tolerance is 6 per cent in excess or defect, were correct in every instance. Those in which a 7.5 per cent variation was permitted, did not show up quite as well. Two samples of phenolphthalein tablets were within the range and too appreciably low. Phenacetin tablets showed discrepancies as high as 13 per cent in defect. It was observed that as a general rule discrepancies were in defect rather than in excess, a circumstance which readily may be understood.

*Tablet Triturates.*—or tablets containing small doses of potent medicaments made up to weight with lactose, indicated a need for much greater care both in manufacture and in merchandising. Thus, tablets of strychnine sulphate 1.30 and 1.60 grain contained 0.029 and 0.021 grain respectively, a variation from the standard of -15 and +26 per cent, as compared with generous sanctions of 9 and 12 per cent. Incidentally, neither of these samples consisted of tablet triturates although supplied in response to a request for such. One sample of caffeine was 16 per cent deficient and one of calomel 14 per cent, or approximately double the permitted amount of variation.

*Hypodermic Tablets.*—Perhaps no other form of medication fastens itself so arrestingly on the human imagination nor is any other pharmaceutical product more associated in the mind of the general public with the concept of accuracy than the hypodermic tablet. Even so, it is a melancholy duty to place on record the fact that a greater measure of inaccuracy was found here than in any other class of tablet. Care, strict care and personal professional supervision are indispensable to this field of pharmaceutical activity. It is not hard to turn out hypodermic tablets that measure up to specification. Why, then, should we find four samples of codein phosphate from a Western Ontario centre 15 to 18 per cent deficient, as against a limit of 9 per cent. One sample of hyoscin hydrobromide 23.5 per cent short and strychnine 10 and 12 per cent? The integrity and good faith of well known pharmaceutical houses are not questioned at all, neither is the disposition of the girls actually making the tablets to do their work conscientiously. What is wanted is better and closer supervision. And manufacturers will have to see that this section of their vineyard is better husbanded.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES

The expression "Pharmaceutical Specialties" has been adopted by the Department to connote medicinal preparations neither registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act nor classifiable as pharmacopoeial drugs or organic chemicals.

As usual, a very large volume of this class of merchandise has come under notice and approximately 3,000, or over 60 per cent of those actually examined by Dominion Analysts have been criticised or refused entry as adulterated or misbranded. It should be pointed out, however, that many samples are passed at Customs by inspectors, where obviously correct and where no review in the laboratories is necessary.

The amendment to the Food and Drugs Act in 1934 by the inclusion of the new Section 6A, together with a revision of the regulations in 1935 has proved of incalculable advantage in handling the administration of this field of work. It is early yet to hope for spectacular results for it takes time for manufacturers, importers and others to become accustomed to new conditions. Attempts are still being made in plenty to bring into Canada drugs and preparations for the "cure" of diseases mentioned in Schedule A to the Act. And, moreover, those who are astute enough to avoid the specific name of a disease or condition mentioned there, have resorted in their collateral advertising to the use of a skilfully drawn word picture conveying to the would-be purchaser a



clear offer of a perfect cure for a disease or condition in the initial stages of which self medication is not the best method of treatment.

Thus the great mass of work to be done centres round the labelling and advertising. Hence in the period under review, thousands of newspaper and magazine advertisements have been closely scrutinized and exaggerated and improper claims brought to the notice of the parties concerned.

## INSPECTION SERVICE

During the year under review, the inspection service has operated with a high degree of efficiency. While it is not possible to cover exhaustively so large an expanse of territory as constitutes this Dominion of Canada, the stationing of inspectors at carefully selected points which command ready access to wide and important areas, goes far towards good government in the matter of food and drug administration. These inspectors do not confine themselves to collecting samples from retail stores; on the contrary, they examine imports at customs, submitting samples to the laboratories where necessary; they handle seizures and prosecutions; they deal with complaints and tender advice regarding the Act and its regulations.

With an increase in import shipments of food and drugs from 41,178 a year ago to 47,392 in the past year, it has been found imperative to augment the inspectorial staff from twenty-five to twenty-seven. In addition, five new laboratory helpers have had to be engaged in order to cope with the increasing volume and complexity of the work.

TABLE III—IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples examined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or misbranded
Halifax.....	968	1,034	147
Montreal.....	27,520	3,091	1,627
Ottawa.....	12	173	53
Toronto.....	986	2,021	427
Winnipeg.....	3,406	1,438	690
Vancouver.....	3,389	3,354	1,079
Total.....	36,281	11,111	4,023
Grand Total.....	47,392		

TABLE IV—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Butter.....	29 boxes.	Foreign material.....	Destroyed.
Celery.....	7 cases.	Excess spray residue.....	Destroyed.
Coffee.....	982 lbs.	Adulterated.....	Pending.
Condition Powders.....	48 bags.	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Condition Powders.....	41 bags.	Misbranded.....	Released for relabelling.
Lemons.....	100 cases.	Unsound fruit.....	Reconditioned.
Pepper.....	1,186 tins.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Pepper.....	544 cartons.	Adulterated.....	
Peppermint Extract.....	11 bottles.	Misbranded.....	Released for relabelling.
Peppermint Extract.....	81 bottles.	Adulterated.....	Pending.
Medicines.....	48 bottles.	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Sugar.....	1 bag.	Contained salt.....	Destroyed.
Vinegar.....		Acetic acid.....	Destroyed.

TABLE V—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARIZES THE RESULTS OF THE PROSECUTIONS

Nature of Samples—	Number of Prosecutions
<i>Foods—</i>	
Meats (including sausages).....	65
Pepper.....	1
Soft Drinks.....	5
Sugar.....	1
<i>Drugs—</i>	
Acetic Acid.....	1
Pharmaceutical Specialty.....	1
Total.....	74
<i>Disposal—</i>	
Convictions recorded.....	18
Settlements by payment of penalties.....	56
Total.....	74

## NARCOTIC BRANCH

The marked improvement in the illicit narcotic situation in Canada in 1934, referred to in the report for that year, has been maintained, except on the Pacific coast. The situation in British Columbia has demanded and received energetic action, but unquestionably addiction, both to the drugs classified as straight narcotics as well as to codeine, exists in that province. Reference was made last year to the great problem presented by the introduction on the Pacific coast of North America of orientally manufactured morphine, heroin and cocaine, which was a well established fact. Late in the year under review, marked success was achieved in detecting the overseas sources of supply of illicit morphine, which will be later referred to.

More opium was seized in Canada than in the preceding year, but there was a reduction in the amount of morphine, heroin and cocaine removed from illicit channels, details of which will be found in table 6. The number of convictions obtained (163) is not only the lowest yet achieved, but 63 less than in 1934 and less than a quarter of the number obtained ten years ago (835). This fairly represents the improvement in conditions which has taken place within that period. For the fifth year in succession the number of cases in which imprisonment was awarded (119) has exceeded those in which a fine only was imposed (44). Ten years ago the proportion of cases involving imprisonment was only 30 per cent, while in 1935 it was 73 per cent, a fair indication that increased attention has been paid to the more serious type of cases. Of the 163 convictions obtained in 1935, 77 per cent were the result of federal effort, while 23 per cent were obtained by provincial and municipal police forces, whose co-operation has been most welcome and is gratefully accepted.

The International Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs has been in effect internationally since the beginning of 1934, and has been ratified by fifty-six nations. The results have been satisfactory in that the former vast leakages of narcotics from the legal into the illicit traffic have largely disappeared, and legitimate world production now closely approximates legitimate world needs, as indicated by the reports of the supervisory body at Geneva.

As a result of such control, however, there has developed a large amount of illicit manufacture, particularly in the Orient, which latter cannot fail to prove a menace both to our citizens in relation to narcotics smuggled in for use in Canada, and to our good name, as, unless special precautions continue to be taken both to prevent illicit introduction and to punish severely those who are caught, the present comparative trickle may easily become a flood which would result in Canada being the highway along which passed illicit narcotics

for use in other countries. That this is not based on fancy has been exceedingly well exemplified during the current year, when the ramifications of a thoroughly well organized gang in the Orient and on many boats plying to the Pacific coast were discovered, and resulted in a number of arrests being made in Canada. The extent of these operations and the numbers in key positions employed in ensuring delivery from Oriental jobber abroad to Occidental wholesalers on this continent were most significant. It is hoped and believed that the action recently taken, thanks to splendid work on the part of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Vancouver, will have a permanent repercussion. The details of this matter are naturally most interesting, but it is deemed inadvisable to publish same while the cases are before the courts and while the matter is under discussion with other governments.

Effective co-operation has continued to be maintained with the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, from which Canada also derives a considerable measure of benefit, and we are fortunate in having a constant exchange of information with other countries, particularly the United States, with whom co-operation is a matter of daily and welcome routine. We also keep in close touch with the Narcotic Services of Great Britain, Holland and Egypt in particular.

It continues to be safe to say that in Canada as a whole the previous decrease in the number of those addicted to either heroin, morphine or cocaine has been well maintained. These narcotics are exceedingly hard to obtain in all parts of the country, now that the recent activities on the Pacific coast have rendered it possible to include British Columbia in that statement. It is not possible, however, to report favourably in regard to codeine, which was first used as a "carry-over" by those previously addicted to, but unable to maintain a supply of other drugs, but who now use it in massive dosage, far in excess of that ever prescribed medicinally. It is also used as a drug of addiction by some who never previously were slaves to any narcotic, but who become addicted to whatever is being used by those addicts with whom they associate. Association has always been considered as the principal predisposing factor in relation to morphine or heroin addicts, and it is the absence of those drugs and the presence of codeine which results in the creation of codeine addicts *ab initio*.

As indicated in last year's report, a scheme of control of codeine sales, by co-operation with wholesalers and pharmaceutical associations, was put into effect in December, 1934, and judgment was withheld as to the results accruing in view of the short period in which it had been in operation. During 1935 it was found that the majority of retail druggists were unaffected by the big demand for codeine, and continued to conduct their businesses in the usual ethical manner. The activities of the minority, however, were on such a scale as to largely nullify whatever good was being accomplished, and it became necessary to ensure that some retail druggists should not handle codeine at all, while all others, as from November 1, were limited to one ounce monthly except in comparatively rare instances when, after enquiry and recommendation by the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association concerned, authority was issued for a slightly larger quantity. Careful enquiry has established that the small quantities of codeine available, coupled with continued demand, have resulted in a corresponding and exorbitant increase in the price demanded by some druggists who cater to this type of sale, and it is known that in some instances 25 cents is being paid for two grains of codeine.

Canada's imports of that drug in 1935 were some 6,764 ounces in excess of 1934, but this by no means represents increased consumption, as there were 6,308 ounces more in the hands of wholesalers at the end of the year than at the beginning, while 490 ounces were returned to the country of original export. Canadian consumption in 1935, therefore, closely approximated that of 1934,

and it is hoped that the results of the restrictive action taken in November last will be reflected in the consumption during 1936. It should also be borne in mind that codeine is being prescribed by physicians on an increasing scale both in tablets and in preparations, as a substitute for morphine, and that a large proportion of the codeine imported is mixed with other medicinal ingredients by licensed narcotic wholesalers and made into preparations which do not enter into the addiction picture. One of the largest Canadian purchasers, for example, utilizes 86 per cent of his supply in the manufacture of such preparations, and only 14 per cent in making straight codeine tablets. It is, however, codeine phosphate in powder form for which there is the greatest illicit demand. There are now two provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia, in which amendments to the provincial Pharmacy Acts have ensured that straight codeine shall only be sold by retail druggists on medical prescription. This is a most useful provision.

The imports of codeine in the past five years have been as follows:—

	Ounces
1931.. . . . .	15,918
1932.. . . . .	17,019
1933.. . . . .	26,361
1934.. . . . .	28,915
1935.. . . . .	35,669

The control of paregoric, rendered possible by the co-operation of the Excise Branch of the Department of National Revenue, has continued to be reasonably effective, without creating a shortage for legitimate medical use. While in 1935 sales by wholesalers were slightly larger than in the preceding year, they were less than in 1933, and 4,000 gallons less than in 1932, which was the last complete year before such control was initiated, the figures being:—

	Gallons
1932.. . . . .	8,727
1933.. . . . .	5,044
1934.. . . . .	4,290
1935.. . . . .	4,792

The transactions and books of the 109 licensed narcotic wholesalers have continued to be audited by our chemist auditor, who is permanently employed for that duty, while the narcotic registers, stocks and prescriptions in the hands of retail druggists, who number more than 3,000, have been regularly inspected and checked by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on our behalf.

The co-operation with the medical profession has continued to be very close, and we are greatly indebted to many members thereof for their assistance and co-operation in relation to cases of addiction which, not having underworld associations, offered reasonable prospects of cure. The facilities of the Ontario hospitals, rendered available by recent provincial legislation, have been utilized to a considerable extent in that connection, and have aided materially in the constructive work which is possible along that line.

In relation to the legitimate importations of narcotics into Canada, there was a marked drop in imports of cocaine, of which 1,132 ounces entered the country as compared with 2,120 ounces in the previous year. The demand for this narcotic is unquestionably decreasing, due largely to the use of non-habit-forming and less toxic drugs in many medical and dental instances. Nevertheless, the average annual importation of cocaine in the past four years has approximated 2,000 ounces, and it is believed that this marked decrease in importation is more associated with stocks in wholesalers' hands than the actual 1935 consumption in Canada, which was 1,552 ounces, and that an increase in importation may be possible during 1936.

Importations of morphine and heroin (4,883 ounces) were down by nearly 600 ounces, from 5,476 ounces in 1934, or some 250 ounces less than the previous



four year average. Codeine continues to be increasingly utilized in the legitimate practice of medicine, and while its per capita consumption in Canada is heavy, it is necessary to remember that the increased importation thereof in recent years is not unconnected with the decreased legitimate use of morphine and heroin.

Crude opium, for use in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, was imported to the extent of 730 pounds, as compared with 458 pounds in 1934. The former figure, however, closely approximates actual consumption, and the 1934 figure was in fact some 200 pounds less than the quantity consumed.

Canada's exports of narcotics are practically negligible, consisting almost exclusively of shipments to physicians and druggists in Newfoundland and the West Indies. Twenty-two ounces of straight narcotics and 20 ounces contained in preparations were so exported. The strict provisions of the international licensing system are adhered to in relation to all imports and exports. Medicinal preparations containing codeine do not come under such system, although they can only be handled by licensed wholesalers. The amount of codeine entering Canada in that form during 1935 was 71 ounces, 133 grains.

During the year it became necessary to prosecute two physicians. One case, involving circumstances which clearly indicated illicit intent, resulted in a sentence of four years' imprisonment, while the other, in connection with which narcotics were sold to a perfectly healthy person on a number of occasions, resulted in a fine of \$200 or three months' imprisonment.

As the result of evidence disclosed during the trial of a number of addicts in Montreal who were charged with obtaining narcotic drugs from more than one physician during the winter of 1933-34, two of the physicians involved, whose actions thoroughly warranted prosecution, but who were not in good standing with their Provincial Medical Association and for that reason could not be charged under section 6 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, were prosecuted under section 4 (f) of the Act in question, being eventually sentenced on August 27, 1935, to serve six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200 or one month's imprisonment in default of payment. They subsequently appealed such sentences but the appeals were finally dismissed and they commenced to serve their terms of imprisonment on March 31, 1936.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, the Narcotic Branch received \$6,265 in revenue, made up as follows:—

Business licences.....	\$ 2,795 00
Import licences.....	305 00
Export licences.....	30 00
Fines.....	3,115 00
Sale of seized cars.....	20 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 6,265 00</u>

The expenditure in connection with lawyers' bills alone in federal narcotic prosecutions amounted to \$11,412.63.

Dealing with the illicit traffic, convictions for the illegal possession, importation, transportation or selling of narcotics decreased to 117 as compared with 134 in the previous year. In connection with the more minor offences such as as smoking opium, possession of paraphernalia, etc., there was also a decrease to 42, slightly more than half the 1934 figure of 78. Two convictions were registered, as compared with ten in the preceding year, for obtaining drugs from more than one physician. A study of table 1-C continues to illustrate the marked reduction in the number of convictions obtained for opium smoking and kindred offences. There was, however, a significant drop in the price of all qualities of illicit opium in Vancouver in the latter half of 1935, and as price is the most reliable barometer available in studying the trend of



illicit traffic, it is apparent that much still remains to be done. More than half the total of narcotic convictions obtained were in British Columbia, while there were no convictions whatever in the three Maritime Provinces.

Sixty-nine aliens were deported at the expiration of their sentences, sixty of whom were Chinese. This brings the total of aliens deported up to 1,173 since this very effective deterrent came into operation in 1922.

The following sentences of one year or over were imposed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936: 2 of 5 years, 2 of 4 years, 1 of 3 years, 11 of 2 years, and 20 of 1 year and over.

In Quebec and Ontario there were 44 convictions, or approximately one-quarter of the total for the Dominion, a very much reduced proportion as compared with two years ago. The shortage of illicit morphine, heroin and cocaine was most marked, but the demand for codeine was continuous. There was only one case involving Marihuana (Indian hemp). The vendor was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 on each of three charges, and it is this type of punishment which, in our opinion, has created a marked disinclination to handle this drug in Canada, when it has become a definite menace in certain other countries.

There was a conviction at Windsor, Ontario, for illicitly bringing in a small quantity of heroin from Detroit. There were no cases of heroin or other narcotics being brought into Canada by race-horse attendants in connection with the doping of horses. The use of the saliva test for the detection thereof was continued on certain race tracks. In some instances positive results were obtained, and action was taken by the Racing Association.

In the Middle West conditions were relatively good. There is a certain amount of addiction in certain urban centres, which was firmly dealt with from a number of angles. There was a recrudescence of heroin peddling in Winnipeg, which resulted in a number of arrests, one of which involved a previously convicted trafficker recently released from the penitentiary.

The situation in Saskatchewan was quite good, and the following figures in relation to convictions obtained in the three Prairie Provinces reflect with accuracy the conditions encountered:—

Manitoba.....	14
Saskatchewan.....	2
Alberta.....	19

In British Columbia there were 84 convictions, or more than half the Dominion total; 46 of these involved trafficking and illegal possession, 36 were for opium smoking and kindred offences, and 2 were for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician. Several of the illicit traffic cases were of very considerable importance. In one instance several months were devoted to the detection of a Chinese who was selling opium in large quantities, both locally and interprovincially. By means of an agent imported from another province, working under police direction, it was possible first to establish the ingenious methods of delivery, and subsequently to arrest the trafficker while in the act of making a large sale. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

In another instance a previously convicted white trafficker, who by means of a well organized gang of "runners" peddled codeine in large quantities in the underworld for a considerable period, was eventually arrested, with two accomplices, under conditions which established that he was the source of supply for large quantities of morphine. The morphine was hidden in various "caches" in proximity to a cabin in an automobile camp where he had established his headquarters, and by most painstaking and clever work on the part of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police it was possible to establish his direct connection therewith. He and one of his accomplices were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while the other received a short sentence.

The temporary activity of this trafficker in connection with codeine was occasioned both by the fact that the federal restrictions were beginning to be effective in so far as supplies normally available to drug stores were concerned, and also because, as from May 1, 1935, amendments to the British Columbia Pharmacy Act provided that codeine could only be sold by drug stores on medical prescription. This latter provision immediately led to a deliberate and organized effort on the part of one drug store to retain the addict trade by means of a system of false prescriptions. Effective action was taken by the Vancouver City Police, with the knowledge, and to some extent the assistance, of federal officers, as a result of which convictions under the new Pharmacy Act were obtained, and the proprietor of the store was subsequently, by provincial action, struck off the roll of druggists. This action tended to a considerable extent to drive the codeine traffic underground, with the result, as indicated, that real drug traffickers did not hesitate to cater to the demand and derive considerable profit therefrom before their activities were terminated.

The most important series of cases encountered in British Columbia, involving large quantities of Oriental morphine imported from overseas, are already dealt with in this report to the limited extent which is possible at the present time.

There were also several cases of the illicit importation of narcotics from that portion of the United States lying south of our Pacific coast, in connection with which close co-operation was maintained with the United States Narcotic authorities and arrests made on both sides of the line.

Only one case involving the illicit growing of opium poppy heads was encountered, and in that instance the jury acquitted the accused.

No seizures of Chinese narcotic pills with a morphine or heroin content were effected, in marked contrast to the preceding year, when over 361,000 of such pills were discovered in various parts of the country, although principally in British Columbia. Several small shipments, consigned from the Orient to Chinese stores in Canada, were refused customs entry and returned to the country of origin.

TABLE 1A—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1935

Province	Nature of Offence									Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs	Smoking Opium	Frequenting Opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island										
Nova Scotia										
New Brunswick										
Quebec	10	10	1	2		2	1			26
Ontario	13	1				2	1		1	18
Manitoba	11	3								14
Saskatchewan	1			1						2
Alberta	16	2							1	19
British Columbia	40	2	4		11	14	11	2		84
Total	91	18	5	3	11	18	13	2	2	163

TABLE 1B—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1935

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	Cuban	Italian	Danish	Swiss	
Prince Edward Island											
Nova Scotia											
New Brunswick											
Quebec	24	2	3	23	16	9	1				26
Ontario	17	1	2	16	10	7		1			18
Manitoba	13	1		14	14						14
Saskatchewan	2			2	1	1					2
Alberta	18	1	1	18	18	1					19
British Columbia	79	5	38	46	26	56			1	1	84
Total	153	10	44	119	85	74	1	1	1	1	163

TABLE 1C—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, TO 1935

Year	Nature of Offence										Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	
1925	381	55			139	208				52	835
1926	302	33			149	180				79	743
1927	163	37			85	81				124	490
1928	183	52			69	69	28			29	430
1929	150	38	1		103	223	47	1			567
1930	166	32	2		47	155	40	5	4		458
1931	173	45	3		42	39	24		7		333
1932	138	45	4	2	71	61	25	3	1		340
1933	111	39	5		17	42	24	1	1		240
1934	101	29	4		8	44	28	10	4		226
1935	91	18	5	3	11	18	13	2	2		163

TABLE 1D—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, TO 1935

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option	Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925	540	280	1930	255	203
1926	474	263	1931	110	223
1927	327	159	1932	144	196
1928	190	240	1933	82	158
1929	375	192	1934	91	135
			1935	44	119

TABLE No. 2

(A) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1935

Country imported from	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	139 (a)
France.....	13 (b)
Great Britain.....	34
Germany.....	10
Holland.....	3
Switzerland.....	7
Belgium.....	1
Total.....	207

(a) Three licences cancelled at the request of the importers.

(b) One licence cancelled at the request of the importer.

Country to which exported	
Newfoundland.....	47 (a)
Switzerland.....	1
Bermuda, B.W.I.....	1
Jamaica, B.W.I.....	5
Republic of Panama.....	1
Germany.....	2 (b)
Total.....	57

(a) Four licences cancelled at the request of the exporters.

(b) One licence cancelled at the request of the exporter.

(B) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1935

Wholesale.....	109 (a)
Retail.....	18

(a) Four licences cancelled at the request of the wholesalers, and one cancelled by the department.

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919, TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1935 INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year), (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year), (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year), (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year), (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 (Calendar year), (pure drug).....	1,132	4,883	730

Note: Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine.

Statistics now prepared by Calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1935

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca Leaves
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tr., ext., etc.)	Alkaloïds of opium (non-Morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.
Great Britain.....	730.00	220.00	27.69	80.49	2,919.07	41.88	610.65	0.04	171.00	1.88	.....
France.....	.....	.....	0.08	7.04	.....	4.39	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....
U.S.A.....	.....	.....	.....	42.98	0.01	.....	.....	.....	495.00	10.37	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00	720.00	.....	90.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	0.23	86.00	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444.30	.....	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	730.00	220.00	27.77	240.74	3,725.08	47.47	700.65	0.04	1,120.30	12.30	.....

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.  
*Preparation* indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.



TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1935

Country imported from	Eucaine	Cannabis sativa contained in Galenical preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis Sativa	Cannabis sativa (herb)	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug)	Dilaudide Str. (pure drug)	Geno-Morphine Str. (pure drug)
				Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)			
	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....	1.43	840.00		369.40		19,322.44		
France.....					0.10	1,401.52		
U.S.A.....		245.00	1.79					
Germany.....			282.00			11,351.24*	5.25	
Switzerland.....				40.50		3,349.50		
Netherlands.....								
Belgium.....						245.00		
Spain.....					0.20			
Totals.....	1.43	1,085.00	283.79	409.90	0.30	35,669.70	5.25	

NOTE.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

\*Of this quantity, 490 ounces were returned to Germany at the request of the wholesaler and are shown as an exportation on Export Table No. 4.

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935

Country exported to	Opium contained in tr., ext., pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa in Galenical preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis	Codeine str. (pure drug)
		Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bahamas, B.W.I.....		0.80							
Bermuda, B.W.I.....		1.91				0.31			0.23
Jamaica, B.W.I.....	0.20		0.03				0.02		0.16
Newfoundland.....	12.15	20.00	0.36		3.49		0.09	0.12	16.23
Republic of Panama....	0.23		0.07						
Switzerland.....		0.02			2.94				
Germany.....									490.00*
Totals.....	12.58	22.73	0.46		6.43	0.31	0.11	0.12	506.62

NOTE.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

\*This amount, which was imported from Germany in 1935, was returned to Germany at the request of the wholesaler.

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE FOURTEEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1935

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Totals
British South Africa.....															2
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	2 59	60	961
Czecho-Slovakia.....				1						1					1
Danish.....						1									1
East Indian.....												2			7
English.....		2	1	1						1	1	1			7
French.....		2		1				1		1					2
Greek.....		1													1
Irish.....		2		2			1				2	5	3	2	19
Italian.....							1								3
Japanese.....			1				1		1						1
Norwegian.....						1			1						1
Philippino.....		1													1
Polish.....								1		1	1				3
Roumanian.....					1				1		1				3
Scotch.....				2						1					3
Swedish.....			1				1	1				1			4
Swiss.....							1	1						1	3
United States citizens.....	11	20	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	5	6	149
Lithuania.....											1				1
Totals....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	69	69	1,173

TABLE No. 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1935

*Opium—*

Opium, crude.....	Nil		
Opium, smoking.....	15 lbs.	5 ozs.	155 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	2 lbs.	1 oz.	284 grs.
86 tins smoking opium containing.....	43 lbs.		
5 tins smoking opium (13 1/3 ozs. each) containing.....	4 lbs.	2 ozs.	292 grs.
2 tins smoking opium (5 ozs. each) containing.....		10 ozs.	
Opium water.....	3 lbs.	13 ozs.	71 grs.
Yen Shee water.....		15 ozs.	
*Decks of smoking opium.....	558		
*Decks of opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	12		
Pills of opium.....	138		
Pills of Yen Shee.....	3		
Alleged opium water.....			219 grs.
Alleged Tr. of opium.....		10 ozs.	

*Morphine (salts and alkaloid combined)—*

Morphine.....		5 ozs.	330 grs.
Sterile morphine solution.....		1 oz.	
*Decks of morphine.....	466		
Cubes of morphine (4 gr. each).....	166		
Capsules of morphine.....	24		
Tablets of morphine.....	1,660		

*Ethylmorphine.....* 60 grs.*Cocaine (salts and alkaloid combined)—*

Cocaine.....		13 ozs.	150 grs.
Solution of cocaine.....			60 grs.
*Decks of cocaine.....	1		
Tablets of cocaine.....	2		

*Heroin (Diacetylmorphine), (salts and alkaloid combined)—*

Heroin.....		13 ozs.	82 grs.
*Decks of heroin.....	3		
Capsules of heroin.....	128		
Tablets of heroin.....	417		

*Cannabis Sativa—*

Cigarettes (Marihuana).....	12		
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*Poppy Heads.....* 75 lbs.*Alleged Drugs (miscellaneous), including morphine, heroin, cocaine and codeine—*

Drugs, alleged.....		5 ozs.	393 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs.....	41		
Capsules of alleged drugs (approx. 3 grs. each).....	80		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	1,663		

*Paraphernalia—*

Opium lamps.....	69		
Opium lamp globes.....	14		
Opium smoking pipes.....	56		
Opium pipe bowls.....	35		
Opium pipe stems.....	21		
Scrapers, opium pipe.....	65		
Yen-hocks (needles).....	104		
Opium scales (Chinese), etc.....	10		
Opium tins, empty.....	4		
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty.....	4		
Hyperdomic syringes.....	30		
Hyperdomic cases (metal, etc.).....	4		
Scissors.....	26		
Hypodermic needles.....	32		
Bowls (glass and china).....	13		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	20		
Opium pipe bowl tops (cocoa-nut shell).....	2		
Opium decking tools.....	7		

\*Deck is a small package containing from 2 to 5 grains of drug.

## THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE BRANCH

The manifest purpose of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act is to protect the public against incompetent or dishonest manufacturers or vendors of medicinal preparations that have no therapeutic value or are improperly represented.

There are manufactured and imported into Canada 5,334 different registered proprietary medicines which are ordinarily sold as household remedies.

Along with the development of knowledge in the manufacture of medicines and other matters that relate to health, there has come a veritable avalanche of advertising filled with health claims for this, that, and the other thing quite obviously overdone. The practice of the Department is not to attempt to prohibit patent medicine advertisers from talking about their products and other health considerations in their advertising, but rather to control their claims so that they will come within the bounds of reason and safety. The development of the radio and its use as an advertising medium for patent medicines has made it necessary to exercise special vigilance. Such advertising is effectively controlled through co-operation with the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. Unfortunately we cannot exercise similar control over advertisements sent out over foreign radio stations, and only partially over Canadian privately owned stations.

Manufacturers have the option of selling prepared medicines in Canada labelled with the true formula or full list of medicinal ingredients under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, or as secret formula products bearing a registration number granted under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. While there are no actual figures available to show the value of the various secret formula medicines sold in Canada subject to this latter Act, the extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals may be gauged from the following statistics recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1934, being the latest available:—

### CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

#### THE MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS INDUSTRY, 1934

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities was valued at \$19,484,094 at factory prices in 1934 compared with \$17,063,849 in 1933 and \$17,573,979 in 1932.

Of the 180 factories in this group in 1934, 100 were located in Ontario, 61 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 4 in British Columbia, 3 in Saskatchewan, 2 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Alberta, and 1 in New Brunswick. The capital employed in manufacturing was reported at \$20,041,129, an advance of \$2,600,000 over the 1933 figure of \$17,402,705 which covered 168 operating plants. The average number of employees in 1934 was 3,506 compared with 3,169 in the previous year and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$4,306,409 as against \$3,850,928 in 1933. Plants in Ontario produced 62 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 30 per cent.

The concerns in this industry make medicinals and pharmaceuticals as their main products but they also manufacture other lines such as toilet preparations as a secondary part of their business. On the other hand, some companies which have been classified in other industrial groups make some medicinal preparations as minor products. The total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to \$14,316,005 in 1934 compared with \$13,912,045 in 1933 and \$13,015,912 in 1932.



Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals during 1934 were valued at \$2,600,496 of which \$1,140,209 came from the United States, \$791,650 from the United Kingdom, and \$256,160 from France. In 1933 the value of imports was \$2,588,168. Exports were appraised at \$796,787 in 1934 and \$634,155 in 1933.

The usual supervision of imports, as well as Canadian manufactured medicines, was maintained by the inspection service, which contributed very materially to an equitable enforcement of the Act.

Seven hundred and forty-four applications for registration of medicinal preparations under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act were received. Five hundred and seventy-four of these were accepted and registration numbers assigned; 170 were refused for various valid reasons. The registration of 4,760 was reviewed, and licences to the number of 5,334 were issued. The registration of 478 medicines was cancelled. Fifty-eight preparations were approved by the Advisory Board and 7 rejected as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages. Two seizures were made.

One thousand one hundred and two labels and wrappers; 276 cartons; 334 circulars; 779 newspaper and magazine advertisements, and 598 radio announcements were censored. The labelling of 184 samples, submitted for inspection, was examined and 16 shipments of medicines were detained at customs ports of entry for labelling adjustment.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Public Health Engineering may be defined as the science of improving and controlling the physical environment of man so as to prevent disease, prolong life and promote physical and mental efficiency; as such it is concerned with the mechanics of the transmission of communicable diseases and the control of the inanimate avenues of travel of the causative organisms of diseases. The activities of public health engineering are confined to the extra-human phases of health protection. It involves the creation of technical principles of the many branches of environmental sanitation and the administration of their application.

Attempts at the control of the environment through sanitary inspection was the first large scale public health measure. The earlier emphasis placed upon sanitary inspection was due to the theory of the miasmatic origin of disease.

The sanitation of the environment represents a phase of the general public health problem, and since it is so much easier to control the environment than it is to control the movements or practices of man, and since many important diseases are transmitted from one person to another through the environment, the importance of sanitation is obvious.

With the steadily increasing urbanization of the population of Canada and the growing demand for protection against noise, smoke, odours, dust, and the numerous other evils of congestion, the need for greater emphasis on environmental sanitation becomes more apparent.

The more important demonstrations of the intimate relationship between sunlight and good health will cause municipalities to combat the smoke nuisance more assiduously than ever before. The great economic waste for which dust and dirt are responsible should lead to more energetic and effective methods aiming at their prevention and elimination.

Public health engineering is concerned with the applicability of the design, the adequacy of capacities, the efficiency of the operation, and the sufficiency of safeguards against contamination, of water supplies, sewage disposal, swimming



pools, dairies and pasteurization plants and incinerators. It is concerned with stream pollution, shellfish sanitation, heating, lighting, ventilation and air-conditioning; elimination or control of certain insects and rodents; housing and industrial sanitation.

Public health engineering is an important cog in the public health machinery since it relates to those things which affect great numbers and masses of people, but it is not independent of other public health activities such as epidemiology, chemistry, bacteriology, vital statistics, and many others.

The occurrences of recent years, with respect to water supplies, indicate the ever increasing danger of potentialities. It is the by-pass at the water plant, the single concrete wall between contaminated water and pure water, failure to vary the purification process in keeping with the varying pollutional load, failure to maintain a reasonable chlorine residual in the distribution system, cross connections between safe supplies and unsafe supplies, the lack of protection of small water supplies, and the like, which is accountable for much of the present day water-borne disease. The improper disposal of sewage generally and the failure of sewage works operators to operate existing sewage treatment plants at maximum efficiency tend to increase the load on water treatment plants and to affect health generally.

Few countries can match, and none exceed, Canada in its natural water resources, which include thousands of miles of Great Lakes' shorelines, many thousands of inland lakes, and countless rivers and streams. These resources, together with the summer climate, combine to make Canada an attractive resort for tourists.

At the same time, nothing so surely converts such assets into dangerous liabilities as "pollution."

The need of clean recreational waters and protected water supplies is often greatest near the centres of heaviest population and industrial activity.

On the part of the general public there is a growing consciousness of the dangers and economic losses inherent in the excessive pollution of our waterways by sewage and industrial wastes. With the increase in leisure of all classes, and the consequently wider opportunities open to everyone for the enjoyment of streams and lakes for various forms of recreation, this consciousness will tend to become more acute and widespread.

This branch does much towards protecting the health of the tourists, travelling public and the persons engaged in transportation activities. The value of this work is emphasized by consideration of the total numbers of the army of tourists that annually visit Canada, and corresponding amount of money they spend while in this country.

#### VESSEL WATER SUPPLIES

An idea of the size and importance of the problem to be handled to properly supervise vessel drinking and culinary water supplies so that only safe supplies will be used may be obtained on consideration of the undernoted facts. The total number of vessels operating on the Great Lakes is approximately 2,500 of all sizes and descriptions. The commercial fleet consists of 900 vessels, such as bulk freighters, passenger and package freight ships, freight carrying barges, self unloaders, oil tankers and car ferries. Ships that are not engaged in the actual carriage of cargo, such as lighters, scows, and tugs are not considered as part of the commercial fleet.

About 360 of these vessels are of such small dimensions that they may make use of the St. Lawrence canals. These are mostly engaged in traffic between the eastern end of Lake Erie and the port of Montreal.

The problem is also complicated to some extent by the annual appearance on the Great Lakes of a large number of British and foreign vessels, the water supplies of which need attention.

During the season of navigation of 1935, the steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland waters of Canada, and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office, carried 12,133,044 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels. Four thousand three hundred and ninety-eight samples were collected from the drinking water supplies of vessels that ply on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada and examined at public health laboratories.

Canadian operating companies reported the names and numbers of their ships that were in active service and it was found possible to examine the water supply systems of 340 of these vessels.

Eighteen cases of typhoid fever were reported among crews and passengers of vessels during the year. Very few of these occurred on vessels coming under the regulations concerning drinking and culinary water supplies aboard vessels operating on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada.

The list of safe sources of drinking and culinary water supplies was revised and brought up to date and made available to the operators of common carriers in accordance with subsection (b) of section 11 of the Regulations concerning drinking water supplies.

#### RAILWAY SANITATION

The importance of railway sanitation in Canada is emphasized by consideration of the fact that in 1934, the most recent year for which information is available, the railways of this country carried 20,530,718 passengers.

Data regarding the quality of milk and cream was collected and a general report filed regarding the sources from which milk products are obtained throughout Canada for use aboard dining cars and dining rooms of railways engaged in international and interprovincial traffic.

As the opportunity offered and time permitted, examinations were made of coachyards, terminals and watering points. In the twelve months under consideration, such examinations totalled 101. In addition to this, 882 samples were collected for analyses from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. So also the kitchens and pantries of 48 dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route. Sixteen passenger trains were completely checked over from the standpoint of sanitation.

Forty-eight sources from which natural ice was obtained for chilling food or drinking water aboard common carriers were checked up and reported upon.

The distribution of the list of certified shellfish dealers was continued. The distribution of this list of certified dealers is of great importance in the effort being made by all concerned to maintain proper sanitary control of shellfish as offered to passengers on dining cars and in dining rooms of vessels operated in interprovincial and international traffic.

The examination and certification of drinking and culinary water supplies used aboard common carriers engaged in interprovincial traffic, supervision of drinking and culinary water supply systems on vessels operating on the Great Lakes and boundary waters, and the inspection of dining cars operating internationally, with reference to supplies of water and milk, were continued through reciprocity with the United States Public Health Service.

Co-operative public health engineering work with other federal departments has occupied considerable time. This included examinations of certain buildings and properties under the jurisdiction of the federal government.

In the Great Lakes and western districts examinations were made of conditions in the National Parks, and reports and recommendations prepared regarding such improvements as were deemed advisable.

Co-operative work was done in public health engineering matters with other branches of this department.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Increase in the pollution of the sources of water supply, as well as the increasing general interest in public health, have emphasized the necessity for closer attention to matters of sewage disposal.

Where insufficient dilution is present, as in ditches, creeks and small streams, sewage creates an odour nuisance with resultant injurious effects, but warns of its presence. Due to its character, sewage-polluted water generally presents a definite health hazard. This increases with public or private use of such waters, and is most serious where visible evidence of the contamination is lacking, or where the water appears to be clear.

#### HOUSING

In line with the general public interest in slums and housing conditions throughout Canada, the collection of data regarding housing and slum clearance projects has been continued.

#### SHELLFISH SANITATION

Sanitary surveys of oyster growing areas continue to be carried on to keep pace with the development of this industry.

#### PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT

This Act and the Regulations thereunder have been applied in unemployment relief camps.

In the above connection, technical information and assistance have been given by this branch in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects where relief labour was being used in the development of certain permanent structures.

TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS IN THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT, APRIL 1, 1935—MARCH 31, 1936

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Patient's name
SS. <i>Rose Castle</i> .....	.....	1	Sydney, N.S.....	June 6—June 30.	H. Williams (seaman).
SS. <i>North Voyager</i> .....	Clarke Steamship Co., Ltd.....	1	Havre St. Pierre, St. Peter's Harbour, North Shore, P.Q.	June 10—Aug. 28	Gerard Roberge (seaman).
SS. <i>Kristian</i> .....	(Norwegian vessel).....	1	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.....	Sept. 28.....	S. Mossman (seaman).
SS. <i>Dolland</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Saint John General Hospital.....	Oct. 18.....	Jas. Gerrior (seaman).

TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS IN THE PACIFIC DISTRICT, APRIL 1, 1935—MARCH 31, 1936

SS. <i>Dalhanna</i> .....	.....	1	St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	April 14—April 30	John D. Edwards.
SS. <i>Empress of Russia</i> .....	Canadian Pacific Railway B.C.Coast Service.....	1	Vancouver General Hospital.....	July 26—Aug. 31	Arthur Crowson.
SS. <i>Princess Elizabeth</i> .....	Canadian Pacific Railway B.C.Coast Service.....	1	St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 23—Sept. 8	Herbert T. Joyce.
SS. <i>Empress of Canada</i> .....	Canadian Pacific Railway B.C.Coast Service.....	1	St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	Sept. 4—Oct. 31	Leo Yio Chung.
SS. <i>Princess Louise</i> .....	Canadian Pacific Railway B.C.Coast Service.....	1	Prince Rupert General Hospital.....	Sept. 15.....	Philip Deacon (seaman).

TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED FROM CREW OR PASSENGERS OF VESSELS OPERATING INTO PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, APRIL 1, 1935—MARCH 31, 1936

SS. <i>Jean Brillant</i> .....	La Cie de Transport du Bas St. Laurent.	5	St. Joseph's Hospital, Rimouski, P.Q.....	July 3—July 17.....	Etienne Desrosiers (paratyphoid), Jean Marie Gagnon " " J. A. Garneau " " F. Marcheterre " " J. M. Desrosiers " " Patrick Wilson (typhoid).
Tug <i>Jas. Whalen</i> .....	Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd.....	1	Port Arthur, Ont.....	July 19.....	.....
SS. <i>New Northland</i> .....	Clarke Steamship Co., Ltd.....	1	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.....	Sept. 13—Sept. 30.	Emilien Plante (paratyphoid).
SS. <i>Cathcart</i> .....	Canadian National Railways Steamships	1	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.....	Oct. 21—Oct. 31	L. Simard (paratyphoid).
CGS. <i>Lady Grey</i> .....	Department of Marine.....	1	Hotel Dieu Hospital, Québec, P.Q.....	Mar. 15—April 30.	Amedee Labrecque (seaman), (typhoid).



## QUARANTINE SERVICE

## ORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

*Province of Quebec.*—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal as substations.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Halifax, the harbour and Lawlor's Island.

*Province of New Brunswick.*—Saint John, the harbour and Partridge Island.

*Province of British Columbia.*—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours and substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring *pratique* at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the department.

## SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1935-36, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective groups:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel inspected						
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Port totals
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.	1,038	8,587	8,604	12,734	14,237	73,534	139	117,835
Halifax, N.S.....	469	4,688	2,934	3,455	10,288	41,109	46	62,520
St. John, N.B.....	305	759	135	.....	9	14,666	30	15,599
William Head, B.C.....	818	4,674	3,509	839	10,641	54,371	14	74,048
Totals....	2,630	18,708	15,182	17,028	35,175	183,680	229	270,002

## QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

- (a) Cholera,
- (b) Plague,
- (c) Smallpox,
- (d) Typhus fever,
- (e) Yellow fever.

No cases of quarantinable disease were reported during the fiscal year from vessels arriving at Canadian ports on the St. Lawrence river, or at Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. On the Pacific coast one case of smallpox was removed



from a vessel at the William Head Quarantine Station. The patient at the time was in a convalescent stage and made a good recovery. Another case had died and was buried at sea before this vessel arrived. A total of nine contacts were removed to the quarantine detention building. One of these subsequently developed smallpox, which ended fatally. One contact released with the ship as having an immune action later developed the disease and was cared for at Vancouver by the city authorities, this authority having been notified as being the first port of call after release from quarantine. This was evidently a case of vaccinia accelerated by the developing disease being mistaken for an immune action.

## SMALLPOX AT WILLIAM HEAD

Patients	Hospital days	Contacts	Hospital days
2	32	8	185

## DEATHS AT SEA

Vessels arriving at St. John, N.B.	1
Vessels arriving at Father Point, Que.	2
Vessels arriving at William Head, B.C.	1

This last only being a death from infectious disease.

## MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons ill with minor infectious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

Port of arrival	Disease	Cases	Contacts
Halifax, N.S.	Diphtheria	3	4
	Scarlet fever	1	2
Saint John, N.B.	Nil		
Father Point, P.Q.	Diphtheria	1	
	Scarlet fever	1	
	Measles	1	
	German measles	1	1
(All hospitalized at Quebec Immigration Hospital)	Varicella	2	1
	Pertussis	2	
	Influenza	2	
	Erysipelas	1	
William Head (hospitalized at terminal ports)	Measles	1	
	Mumps	1	7
	Scabies	6	

## UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Each maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned as being quarantine stations, is designated an unorganized quarantine station.

Each inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station the local customs officer is ex-officio the quarantine officer, as provided by the quarantine regulations. The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being, the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

At North Sydney, N.S., Dr. L. R. Meech, the Immigration Medical Officer, acts temporarily as quarantine officer.

On February 14, 1936, the ss. *Caribou* from Newfoundland, landed a passenger at North Sydney who seventeen days later developed what was diagnosed as smallpox, which resulted in a departmental order that all passengers coming from Newfoundland, as well as the crew of the ss. *Caribou* be vaccinated until ordered otherwise. This was done until April first when the order to vaccinate was rescinded. During this time no further cases of the disease developed.

Passengers vaccinated—82 (between March 4th and 28th).

Crew of ship vaccinated—23 (between March 4th and 28th).

#### FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. Following such fumigation a Deratization Certificate is issued. When, upon inspection, a ship is found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, fumigation may be waived and a Deratization Exemption Certificate issued.

Vessels from plague infected ports are given special attention to insure protection for our ports against the entry of possibly plague infected rats. All such vessels are rat guarded until after final inspection or fumigation. If empty they are carefully inspected and, if necessary, fumigated. If en route, the vessel and cargo are inspected while unloading and if found infested, immediate fumigation would be carried out.

Facilities for the deratization of ships exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, with all of Burrard Inlet and including New Westminster and lower Fraser River ports, William Head, including Victoria and Esquimalt, Port Alberni, and Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

The fumigating agent in general use at Canadian ports is hydrocyanic acid gas. Where this is not practicable, sulphur is used.

Adult rats found after fumigation at Vancouver were dissected and examined for plague. No signs of plague infection were found.

The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports:—

Port	Vessels inspected and deratization exemption certificates issued	Vessels inspected, fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Total vessels inspected for vermin	Total rats recovered	Total mice recovered
Halifax, N.S.	14	38	52	49	15
Saint John, N.B.	8	7	15	4	39
Port Alfred, P.Q.	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec, P.Q.	4	1	5	.....	.....
Three Rivers, P.Q.	1	1	2	.....	.....
Montreal, P.Q., including Sorel, P.Q.	74	24	98	336	.....
Victoria, B.C., including Esquimalt	14	2	16	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C.	51	20	71	91	.....
Port Alberni, B.C.	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Totals	171	93	264	474	54

## REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

*Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.*

*Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. A. Chisholm.*

"The year just concluded has been remarkably free from any of the major quarantinable diseases. We have not been obliged to operate the hospital on Lawlor's Island at all although it has been kept in readiness for immediate occupation should any such diseased immigrants arrive at this port. The few cases of minor communicable disease that appeared were dealt with either at the hospital on the immigration pier or sent to the Halifax City Isolation Hospital under care of Dr. Cock, the Immigration Medical Officer. The minor diseases and disposition were as follows:—

"Two cases of diphtheria and 4 contacts were cared for at the pier hospital, 1 case diphtheria cared for at the City Isolation Hospital, 1 case scarlet fever cared for at the City Isolation Hospital and its two contacts cared for at the pier hospital.

"A total of 469 ships were cleared during the year; 9 per cent of these were cleared during the night time. There were no births or deaths at sea reported on the vessels during the year.

Nationality of ships		%	Origin of ships		%
British.....	266	56.6	Northern Europe.....	256	54.6
Norwegian.....	59	12.5	West Indies.....	69	14.7
U.S.A.....	45	9.6	South America.....	40	8.5
Danish.....	28	6.0	East Indies.....	34	7.2
Polish.....	15	3.2	Asia.....	28	6.0
Dutch.....	14	3.0	Australasia.....	15	3.7
Swedish.....	14	3.0	North America.....	14	3.0
German.....	11	2.3	Africa.....	8	1.7
French.....	9	1.9	European Mediterranean	5	1.0
Spanish.....	3	0.64			
Belgian.....	1				
Greek.....	1				
Italian.....	1				
Finnish.....	1				
Soviet.....	1				
	<hr/> 469			<hr/> 469	

"Thirty-eight ships were deratized during the year and 14 exemptions granted, being an increase of 15 deratized over last year and decrease of 4 exemptions from preceding year.

"Origin of ships fumigated:—

West Indies 13, local coastwise 11.

East Indies 13, South America 1.

I local coastwise ship was fumigated at Liverpool, N.S.

"A total of 49 dead rats were recovered on four of the ships fumigated and 15 dead mice on three of those fumigated.

"Location on ships where dead rats found after fumigation:—

No. 1 ship, 20 rats in holds.

No. 2 " 18 rats in holds, 2 in storeroom.

No. 3 " 8 rats in holds.

No. 4 " 1 rat in holds.

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"Ships fumigated on demand 2, gave 20 dead rats on 1 of them.

"Ships fumigated by request 28, gave 21 dead rats on 2 of them.

"Ships fumigated on routine 8, gave 8 dead rats on 1 of them.

"The ships giving dead rats after fumigation all originated in the West Indies.

"Vessels from plague infected ports were carefully supervised and guarded while in port. Thirteen of these steamers coming from East Indian ports requested fumigation in full cargo before unloading. This was granted and the subsequent port of call was informed by letter of what had been done and in the case of Canadian ports, the quarantine authorities requested to make a search for evidence of rats when the vessel was empty of cargo.

"On receipt of information March 11, 1936, from the department that smallpox had appeared on the west coast of Newfoundland, we were instructed to examine all coastwise ships and vessels from Newfoundland. No evidence of the disease was discovered and it was not found necessary to insist on vaccination as no passengers or crew were found as coming from the locality in which smallpox was reported to be prevalent. On instructions, this routine inspection was discontinued on April 1, 1936."

*Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.*

*Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. D. Reid*

"During the fiscal year just closed, 305 vessels passed through quarantine, an increase of 15 over the number during the preceding year. Two hundred and forty-eight of these vessels were cleared during the day and 57 during the night. The only vessels arriving from infected ports were those engaged in the Indian-United States trade, and called here en route to Boston. The number of such vessels was 10, all British. Six of these vessels were fumigated here before unloading at the request of the owners, the other four discharged that portion of their cargo destined here, precautions being taken to prevent the passage of rats from vessel to shore, and proceeded to Boston where fumigation was to be carried out. Signs of rats were discovered on only one of these vessels, and following fumigation, 4 rats were recovered.

"No cases of the major quarantinable diseases occurred during the year, nor were there any of the minor infectious diseases except a few mild cases of influenza among the crews, these being treated as sick mariners.

"One vessel reported a death at sea. This man died suddenly on day of sailing from Baltimore, complained of pain in stomach and vomiting. Body landed at Norfolk.

"Seven vessels were fumigated, Zyklon-B being the fumigant used. Origin of these vessels—India via Colombo, etc., 6; North American coastwise, 1. Nationality, British 6; Canadian 1. There were four rats and one mouse recovered on one of the vessels from India and 38 mice on the coastwise vessel. In addition the quarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police cruiser *Bay-hound* were fumigated by request for the purpose of destroying vermin.

"Eight vessels were inspected and granted exemption certificates. Origin of these vessels—Northern Europe, 3; Africa, 1; British West Indies, 2; and Eastern United States, 2; Nationality of these vessels—British, 1; Norwegian, 5; Danish, 1; and Canadian, 1.

"Four vessels were remanded to Halifax and one to Montreal for the necessary action in connection with fumigation. Origin of these vessels—British West Indies, 1; British Guiana, 4. Nationality—Norwegian, 1; Canadian, 4.

"Public Works Department undertakings at the quarantine station consisted of general maintenance and painting of various buildings; and the erection of three small houses for fire hose reels, and the providing of hose and reels, as well as other supplies for general maintenance by our own staff."



*St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service**Quarantine Officer, Dr. J. S. Douglas*

"The past season has been notable for the absence of epidemics of the graver quarantinable diseases in the great majority of ports of countries with which Canada exchanges traffic, for the relatively few cases of even minor infectious diseases which occurred among the passengers arriving on the steamers during the season, and for the small number of cases of various diseases among the crews of vessels.

"The season opened two weeks earlier than last year, the first steamer being cleared on April 11, as compared with April 25, in 1934. The last steamer was cleared on December 3, 1935, as compared with December 1, in 1934. The station at Father Point was closed on December 5.

"There were 1,625 vessels inward bound which called at Father Point for pilots, of which 1,038 required *pratique*. This compares with 1,004 ships in 1934 which obtained *pratique*.

"Of the total vessels cleared, 303 were passenger carrying ships, of which, however, a certain percentage were in reality freighters with accommodation for a few passengers.

"There were no major quarantinable diseases reported on any vessel, but all the minor quarantinable diseases, except mumps, occurred, as well as several other non-quarantinable diseases. These were all reported to the Chief Medical Immigration Officer at Quebec, where they received his attention.

"During the season, 59 ships proceeding to United States ports on the Great Lakes, were granted *pratique*, in accordance with our agreement with the U.S.A.

"Written notice was served on 88 vessels for breach of Section 17 of the Quarantine Regulations, and a copy of these regulations given to the master of each vessel warned. Section 17 was the chief section of the regulations not observed. Section 11 was also not observed on a few occasions. When a ship was warned for a breach of the Quarantine Regulations, the Shipping Agents concerned were advised of same and, as an act of co-operation, were requested to notify the owners of the warned ship.

"The immigration medical inspection on the ss. *Empress of Britain* and the ss. *Empress of Australia* from Father Point to Quebec was carried out on each occasion by the Quarantine Officer in charge here, acting in co-operation with the Immigration Medical staff at Quebec. All classes on these vessels were inspected en route and completed with one exception, before the vessels were docked at Quebec. The ss. *Empress of Britain* made eleven voyages and the *Empress of Australia* four voyages during the season.

"The Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle was visited and inspected at monthly intervals, and the Quebec sub-Station on several occasions after completion of the medical inspections on board the *Emperresses*. None of the other sub-stations was visited during the season.

"The co-operation from other services and other departments of the Civil Service has been most hearty and generous this season, and in turn this branch of the service has done everything in its power to co-operate with all other government services and with the various organizations with which we come in contact."

*Quarantine Sub-Station, Montreal, Que.**Quarantine Officer, Dr. G. E. Beauchamp.*

"The season opened in the Port of Montreal with the inspection of the ss. *Bullmouth* April 20, and closed November 29 with the fumigation of the ss. *Grey County*. One hundred and one ships were inspected in the Port of Mont-



real and nine ships in the Port of Sorel, Que., an increase of 20 ships from 1934. Twenty-four ships were fumigated, a decrease of 2 from 1934. Sixty-five ships were exempted from fumigation after inspection at Montreal and nine at Sorel, Que. Twelve ships were remanded to other ports or given an extension of time for fumigation.

"Dead rats were found on nine of the ships fumigated, the number found being greater than last year. One ship, fumigated twice during the season, plying between Montreal and West Indies and carrying sugar, molasses, fruits and general cargo, gave 141 rats at the first fumigation and 38 at the second.

"Ships inspected and exempted were found to be kept very clean and showed that there was a gradual elimination of rat harbourages.

"Two vessels of the Department of Marine were fumigated at the Port of Montreal.

"The fumigant used was "Celophite" HCN and the results obtained were satisfactory. The fumigating material and equipment are stored at Longue Pointe in a warehouse rented from the Montreal Harbour Commissioners.

"I have made several inspections of the Montreal harbour, from the standpoint of its rat infestation. The harbour extends from the foot of the Lachine Canal to Pointe aux Trembles, a distance of 15 miles. The Windmill Point basin comprises sections 5 to 10 West and sections 5 to 11 South. Docks on the West side are used for the unloading of coal and are constructed in concrete; there is only a small freight shed built on a concrete base and with metal superstructure. On the East side, the docks are actually in the process of reconstruction in concrete. The old Canadian National Railway elevator is located on that dock. There are no marked evidences of rat infestation in that section.

"From section 12 to section 27, at foot of Papineau avenue, the docks are all constructed with a concrete base, are well paved and the permanent sheds on each dock are built on concrete bases and have all metal superstructure. They are practically rat-proofed. They show very little harbourages and I did not see marked evidence of the presence of rats.

"Grain elevator No. 1 is located at section 15.

"Grain elevator No. 2 is located at section 19.

"Cold storage warehouse is located at section 25.

"Grain elevator No. 3 is located at section 44.

"The grain elevators may have a certain number of rats, but special care is taken to keep the rat population to a minimum.

"From section 27 to section 44, the docks are in a process of reconstruction in concrete and it was impossible for me to make an inspection of that section.

"Sections 45 and 46—Docks are built in concrete and the sheds, as in the upper part of the harbour, are on a concrete base with metal superstructure and there are no marked evidence of the presence of rats in that part of the harbour.

"There are a few other docks from section 48 to Pointe aux Trembles.

"Racine dock, section 62, and Vulcan dock, section 71, are built in concrete and used for the unloading of coal.

"Canada Cement dock, section 96: Imperial Oil Refineries Ltd., section 101; British American Oil, section 106; and Montreal East dock, section 110. The inspection did not show any sign of the presence of rats on those docks.

"May I mention that the harbour is kept very clean and that there is a special squad of men employed to keep everything in good order.

"*Additional Duties.*—A bi-monthly inspection of sick mariners treated at the Hôpital Saint-Luc, Montreal.

"Visited sick mariners treated at the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Hôpital Pasteur. I have had interviews with the authorities of the Notre-Dame Hospital and the Hôpital de la Providence at Montreal East, re new contracts for the treatment of sick mariners at these hospitals.

"Called by the Immigration Department to examine passengers arriving in Canada, on 110 ships. These ships were in the port of Montreal at different berths from the Lachine canal down to Pointe aux Trembles, and some of the ships were at anchor amidstream at Longue-Pointe.

"I have also, at the request of Mr. J. M. Langlais, Immigration Inspector-in-charge, reported every morning at the Immigration wharf office, No. 1, Common street, to examine passengers and sailors."

*William Head, Victoria, B.C.*

*Quarantine Officer, Dr. H. E. Tremayne.*

"*Vessels Inspected.*—This year we have had a slight increase in the number of vessels granted *pratique* at William Head, the total being 818, as against 816 for the previous year. In addition, 43 vessels were passed in at unorganized ports, and 7 duplicate *pratiques* were issued by the U.S.P.H.S. at Port Townsend, making a total of 868 vessels entering Canadian ports on the Pacific coast under quarantine supervision.

"A total of 114 duplicate *pratiques* were given to vessels entering Canada and going to the United States.

Nationalities of vessels	%	Areas of departure	%
British.....	369 45	Europe.....	347 42
Norwegian.....	109 13	Asia.....	246 30
American.....	99 12	North America.....	140 17
Japanese.....	73 9	Central and South America	54 6.6
German.....	32 4	Australasia.....	28 3.4
Swedish.....	31 3.8	Africa.....	3
Dutch.....	25 3		
French.....	24 3		
Danish.....	23 3		
Italian.....	13 1.5		
Greek.....	13 1.5		
Panama.....	6		
Finland.....	1		
	<hr/> 818		<hr/> 818

*Detention and Hospitalization for Major Infectious Disease.*—During the fiscal year, on December 1, 1935, the ss. *Prince Rupert City* arrived, having one case of confluent smallpox on board, the patient being convalescent. One case had died and was buried at sea, before the vessel arrived.

"The usual precautions were taken; all the crew were bathed and vaccinated, and their effects disinfected; the quarters also were fumigated. The patient was taken ashore into the Quarantine Hospital, and nine contacts were detained. The vessel was then released. A few days later one of the contacts developed smallpox, and died. He was buried in the Quarantine cemetery.

*Minor Infectious Diseases.*—During the year the following cases of minor infectious diseases arrived on incoming vessels. They were reported to the city health officers concerned, and were taken care of accordingly:—

April 9, 1 case measles, ex ss. *Empress of Japan.*

December 18, 6 cases scabies, ex ss. *Empress of Canada.*

March 14, 1 case of mumps and 7 contacts, ex ss. *Empress of Russia.*

*Improvements and Repairs to Buildings and Wharves.*—A fairly extensive program of painting and general repairs was undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year. This included both Oriental detention buildings, the second-class building, two isolation hospitals, laboratory, laundry, school, and three storerooms, with the addition of six staff residences. A new asphalt floor was laid in the Quarantine administration building.

"A large number of new creosote piles were placed under the big wharf, and the small wharf was repaired; the present breakwater was extended about 100 feet.

"A new coal storage shed was erected, large enough to hold our yearly supply of coal, and a new intercommunicating telephone system was installed by the B.C. Telephone Company, under the direction of the Public Works Department. This was badly needed, as the old system was obsolete and out of action.

"*Boats*.—Both the Quarantine boarding vessels, the *Salucan No. 1* and the *Salucan No. 5*, have been in continuous service during the year.

"*Laboratory*.—Only routine work has been done here during the year, and no new equipment has been added."

#### *Vancouver, B.C.*

##### *Quarantine Officer, Dr. C. Cartwright.*

"The total number of ships coming under observation during the past twelve months was seventy-two. Twenty ships were fumigated, fifty-one exempted and one was referred to Seattle for inspection.

"Of the twenty ships fumigated, eleven were by request and nine on remand. HCN discoids have been used exclusively for the fumigations and have continued to give satisfaction.

"The total number of rats recovered was ninety-one. The rats were found on eight ships, the most found on one ship being nineteen. All adult rats were dissected and inspected for plague. No signs of plague infection were found. Rats found on ships done by remand numbered seventy-four and on those done by request seventeen.

From		Distribution by port of registry	
Europe and United Kingdom.....	18	British.....	36
Orient.....	33	American.....	13
North America.....	13	Japanese.....	6
South America.....	5	Norwegian.....	8
Australia.....	2	Swedish.....	5
Africa.....	1	German.....	2
		Dutch.....	2

"Total number of pilots examined during past twelve months was thirty-four.

"For the past few months the quarantine officer at Vancouver has been assisting the port physician by visiting ships to see sick seamen, and has attended twenty-three.

*Vancouver Harbour*.—By inspection and information gathered from dock foremen and other officials, the following information is submitted:—

"All new and recent construction is of concrete and metal, thus being fairly well rat-proof.

"Very few rats seen or captured at C.P.R. docks, A. B. C. D. H. and sheds 5 and 6, Union Steamship Company dock. Ballantyne pier, Burrard elevator, Terminal docks, Pool elevator, Japan dock.

"Rats fairly plentiful at Evans-Coleman dock, Kingsley dock, Lapointe pier, Columbia dock and elevator. Midland elevator, Burrard dry dock.

"Rats most plentiful around the fish dock, Coal harbour, False Creek and the city dump.

"The Harbour Commission, owning companies and city authorities are constantly attempting to reduce this rat population.

"New Westminster—Most rats reported around Brackman-Ker dock and vicinity.

"Fraser Mills.—Rats said not to be plentiful around the docks."

## LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. T. Ryan*

At the close of the fiscal year there were seven patients in this institution, three males and four females, as compared with eight a year ago, one patient having been repatriated to her native land, her disease arrested. There were no new admissions. Two of the patients show signs of active leprosy; the remaining five are considered to be arrested cases. The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P.D.....	49	M.	May, 1909.....	French Acadian.....	Lameque, N.B.
B.T.....	85	F.	October, 1914.....	".....	Portage River, N.B.
A.D.....	37	F.	July, 1918.....	".....	Lameque, N.B.
J.D.....	74	M.	April, 1919.....	".....	"
V. de L.....	36	F.	January, 1921.....	French and Scotch descent.....	Toronto, Ont.
J.P.....	42	F.	November, 1926.....	Russian.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
G.A.L.....	40	M.	August, 1930.....	British.....	Montreal, Que.

## LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

*Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. E. Tremayne*

Routine work has been satisfactorily carried on during the year, and the number of patients remains the same. There have been no deaths or new admissions during the year.

At the close of the fiscal year there were four patients in this institution, the same as the previous year. These are as follows:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
C.K.....	56	March, 1922.....	Chinese.....	Saanich, B.C.
W.K.D.....	51	October, 1925.....	".....	Nanaimo, B.C.
U.F.L.....	78	May, 1933.....	".....	Vancouver, B.C.
Z.N.....	29	June, 1934.....	Japanese.....	"

## MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SICK MARINERS

The Marine Hospitals Service has been administered in conformity with the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act since 1867. The main object of the Act is to provide medical and surgical attendance to sick and injured mariners belonging to vessels that call at our ports from foreign parts and to protect these ports from being burdened with the expenditure incurred.

In addition to the foreign-going vessels as indicated, there is included a considerable number of vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports composed of interprovincial coastwise, Government and fishing vessels. During the year it was found that the cost of furnishing treatment to the crews of these vessels was becoming so high that it was necessary to discontinue treating chronic conditions, such as tuberculosis, for a period longer than one year.

A duty of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

The dues are not payable oftener than three times during each calendar year and not more than once on the same voyage on any ship arriving from



any place out of Canada and afterwards continuing her voyage to another port in Canada. Ships engaged in the coasting trade are eligible to pay these dues when they arrive from a place out of Canada or from a port in another province, with the exception of those arriving at a port in Quebec from a port in Ontario but those coasting within the limits of one province are exempt as the seamen on those may be covered by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act or looked after just as other citizens of a municipality would be.

Vessels engaged exclusively in fishing may pay these dues, if they so desire, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment for the calendar year is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year.

Sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment for a period of one year at any port in the province where these dues are collected, if they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the officer in command of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of national revenue.

In localities where hospitals are not readily available for the care of sick mariners who require hospitalization, the best arrangements possible are made by the renting of rooms in private houses for their care. These rooms might be termed emergency hospitals.

Details of vessels, dues and expenditure are shown below:—

Class of vessel	Number of vessels that paid dues during 1935	Total dues collected during 1935	Number of crew	Total Expenditure, Feb. 1, 1935, to Jan. 31, 1936	Average expenditure for each member of crew
Vessels, foreign-going.....	2,021	\$ 180,612 37	69,820	\$ 104,682 36	\$ 1 50
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	1,026	7,088 12	7,409	52,306 63	7 06
Total.....	3,047	187,700 49	77,229	156,988 99	2 03

Totals for the fiscal year 1935-36 are:—

Dues collected.....	\$187,447 52
Expenditures.....	174,035 45

#### DETAILS OF HOSPITALIZATION

Total mariners receiving treatment.....	8,355
Admitted to hospital—	
As ward patients.....	2,173
As out-patients.....	2,008
	4,181
Hospital days.....	43,660
Out-patient treatments.....	4,877
Visits or treatments made by doctors paid by the Department.....	16,438

Statement showing details of doctors, hospitals and private homes by provinces:—

Province	Doctors on part time salary	Doctors on fee basis	Hospitals	Private homes
Nova Scotia.....	18	88	20	16
Prince Edward Island.....	1	11	6	1
New Brunswick.....	1	30	13	5
Quebec.....	4	56	29	1
British Columbia.....	4	53	21	.....
Totals.....	27	238	89	23



The diseases for which sick mariners were treated fall under the following headings:—

General diseases.....	2,669
Nervous system.....	143
Ear, eye, nose and throat.....	790
Circulatory system.....	71
Respiratory system.....	307
Gastro-intestinal.....	970
Lymphatic system.....	50
Generative system.....	216
Genito-urinary system.....	717
Skin.....	468
Injuries.....	1,438
Fractures.....	207
Dislocations.....	13
Others.....	296
Total number of diseases.....	<u>8,355</u>

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY PROVINCES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Province	Amount of dues collected
Revenue—	
Nova Scotia.....	\$41,296 22
New Brunswick.....	17,751 06
Prince Edward Island.....	785 60
Quebec.....	54,320 62
British Columbia.....	72,294 02
Total.....	\$ 187,447 52
Expenditure—	
Nova Scotia.....	\$60,610 04
New Brunswick.....	13,317 04
Prince Edward Island.....	3,470 01
Quebec.....	51,167 78
Ontario.....	543 00
British Columbia.....	44,927 58
Total.....	174,035 45

#### IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Immigration medical officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health act as advisers to the Department of Immigration. Their duty is to examine intending settlers for Canada, with the object of detecting those who are mentally or physically diseased or defective.

The Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following "prohibited classes," subject to the modifications set forth under section 3 (c).

##### *Mentally Defective Persons—Section 3 (a)*

Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

##### *Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases—Section 3 (b)*

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment.

*Physically Defective Persons—Section 3 (c)*

Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an Immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge.

*Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority—Section 3 (k)*

Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority.

*Chronic Alcoholism—Section 3 (l)*

Persons with chronic alcoholism.

*Minor Mental or Physical Defects—Section 3 (m)*

Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

## OVERSEAS

Prospective emigrants medically examined.....	5,775
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	53
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	433

## CANADA

Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	4,972
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	11
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	17

## PROHIBITED OF ENTRY

A total of 314 individuals were prohibited of entry for medical reasons as a result of the above examination.

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OVERSEAS

During the fiscal year the policy was continued of requiring persons emigrating to Canada from the British Isles and Europe to be medically examined before obtaining permission to come forward.

## BRITISH ISLES

Hitherto, Canadian medical officers were stationed in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. Due, however, to the continued lull in emigration to Canada, the offices in Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast were closed as from January 31, 1936, and British roster doctors appointed to conduct the medical examinations in those centres, as is the case in other parts of the British Isles. Prospective emigrants are required to pay the roster doctors a stipulated fee for their medical examination.

At the close of the fiscal year the number of roster doctors thus available was 569, divided as follows: London area, 100; Bristol area, 78; Liverpool area, 72; York area, 67; Cardiff area, 62; Scotland, 145; Belfast, 34; Irish Free State, 11. Supervision of the work of these doctors is the responsibility of the Canadian medical officers stationed in London.

The following statement shows the number of persons medically examined in the British Isles during the fiscal year:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS FROM  
BRITISH ISLES

Month	By Canadian Medical Officers				By British Roster Doctors	Monthly Totals
	London	Liverpool	Glasgow	Belfast		
1935—						
April.....	65	16	33	21	102	237
May.....	58	29	39	36	108	270
June.....	53	24	26	17	65	185
July.....	82	26	43	20	90	261
August.....	126	13	38	20	87	284
September.....	124	18	63	12	78	295
October.....	32	9	23	11	68	143
November.....	33	7	22	9	37	108
December.....	10	2	2	6	9	29
1936—						
January.....	32	9	21	8	18	88
February.....	42				64	106
March.....	59				119	178
Totals.....	716	153	310	160	845	2,184

It was found necessary to re-examine 462 of the 2,184 persons indicated above before a decision as to their condition could be arrived at.

EUROPE

On the Continent of Europe, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers are located at Paris, Hamburg, and Antwerp. During the fiscal year the medical officer at Hamburg made periodical visits to Bremen, Warsaw, and Gdynia for the purpose of conducting examinations at those points, and the medical officer at Antwerp visited Rotterdam for the same purpose.

The following statement indicates the examinations in Europe:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE

Month	Paris	Hamburg	Bremen	Warsaw and Gdynia	Antwerp	Rotterdam	Monthly Totals
1935—							
April.....	98	16	33	93	41	23	304
May.....	147	15	46	119	54	5	386
June.....	197	31	5		6	16	255
July.....	175	29	14	85	24	1	328
August.....	202	15	23	45	66	31	382
September.....	252	6	18	84	14	6	380
October.....	154	18	3	108	70	7	360
November.....	63	13	4	133	27		240
December.....	37	10	5	116	29	32	229
1936—							
January.....	51	10	9	59	47	2	178
February.....	37	26		55	53	8	179
March.....	64	36	4	149	108	9	370
Totals.....	1,477	225	164	1,046	539	140	3,591

Medical re-examination of 179 of the 3,591 persons indicated above was conducted before a decision as to their condition could be determined.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—COMBINED TABLE

Month	In British Isles			In Europe	Net Monthly Totals
	By Canadian Medical Officers	By British Roster Doctors	Totals	By Canadian Medical Officers	
1935—					
April.....	135	102	237	304	541
May.....	162	108	270	386	656
June.....	102	65	185	255	440
July.....	171	90	261	328	589
August.....	197	87	284	382	666
September.....	217	78	295	380	675
October.....	75	68	143	360	503
November.....	71	37	108	240	348
December.....	20	9	29	229	258
1936—					
January.....	70	18	88	178	266
February.....	42	64	106	179	285
March.....	59	119	178	370	548
Totals.....	1,339	845	2,184	3,591	5,775

Of the above 5,775 persons medically examined before embarkation, 486 were certified as "prohibited" under the groups set forth in the following table:—

PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	Totals
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	
Section 3 (a)—				
Mental diseases and defects.....	22	1	2	25
Section 3 (b)—				
Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	7	4	14	25
Section 3 (c)—				
Physical diseases and defects.....	277	76	80	433
Section 3 (k)—				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	3			3
Totals.....	309	81	96	486

Persons shown in the foregoing table as coming under sections 3 (a), (b) and (k) were not permitted to emigrate to Canada. Of the 433 persons medically certified as physically defective under section 3 (c) of the Act, plus 36 persons previously so certified and brought forward from last year, the Department of Immigration permitted entry to 211 and rejected 243, leaving 15 for final disposal. There were thus 296 individuals prohibited of entry for medical reasons, as follows:—

Section 3 (a).....	25
Section 3 (b).....	25
Section 3 (c).....	243
Section 3 (k).....	3
Total.....	296

EMIGRANTS CERTIFIED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION ARRANGED  
ACCORDING TO EXAMINING CENTRES

Examining Centre	Insane, feeble- minded, epileptic, etc. Section 3 (a)	Tuber- culosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease Section 3 (b)	Physically defective— liable to become a public charge Section 3 (c)	Con- stitutional psycho- pathic inferiority Section 3 (k)	Totals
British Isles—					
London.....	15	3	141	1	160
Liverpool.....	1	3	45		49
Belfast.....	1		18	2	21
Glasgow.....	5	1	73		79
Roster doctors.....	1	4	76		81
Continent—					
Paris.....			25		25
Antwerp.....		2	11		13
Rotterdam.....	1		1		2
Hamburg.....		1	5		6
Bremen.....		5	6		11
Gdynia.....	1	6	32		39
Totals.....	25	25	433	3	486



SPECIFIC MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOR WHICH PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS WERE CERTIFIED  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO EXAMINING CENTRES

Condition	British Isles						Continent					Totals
	British Isles						Continent					
	London	Liverpool	Belfast	Glasgow	Roster Doctors	Paris	Antwerp	Bremen	Hamburg	Rotterdam	Gdynia	
Section 3 (a) —												
Epilepsy.....	10			1	1					1		1
Feeble-mindedness.....	4	1		1								6
Insanity.....	1			1								2
Previous insanity.....												
Section 3 (b) —												
Favus.....									1			1
Gonorrhoea.....	1				1							1
Lupus erythematosus.....									1			1
Lupus vulgaris.....									1			1
L'soriasis.....												
Scabies, marked.....												
Syphilis, congenital.....	1	2					2	1	2			2
Trachoma.....												
Tuberculosis, adenitis.....	1	1		1	1							2
“ pulmonary.....					2							2
Section 3 (c) —												
Absence of members.....	1	2			2		1		1			3
Blind, one eye.....	2			1	1	1						1
Blood vessels, defects of.....	8	5	1	9	3	2						29
Bursitis, chronic.....					1							1
Cataract.....	1	1										4
Chest, diseases of.....		3		2	2				2			12
Deafness.....	12	3		4	3	4	1	1		1		31
Debility.....	2											2
Deformities.....	27	5	5	16	10	2	3	1	2			76
Dermatitis.....	2				1							3
Diabetes.....			1		2							1
Diploptia, infantile.....		1										1
Disseminated sclerosis.....												1
Ear, diseases of.....	11			3	1							15
Glandular conditions.....	3			1								4
Gout.....	2	1			2	6						12

SPECIFIC MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOR WHICH PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS WERE CERTIFIED  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO EXAMINING CENTRES—*Concluded*

Condition	British Isles						Continent					Totals
	London	Liverpool	Belfast	Glasgow	Roster Doctors	Paris	Antwerp	Bremen	Hamburg	Rotterdam	Gdynia	
Section 3 (c)— <i>Concluded</i>												
Heart conditions.....	5	3		5	2		1				2	18
Hernia.....	2		2	4	4		2				2	21
Incontinence.....	7	1		8				1				16
Infantilism.....							1					1
Limitation, movements of joints.....	3											
Loss of power, members.....	4			2	3		1				1	10
Nephritis.....							2					6
Neurosthenia.....				1								1
New growths.....	4	4	1	3	1							2
Paralysis, agitans.....	1								1			13
"                    "                    facial.....		1		1			1					2
Poor physique.....	11			1								12
Raynaud's disease.....	1		2	3	4		1					2
Rheumatic conditions.....	4	1			1							21
Sclerosis.....		1	1		1							2
Senility.....												7
Sinusitis.....	1											1
Speech, defects of.....	1											1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, cured.....	4											4
Ulcer, varicose.....	1				1						1	3
Vision, defects of.....	21	13	5	1	23	1	1	2			9	84
Section 3 (k)												
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1		2									3
Totals.....	160	49	21	79	81	25	13	6	11	2	39	486

## IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA

Those immigrants whose documents indicate that they have passed medical examination overseas are not required to undergo a further medical examination on arrival at the Canadian port of landing except when symptoms are apparent indicative of pathological conditions. All immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation are required to undergo a medical examination on this side.

The following figures, supplied by the Department of Immigration, indicate the number of immigrants who passed medical inspection at Canadian ocean ports during the fiscal year:—

## IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

Month	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	*North Sydney	Montreal	Van-couver	Victoria	Monthly totals
1935—								
April.....	234	144	6	18	4	12	8	426
May.....	360	54	.....	15	5	22	.....	456
June.....	331	81	2	33	4	21	1	473
July.....	338	101	.....	24	6	23	1	493
August.....	464	89	2	29	13	21	.....	618
September.....	434	23	2	36	8	14	10	527
October.....	417	59	3	14	3	10	3	509
November.....	288	96	.....	44	4	13	3	448
December.....	9	192	1	14	4	11	10	241
1936—								
January.....	4	140	1	11	1	10	.....	167
February.....	20	224	1	8	2	11	2	268
March.....	5	299	2	7	3	22	8	346
Port Totals.....	2,904	1,502	20	253	57	190	46	4,972

\*Figures include 5 immigrants landed at Sydney.

The following table indicates those certified as mentally or physically defective on arrival at Canadian ocean ports:—

## PERSONS MEDICALLY CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" ON ARRIVAL AT CANADIAN PORTS

Ocean Ports	Insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, etc. Section 3(a)	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease Section 3(b)	Physically defective—liable to become a public charge Section 3(c)	Constitutional psychopathic, inferiority, Section 3(k)	Totals
Quebec.....	3	.....	4	1	8
Halifax.....	1	.....	8	1	10
Montreal.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
North Sydney.....	.....	1	4	.....	6
Vancouver.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	6	3	*18	2	29

\*Of the 18 cases shown above as certified under Section 3 (c), 11 were permitted by the Department of Immigration to land in Canada. There were thus 18 individuals prohibited of entry for medical reasons.

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the persons referred to above were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	Montreal	North Sydney	Van- couver
Section 3 (a)—					
Feeble-minded.....	1				
Imbecility.....	1				
Insane.....		1			2
Senile psychosis.....	1				
Section 3 (b)—					
Dermatitis.....			1		
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....				2	
Section 3 (c)—					
Absence of members.....	1		1		
Chest conditions.....		1			
Deafness.....	1				
Deformities.....		2			
Heart conditions.....	1	3	1		
Hernia.....		1			
Poor physique.....				4	
Presenility.....	1				
Uterine tumour.....		1			
Section 3 (k)—					
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1	1			
Totals.....	8	10	3	6	2

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. The following table indicates the reasons for detention:—

PERSONS DETAINED FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax
Abcess.....		1
Blindness, partial.....	1	
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	
Cardio-nephritis.....	1	
Cold, acute.....	2	
Conjunctivitis.....	1	
Diphtheria.....	1	2
Fractures.....	2	1
Furunculosis.....	1	
Gastro-enteritis.....	1	
German measles.....	1	
Glycosuria.....	1	
Infections.....	1	
Laceration of foot.....	1	1
Measles.....	1	
Myocarditis.....	1	
Neurasthenia.....	1	
Observation—	2	
Diphtheria contacts.....		4
General.....		
Mental.....	2	
Scarlet fever contacts.....	1	
Varicella contact.....		2
German measles contact.....	1	
Otitis media.....	1	
Parkinson's disease.....	2	
Pneumonia.....	1	
Scarlet fever.....		1
Seasickness.....	1	
Sores, infected.....	1	
Tonsillitis.....	2	
Varicella.....	2	
Totals.....	33	13

Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

## DEPORTATIONS AFTER ADMISSION

During the fiscal year, the immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 53 deportees who were being returned to their native land on account of alleged mental or physical defects which interfered with their ability to earn a living in this country. His report indicates that in 14 of these cases the symptoms suggest that the condition may have pre-existed their entry to Canada, and that in 37 cases the condition probably developed subsequent to their arrival. The two remaining cases were adjudged to be negative.

## ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS

QUEBEC		
Specimens examined in laboratory—		
Immigration.....		52
Sick mariners.....		291
Water from Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.....		19
Radiographs taken in X-ray Department.....		46
Medical examinations—		
Civil servants.....		4
Pilots.....		36
Stowaways.....		4
Official visits to port, immigration detention quarters, city hospitals and city jail		68
Visits to freight boats for medical examination of passengers.....		49
Attendance at immigration boards of inquiry.....		4
Fumigation—		
Inspection of ships.....		8
Quarantine inspections.....		8
Savard Park Hospital—		
	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants admitted.....	49	264
Sick mariners admitted.....	81	1,337
Totals.....	130	1,601
		Treatments
Dispensary.....	109	209

MONTREAL	
Medical examinations—	
Immigrants.....	57
Non-immigrants (including 29 stowaways).....	470
Inmates applying for treatment (minor ailments).....	86
Medical deportees.....	53
Civil servants.....	108
For Department of Justice.....	4
Visits to freight boats for medical examination of passengers.....	110

HALIFAX	
Sick mariners examined.....	208
Sick mariners, number of treatments, medical and surgical.....	236
Dispensary treatments.....	49
Deportees given medical attention.....	1
Distressed British seamen hospitalized.....	1
Medical examinations of immigrants not previously examined overseas.....	162

## LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

As in the past, the staff of both branches, bacteriological and pharmacological, have been steadily engaged in carrying out the specific types of work assigned to them. In all, 408 samples have been handled and reported upon.

The library continues to function well in the interest of, not alone, the immediate staff, but in that of other departments of government and outside



parties. On the shelves for consultation are 692 bound journals, 40 periodicals and 271 books, a slight increase over the figures of a year ago.

The activities of each branch respectively may be stated as follows:—

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL BRANCH

In conjunction with the Food and Drug Branch, studies were undertaken leading to the establishment of standards for edible gelatin and chocolate-flavoured dairy drink; biological products used by physicians in combating diphtheria, smallpox, and other infectious diseases were examined for potency and sterility; determinations of the germicidal values of numerous samples of coal-tar disinfectants were carried out, as well as examinations of samples of foods, water and milk. Laboratory aid has been extended, as in the past, to practising physicians. Extensive studies have been undertaken in establishing the activities of metallic silver and its derivatives in respect to their power to effect sterilization of water, fresh fruit-juices, etc.

For technical uses, a modification of the Smith fermentation was produced and details thereof were published.

Members of the staff participated actively on scientific committees associated with undertakings of other government departments.

Shellfish areas in the Maritime Provinces have been inspected and subjected to laboratory investigations looking to maintaining a wholesome supply of this type of sea-food for export purposes.

Inspection of the manufacturing premises of firms producing biological preparations both in Canada and the United States were carried out with satisfactory results.

#### PHARMACOLOGICAL BRANCH

Examination of market samples of biological products was made, as required by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. Digitalis, both tincture and special products, pituitary extract (posterior lobe), liquid extract of ergot and special products of ergot, and the arsphenamines were included in this survey. Particular attention was devoted this year to special digitalis products, as well as the tincture. Tablets, capsules, purified glucosides and partially purified glucosides, both in solution and solid form, were assayed, their labelling checked and action was taken to correct errors in the potency and labels where necessary.

With regard to pituitary extract, a number of products, which last year were unsatisfactory, were found to have been withdrawn from the market. Assays were again made on products sold in Canada and, where necessary, action was taken to prevent sale of material not meeting Canadian requirements.

The introduction of ergometrine, the newly discovered active principle of ergot, has necessitated the revision of assay methods for ergot products. A chemical method has been developed in this laboratory for separation of ergometrine which makes it possible to determine the amount of ergometrine present. However, the reputed instability of ergometrine in solution has made it necessary to develop a physiological method for checking values obtained by the chemical method. This has not yet been done.

A method for therapeutic testing of arsphenamines which will be more rapid and accurate than existing methods has been developed in this laboratory. The details of the method are now practically completed.

The laboratory has produced evidence to show that the potency of digitalis preparations, as determined by the intravenous method, using mammals, is exactly the same as that determined by the frog method when the rate of injection of the active principles is properly controlled. This is contrary to the opinion held by those who believe that the potency of digitalis as given by the

cat method is correct for clinical use. In collaboration with other laboratories in this country and abroad, work has been carried on to show the accuracy of the method of digitalis assay developed in this laboratory. This work on digitalis was reported at the Atlantic City meeting of the American and Canadian Medical Associations.

As in previous years the laboratory has continued to co-operate with the American Pharmaceutical Association and the United States pharmacopoeial authorities on the assay of digitalis, the object being the improvement of the method of testing digitalis preparations.

The work on the development of a test to determine what neoarsphenamines are liable to produce dermatosis has been continued from last year. Further work on the influence of vitamin C on these reactions was reported.

The laboratory has continued the distribution of Canadian Standards for pituitary extract (posterior lobe), digitalis and strophanthus, and ergot, and of International Standards for vitamins and the oestrus producing hormone.

### MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF SICK LEAVE AND SUPERANNUATION ON MEDICAL GROUNDS WITHIN THE SERVICE

During the fiscal year the Civil Service leave regulations as laid down in Order in Council of April 1, 1934 (P.C. 6 700), remained in force, and the Medical Advisory Branch of the Department continued the work of medical supervision of sick leave and superannuation on medical grounds in respect to those government employees under Civil Service Commission administration.

Owing to disruption of medical staff in the branch, due to illness, etc., and the necessity for dealing daily with the medical reports, the analysis of statistics for the fiscal year is not yet available. Analytical comparison therefore of the records for the last two fiscal years cannot at this time be made.

Of much more importance than mere comparison of yearly percentages of lost time, however, will be the ever increasing richness of data contained in accurate sick records from which can be obtained knowledge as to:—

- (a) The so-called normal amount of lost time for certain chronic or recurrent diseases under the various kinds of working conditions;
- (b) Diseases causing the greatest loss of time;
- (c) Diseases which cause permanent disability before the age of sixty years, as well as
- (d) Physical and personality defects in younger persons which are of importance when considering the individual as a risk under any pension or insurance scheme;
- (e) Working conditions which cause a lowering of the employee's efficiency by undermining mental and physical health.

The total number of employees under the scheme during 1935-36 increased over that of 1934-35, due to the fact that Civil Service leave regulations were made applicable to certain groups of employees outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. Apart from the increase of work in the branch thus involved, a feature of the year's experience was the number of employees who at their own request came to the branch, in many cases more than once, seeking medico personal advice on matters which directly or indirectly had a bearing on their efficiency. The cases which after examination proved to be strictly medical were referred to the respective family physicians. This service has been in the nature of periodic health examination and thus conforms to the modern idea of preventive medicine, the economic value of which is now generally recognized.

Other cases were dealt with in the branch along with those referred by their respective Departments on account of bad attendance records or mal-

adjustment in their working environment. In many instances an understanding of the employee's difficulties, real or imaginary, and a quiet discussion of the situation were all that was necessary to permit the acquiring of an improved mental attitude towards his or her environment, and a consequent improvement in efficiency. In cases where actual change of work or working environment was considered advantageous, the executive officers of the Departments concerned have been entirely considerate and co-operative.

Although actual figures are not yet available, the number of functional nervous cases referred to the Department's neuropsychiatrist and his assistant remains surprisingly high. Investigation of the underlying factors in this type of case is indicated from both the economic and public health viewpoint, in the interests of both the employer and the employee; for in these cases efficiency progressively declines for a considerable period before the occurrence of an actual breakdown which invariably necessitates a long absence from any kind of duty.

Careful scrutiny and coding of all medical certificates relative to sick leave and superannuation has been carried out, as well as personal examinations by medical representatives of the department, and discussions of cases with attending physicians where deemed advisable. Information for sickness records was gleaned from approximately twenty thousand medical reports, and coded on spread sheets of thirty-five fields. The spread sheets have been passed to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for card punching and the tabulation of statistics. The analysis of the latter has yet to be made.

The medical advisory work is still hampered and much time consumed in correspondence, telephonic discussions and personal examinations, due to lack of confidential medical reports. The difficulty at present is to determine a method of handling such documents to meet the administrative procedures now followed in the various departments. This important problem is still under consideration by the Civil Service Commission.

### STAFF—NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

	Staff			Salaries (annual rate)		
	Per- manent	Tem- porary	Total	Per- manent	Tem- porary	Total
Head Office, Ottawa.....	80	16	96	\$ 162,260	\$ 16,116	\$ 178,376
"A" Province of Quebec.....	30	13	42	66,972	10,430	77,402
"B" " Nova Scotia.....	12	28	40	23,352	24,456	47,808
"D" " Ontario.....	13	1	14	23,598	720	24,318
"G" " Manitoba.....	5	3	8	10,149	2,808	12,957
"H" " Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	1	1,653	.....	1,653
"I" " Alberta.....	2	.....	2	3,078	.....	3,078
"J" " British Columbia.....	16	16	32	29,892	16,777	46,669
"K" " New Brunswick.....	10	9	19	19,388	11,534	27,922
"M" Foreign.....	13	.....	13	37,095	.....	37,095
Total.....	182	86	268	374,437	82,841	457,278

Seasonal employees\*.....\$10,520

\*During the navigation season 9 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.















